Here are Pages of History
You will Always Want to Keep

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy and warmer
Tomorrow: Fair, with moderate temperature
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 87; Min. 61
Detailed Report on Page 30

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VOL. XCIX No. 33,892

Hitler Starts Hostilities, Poland Is Invade
Danzig Annexed; Cities Bombed From A
Britain, France, U.S. Prepare to Meet Cr

Hitler Takes

Calls

MILES

Baltic Sea

LITHUANIA

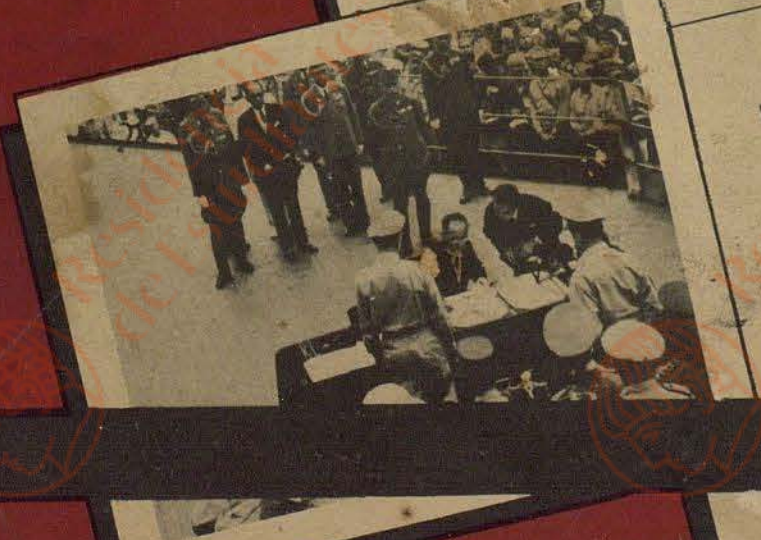
Koeniqsberg

Roosevelt Tells Navy and Army

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Friday)—President Roosevelt directed today

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (Friday)



NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

FRONT PAGE HISTORY
OF THE
SECOND WORLD WAR

...including historically-important photographs of leading war personalities and incidents, a chronology of events, and articles of surrender.

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 ... at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet ... which four powers are h... -eferred to as the Allied ... to the Allied ... of all

We hereby p... Powers of the Japanese Imperi... Japanese armed forces and all arme... wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese ... wherever situated ... the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and sa... ... damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and ... ...ll requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme ... Powers or by agencies of the Japanese ...

...eneral Headquar...

$1.00

Residencia de Estudiantes

FRONT PAGES AND PICTURES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 . . . . . AUGUST 15, 1945

These reproductions of New York Herald Tribune front pages and selected pictures of the Second World War constitute a highlight history of that war.

The complete war record extends through nearly twenty-two hundred editions. It runs through scores of thousands of Herald Tribune pages on which the course of battle and the home front effort were recorded day by day, action by action, for future historians as well as for each day's readers.

The front pages and pictures reprinted here are thus essentially memory pegs--reminders of dramatic moments, incidents, high points in the six-year global struggle as reflected in a leading American newspaper . . . and as seen by the camera's eye.

Here is history as you saw it happen.

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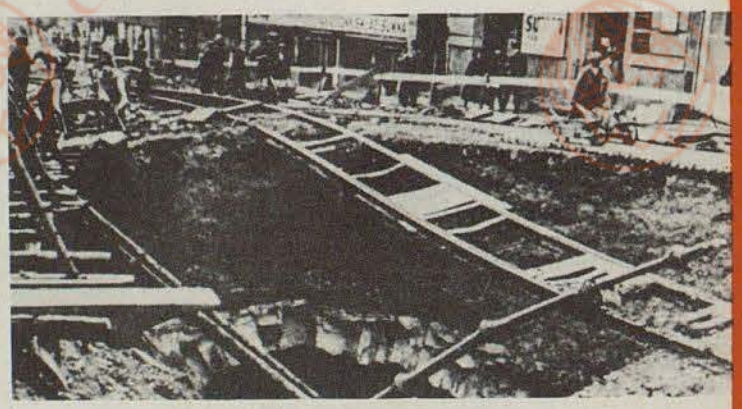
"MOTHER! WHAT HAS HAPPENED!" The Polish child cried in despair. The people of Poland did not know that the mad dog of the Reich was loose in the land and was strafing helpless farmers in the fields and civilians walking about their business in their city streets. © Julien Bryan



DIGGING IN RUINS OF NOVO BRODNO, WARSAW. Like a sudden clap of thunder the Goering Raiders struck. Associated Press

POLISH SUBWAYS WRECKED BY BOMBS. This is a graphic picture of what happened to subways in Bielitz, Poland when the Germans dropped bombs on the city. The underground railway is seen at the bottom of this cavity. Associated Press

THE GERMAN AIR force were followed by marching Nazis with anti-tank guns. Nothing was to be left standing. Nothing left unscorched. Acme

THE WEATHER
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Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 67; Min., 61
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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
EXTRA
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. XCIX No. 33,892
Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune Inc.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

- THREE - CENTS -
New York City and Vicinity

Hitler Starts Hostilities, Poland Is Invaded; Danzig Annexed; Cities Bombed From Air; Britain, France, U.S. Prepare to Meet Crisis

S. S. America Is Launched Before 30,000

Mrs. Roosevelt Sponsors $17,000,000 Liner in Festive Newport News

President's Letter Hails 'Great Event'

Admiral Land Sees Craft, Largest Ever Built in U.S., Reviving Tradition

By John Kelly
Herald Tribune Marine Editor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 31.—The United States Lines' $17,000,000 America, the largest and most costly passenger liner ever built in the United States, rode down the ways to the James River today to take its place as a major unit in the Maritime Commission's program to regain world's first-ranking status for the American merchant marine.

The America, 723 feet long, 100 feet deep from keel to top deck, with a beam of 92 feet and a displacement of 34,270 tons, providing accommodations for 1,219 passengers and a crew of 639, was named by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A crowd of thirty thousand cheered the vessel down the ways.

Before smashing a bottle of American champagne against the prow in the launching ceremonies, at 11:55 a. m., Mrs. Roosevelt read a letter from the President to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, hailing the launching as "one of the most important events to take place in the world this year."

President Roosevelt wrote that the launching of the America not only "signifies an early return of the merchant fleet of the United States to a dominant position on the oceans of the world," but also comes at a time when "the tense state of the international situation makes it particularly desirable that we have a merchant fleet capable of carrying our commerce if and when foreign ships are withdrawn and, should the unfortunate necessity arise, of serving as the necessary supply force for naval vessels."

Admiral Land, who drove the first rivet in the liner's keel when construction was started at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company on Aug. 22, 1938, asserted in an address from the launching platform that the vessel fulfilled "the highest requirements of our country's foreign trade and the national defense." He said the ship leads on toward the revival of the great maritime tradition which reached its peak in the clipper fleet of the last century.

John M. Franklin, president of the United States Lines, which will put the America into its trans-Atlantic service next spring, praised the Administration, the Maritime Commission and Congress for their forward-looking policy in making the development of the new merchant marine possible and pledged his company to its part on the North Atlantic.

Among those witnessing the launching were high naval officials.

(Continued on page 17, column 3)

3 Million Begin Exodus From Chief British Cities

Children Lead Evacuation of London at Dawn, Carrying Gas Masks and Food Rations to Trains; Bid Grown-ups Good By and Say Prayers

By Frank R. Kelley
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 1 (Friday) (Passed by censor).—The greatest mass evacuation in British history began from London and other large cities of England and Scotland at 5:30 o'clock (12:30 a. m., New York daylight time) this morning, just as the first streaks of daylight brightened the sky in the east, whence raiding German bombers might come in war time.

Under an official order of the British government, thousands of school children and their mothers, the vanguard of 3,000,000 who will be sent to safety during the next four days, arose early in London, gulped down their breakfasts, took a last look at the homes they didn't expect to see again if war came, and started an orderly exodus by subway, bus and train to refuges in the country. Within half an hour the outward flow of humanity had become a torrent.

In London's crowded East End, in the heart of the Jewish quarter, the correspondent watched 180 sleepy-eyed children between the ages of three and thirteen gather at the Myrdle Street School prior to the evacuation. Mothers, fathers, aunts, uncles and even grandparents came with them for tearful farewells at the school yard gates.

Each child carried a gas mask, a knapsack filled with extra clothing and toilet articles and "iron rations" to sustain life for twenty-four hours. A label, hung around each child's neck, gave his home address and school. The knapsacks gave evidence of family manufacture. One was made out of an old chair cover and another of a baby's blanket.

A boy of five was proudly wearing shoes for the first time. Hitherto he had had to be content with bedroom slippers because his father was too poor, but when the father heard of the evacuation order yesterday he begged enough money to buy his son proper footwear.

Among the children was a six-year-old girl who spoke no English. She had arrived in London yesterday as a refugee from Germany and twelve hours later was on the move again.

At 6 p. m. the children lined up five abreast, prepared to march to the Aldgate subway station, whence

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Britain Calls Parliament Session Today

Cabinet Meets; Daladier Summons His Ministers and Consults Gamelin

Roosevelt Notified, Telephones to Hull

Informs Army and Navy of Hostilities on Word From Envoy at Warsaw

By The United Press

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Friday).—Parliament was summoned to meet at 6 p.m. (1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time) today. The cabinet met this morning.

French Cabinet Summoned
By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Friday) When Edouard Daladier, Premier and War Minister of France learned that German troops had crossed the Polish frontier today, he called an urgent meeting of his cabinet, to be presided over by President Albert Lebrun, for 10:30 a. m. It was probable that parliament would be called tomorrow.

Daladier hurried to the War Ministry and called Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin, supreme commander of land, sea and air forces, into consultation. A little later Daladier summoned Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Roosevelt Notified, Calls Hull
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Friday).—President Roosevelt telephoned to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his home in the Carlton Hotel soon after 4 o'clock this morning, and told him that he had received word that the Germans were bombing Polish cities. Mr. Hull departed at once for the State Department offices.

Roosevelt Tells Navy and Army
By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Friday).—President Roosevelt directed today that all naval ships and army con-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Hitler Takes Danzig, Calls Goering Heir

Tells Reichstag Attack on Poland Is Under Way but Avoids the Word 'War'

Announces Himself The 'First Soldier'

Nazi Demands 'Modest,' He Says, but Now He'll Meet 'Bomb With Bomb'

By The United Press

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (Friday).—Adolf Hitler annexed Danzig to Germany today and anounced to the Reichstag that fighting with Poland started at 5:45 a. m. (12:45 a. m. E. D. T.).

The Reichstag adopted a law reuniting Danzig with Germany.

Hitler informed the Reichstag that he appointed Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering as his successor "if anything should happen to me in this war," with Rudolph Hess, his deputy Nazi party leader, as second heir.

Says Poland Forced Issue
By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (Friday).—Adolf Hitler, addressing a special session of the Reichstag today, asserted it was a "lie that we do all by force."

Hitler, greeted by a great ovation from the Reichstag, which had been summoned at 3 a. m. for a special 10 o'clock meeting, plunged directly into the subject of Poland and Danzig by declaring:

"We meet to solve the problems raised by the Versailles Treaty."

Denying that the Reich was not peaceably inclined, the Fuehrer, who less than five hours before had announced that his army was meeting "force with force" because of border violations by the Poles, declared that we "tried to solve many problems peacefully."

"Fifteen years of peaceful effort to meet this issue were of no avail," he added.

Hitler spoke throughout as if war already were well under way, but he did not officially declare war. He

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

EUROPE'S WAR AREA—Warsaw, Poland's capital, was reported bombed by German planes. Gdynia, Poland's port, was blockaded. The Free City of Danzig proclaimed its return to Germany. Fighting was general all along the frontier. Shaded area at upper left shows section for which Hitler had proposed a plebiscite yesterday

Nazis' Planes Reported in Warsaw Raid

Hitler Strikes at Dawn After Forster Declares Free City Back in Reich

Gdynia Blockaded By Nazi Warships

Nazis Proclaim Danger Area in Baltic, Warn All Neutral Ships Away

By The United Press

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (Friday).—Germanair planes bombed the Polish capital at 9 a. m. today, it was announced officially, within an hour after German bombardments had been reported in five other cities in Poland.

At 9:40 a.m., the air raid sirens signaled "all clear." People immediately emerged from cellars and trench shelters and proceeded calmly to work. Buses were on the streets in a few minutes, making their regular runs.

Private sources here said heavy fighting was under way at Chojnice, on the northwestern border.

The bombardment at Warsaw began with heavy detonations outside the city. Apparently, most of them were anti-aircraft barrages, but some may have been bombs. The explosions were almost continuous. Then the drone of big planes was heard.

In another moment there was a terrific explosion near the central station. Anti-aircraft guns were blasting the sky and clouds were visibly breaking up. The anti-aircraft gunners obviously could not see the planes when they began their constant fire.

People stood immobile in doorways, looking at the sky.

Authoritative sources said the first bombardment had taken place at 4:30 a. m. at five different points in Poland.

Small Raiding Squadrons

The German squadrons were not large.

The government announced earlier that German airplanes had bombed the railroad station at Tczew and the town of Rybnik, as well as the town of Putzk, near Tczew. Other reports that Cracow and Katowice had been bombed were denied in reliable quarters.

Military circles said: "Apparently, general fighting has begun at most parts of the frontier."

The Polish island of Westerplatte, in Danzig Harbor, which has a munitions dump, was reported sending signals indicating that it was being attacked, but the report was not confirmed.

The Foreign Office today charged Germany with aggression against Poland.

The Foreign Office said:

"Shortly after 7 a. m., Germans started military action at different points on the frontier. This undoubtedly is German aggression against Poland. Military action now is developing."

The Foreign Office did not name the places of action.

The Polish army has been almost fully mobilized and spread out along the full length of the German and Slovak borders.

Warsaw was "blacked out" during the night, except for a few dim lights at important intersections. Many civilians carried gas masks.

Other Polish Cities Bombed

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (Friday) (AP).—The Foreign Office said today that German planes had bombed Cracow and Katowice, in southwestern Poland. German planes also bombed Czestochowa, Tczew and Grudziadz early this morning, the Foreign Office said.

It was reported officially that German troops had attacked Polish defenses near Mlawa, bordering the southern part of East Prussia.

There was no announcement of

Fair Names Harvey D. Gibson To Rule Finances as Chairman

Whalen Remains as President; Banker Takes Over Post Given Up by McAneny, Will Devote Full Time to Exposition Without Salary

Harvey D. Gibson, president and chairman of the board of the Manufacturers Trust Company, was elected chairman of the board of the New York World's Fair yesterday afternoon and immediately assumed control of the fiscal affairs and other executive duties of the corporation.

Although he will receive no salary from the Fair, Mr. Gibson said he would devote his full time to the exposition. He will occupy offices in the Administration Building today. Mr. Gibson already was chairman of the finance committee of the Fair and a member of the executive committee, and it was understood that he would concentrate on the business activities of the exposition in an effort to improve its financial status.

Grover A. Whalen will remain as president of the Fair corporation. Mr. Whalen praised Mr. Gibson and said that the latter's election as chairman of the board would "not affect my duties."

"This has not just happened today," Mr. Whalen said after the meeting of directors in the Administration Building. "From the first Mr. Gibson has made personal sacrifices and has given his time and efforts to the Fair."

Mr. Gibson said that the Fair "is a big job" and that he wanted to

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

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Poland scoffs at Hitler's terms, says they were never presented. Page 5
Soviet parliament unanimously ratifies pact with Germany. Page 6
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GO FISHING OVER LABOR DAY
See today's Rod and Gun Columns.—Advt.

Hitler's Terms for Peace

The sixteen-point proposal made by the German government to the Polish government for settlement of their differences, as announced last night in Berlin, was in substance:

1. Danzig is to return immediately to Germany.

2. That part of the Polish Corridor extending from the Baltic Sea to a line running from Marienwerder in East Prussia through Grudziadz (Graudenz), Chelmno (Kulm) and Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) to Schoenlanke in Germany is to decide by plebiscite whether to belong to Germany or Poland.

3. Eligible to vote in the plebiscite are to be all Germans who were resident in this area on Jan. 1, 1918, or had been born there up to that date; also all Poles, Kaschubes (natives of Pomerania, Germany, who are ethnologically distinct from Poles), and others who were residenc in this area on Jan. 1, 1918, or had been born there up to that date. Germans expelled from the area are to be permitted to return to vote. The plebiscite is to be conducted by an international commission to be named by Italy, France, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. To permit the commission full sovereign powers, the area is to be evacuated promptly by Polish soldiers, police and officials.

4. Gdynia, Polish seaport on the Baltic, is to be excepted from the plebiscite and is to remain Polish.

5. To permit necessary time for preparations for a just vote, the plebiscite is not to be held until a year has passed.

6. During this period, to guarantee Germany communication with East Prussia and to guarantee Poland communication with the sea, railroads and highways in the area are to be designated for unrestricted traffic.

7. A simple majority of votes cast is to decide the plebiscite.

8. If the plebiscite area votes Polish, Germany is to be granted an extraterritorial lane one kilometer (approximately five-eighths of a mile) wide for a highway and a four-track railroad to Danzig and East Prussia; if the plebiscite zone votes German, Poland is to receive a similar extraterritorial lane to her harbor at Gdynia.

9. If the plebiscite area votes German, Germany is to offer an exchange of populations with Poland.

10. Special rights which Poland might wish in Danzig are to be matched by similar German rights in Gdynia.

11. Danzig and Gdynia both are to be demilitarized.

12. The Peninsula of Hel, whichever way it votes in the plebiscite, also is to be demilitarized.

13. Complaints about treatment of minorities by both Germany and Poland are to be investigated by an international commission; restitution to minorities is to be made for damages and expropriations.

14. Both Germany and Poland are to allow their minorities to form nationalistic organizations, and neither is to require military service from their minorities.

15. In case of agreement on these proposals, both Germany and Poland are to demobilize immediately.

16. Further measures to hasten the carrying out of these proposals are to be agreed upon between Germany and Poland.

[The text of the German announcement regarding the sixteen-point proposal for solution of the quarrel with Poland is on Page 2.]

Hitler Accepts Danzig in Reich After Forster Decrees Reunion

Nazi Leader in Free City Suspends Constitution, Announces Swastika Flies From All Buildings and Thanks Fuehrer for Achieving Return

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (Friday).—Adolf Hitler accepted today the Free City of Danzig into the Reich.

The Fuehrer acted after Albert Forster, Nazi chief of state of the Free City and district leader there, had proclaimed the reunion of the Baltic city with Hitler's Germany, and begged the Fuehrer to accept it.

Forster notified Hitler of his action in a telegram from Danzig.

In a telegram to Forster, Hitler acknowledged the reception of Forster's proclamation and thanked him for the "the loyalty of Danzig to Germans."

He declared a newly proclaimed law by Forster for the reunion of Danzig to Germany "immediately effective" and named Forster, already chosen by the Danzig Senate as chief of state, to head the city government.

Article 1 of Forster's decree suspended the constitution of the Free City immediately.

[Under the city's League of Nations status its constitution was guaranteed by the League, and changes without its consent were declared illegal.]

Article 2 of the decree placed all legal and administrative power exclusively in the hands of the chief of state, Forster.

Forster's telegram to Hitler read:

"My Fuehrer, I have just signed and then put into effect the following basic law, concerning the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich.

"The basic state law of the Free State of Danzig and the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich is effective Sept. 1, 1939.

"To lift the immediate distress of the people and state of the Free

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Hitler Demanded Danzig Now, Corridor Plebiscite in a Year

By Joseph Barnes
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The German government announced tonight that the time limit had expired on a sixteen-point proposal for settlement of the Polish dispute made to Poland through Great Britain. Its broadcast recital of the negotiations with London was believed here to be the nearest approach to an answer Great Britain was likely to receive to its latest note, delivered here at midnight yesterday.

The presence in Berlin tonight of many gauleiters (Nazi district leaders) led many here to believe that a session of the Reichstag might be summoned suddenly for tomorrow. But no one knew how long the Germans were likely to wait to see the reaction of the world to tonight's disclosures.

[A Berlin dispatch to The Associated Press in New York by way of Rome said that the press had been given to understand that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler would make an address to the nation and to the world today, possibly before the Reichstag.]

The Propaganda Ministry, meanwhile announced simultaneous ratification in Moscow and Berlin of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, and there was a report—unofficial but widely believed—that a Soviet military commission would arrive here tomorrow morning for discussions.

[The Associated Press, in dispatches from Berlin dated Friday, reported a series of sharp border clashes along the Polish-German frontier on Thursday night. The reports included an attack by "Polish insurgents" on the German radio station at Gleiwitz, in Silesia, in which, Berlin Nazis said, seven persons were killed, while a police report said one Pole was killed. Three border battles also were reported, in which at least two Germans and an undetermined number of Poles were killed. In one of these clashes Polish bands were said to have been supported by regular Polish soldiers.]

The sixteen-point proposal for peace with Poland was announced tonight over the radio and blared through a loudspeaker to the still,

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

WALLPAPER—Aggressive, alert young man can cut out a splendid future for himself in the sales organization of a progressive concern. Salary, bonus. Write, stating background, age, education.

"We have received some very interesting applications and have interviewed a number of capable men for the position which is open."

SALES EXECUTIVE—An ambitious man with sales and executive experience. Must be a live wire, like work; have a detail mind; a go-getter; between the ages of 30 and 50; a man who can lead sales force of 10 men in a retail business in the office equipment field. Must be able to bring in results. Salary open with a share in any business increases.

"The ad we had in your Help Wanted column was very satisfactory to us, and brought a great many answers, among which we will unquestionably find the man we are looking for."

Herald Tribune Wants Ads are a most efficient means of finding the right people for hard-to-fill positions. When you have a staff opening, write or telephone the Herald Tribune Classified Dept. (PEnnsylvania 6-4000).

Capable People Apply

HIS MAJESTY'S proclamation of war was heralded to the world by London's Town Crier on September 4, 1939, from the steps of the Royal Exchange. Associated Press

PRIME MINISTER Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain shown on March 8, 1939 as he took his customary stroll near No. 10 Downing Street. That famous umbrella that bespoke appeasement could be dropped now. England had made its decision. International

THE FLYING Scotsman's ferocious leap was England's new symbol of decision. England called up its fighting strength for an all out war.
Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Generally fair, little change in temperature
Tomorrow: Increasing cloudiness, showers in late afternoon
Temperatures yesterday: Max., 80; Min., 64
Detailed Report on Page 9, Sec. III

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

WAR EXTRA
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. XCIX No. 33,894
Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune Inc.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1939
Section One
TEN CENTS Within 200 miles | TWELVE CENTS Elsewhere

Great Britain Declares War on Germany; Mussolini Urges Parley, Hitler Considers It; Poland Reports 1,500 Killed in Air Raids

Nations Asked To Fair in '40 By Roosevelt

President Says Exposition Is 'Channel' of Peace in World Torn by War

Gibson Announces Fair's Second Year

All Saturday Attendance Records Are Broken as 273,121 Pay to Enter

President Roosevelt issued invitations yesterday to all of the foreign nations represented at the New York World's Fair to continue their participation next year, thus revealing officially for the first time that the Fair plans to continue in 1940. The final day this year will be Oct. 31.

The President's message, made public in Washington, follows:

"I have today authorized an invitation to the foreign countries and nations participating in the New York World's Fair to continue their participation in 1940. I take particular pleasure in extending this invitation at this particular time.

"The world is disturbed by armed strife, but the continuing ideal of all nations must be a world of peace. The continuing emphasis of nations must be on the progress of civilization and not on its destruction.

"The continuing hope of the nations must be that they will increasingly understand each other. The New York World's Fair is one of the many channels by which this continuing conception of peace may be made known.

"The duty rests on all of us to keep these channels open."

Attendance at the Fair yesterday broke all previous Saturday records. At 12:30 a. m. today 273,121 persons had paid admission and 39,235 employees of the Fair and others had entered on working permits, making a total of 312,356. The previous record Saturday attendance was established on July 22, when 275,169 entered the grounds. Total attendance last Saturday was 253,777.

The invitation to the foreign nations was made a day after Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, conferred with the President concerning plans for next year.

Supplementing President Roosevelt's statement, Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board of directors of the Fair, issued the following statement at the Fair last night:

"The invitation which President Roosevelt has authorized be issued to foreign governments to continue their participation in the New York World's Fair in 1940 naturally serves as a formal notice that the Fair hopes to continue through another year. We add our hope to that of

(Continued on page 17, column 1)

Smoke Signals

. . . from the fields point to harvest time, and time to move in on your new farm. Look over the buying and renting offers in today's Classified columns, of which these are samples:

Amawalk, N. Y.—Finely situated, landscaped acre, 9 rooms, modern, garage; chicken houses, $7,800.

Long Island, N. Y.—8-acre poultry farm, 6 rooms, all improvements, henneries, garage, $7,000.

New Hampshire—Dairy farm, tourist home, 155 acres, 11 rooms, garage, $6,000.

Delaware—75 acres, half clear, buildings, elec., hens, mules, cows, modern machinery, crop $5,000.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—2 acres, 8-room house, elec., water, buildings, $2,300.

Delaware Valley, N. J.—4 acres, small stone dwelling, timber, fruits, stream, $1,950, furnished.

Vermont—400 acres in Green Mountains, 2 houses, original fireplaces, brook, $5,500.

Danielson, Conn.—Fine estate, 10 acres, modern, stables, suitable poultry or subdivision.

New York—Modern dairy farm, 240 acres on main highway.

Annandale, N. J.—4 acres, 7-room house, improvements, barn, poultry houses, brook, $5,000.

Vermont—140 acres, hillside, 10 rooms, elec., large sugar orchard, equipment, $5,500.

Connecticut—36 acres, 8-room house, barn, springs, fine view, $5,500.

Florida—Tung oil plantations, units of 5, 10, 20 and 40 acres, established.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN POLAND—Cross-hatch shading indicates Polish territory occupied by German troops, as reported from Berlin. In some cases, Warsaw reports dispute the Nazi claims

'Humane War' Pledged by Allies If Reich, Too, Spares Civilians

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 2.—France and Great Britain announced tonight in a joint communique they would ask Germany if she would agree to wage war without the bombardment of civilian populations and without the use of gas.

The statement, issued by Premier Edouard Daladier's office under the title "Joint French-British Declaration," said both governments already had instructed their high commands not to bombard civilians. It added that the two powers would conform to the 1925 League of Nations provisions outlawing the use of poisonous and asphyxiating gas.

The joint declaration, a virtual statement of the rules under which Britain and France have decided to wage war, said that if the Germans refused to agree to them, the two Allies would reserve the right to "take whatever action they consider appropriate."

[France, Britain and Germany have indorsed President Roosevelt's appeal to belligerents to refrain

(Continued on page 14, column 3)

Nazis Report Polish Planes 'Annihilated'

Air Victory Complete, Says Communique, Corridor Virtually Cut by Armies

Berlin Crowds Heil Red Army Mission

Reich Hears Enemy Air Raid Was Beaten Off, 27 Polish Planes Shot Down

By Joseph Barnes

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Annihilation of the Polish air fleet was claimed here today as Germany's undeclared war in the East entered its second day. At the same time German troops were reported advancing steadily along the entire front.

Meanwhile, Germany's answer to Great Britain and France, which had been expected all day, had not materialized tonight, twenty-four hours after the British and French Ambassadors, Sir Nevile Henderson and Robert Coulondre, presented their governments' reaction to Friday's sudden 'invasion of Poland. The British and French diplomatic staffs continued to sit in the midst of their unpacked luggage in a city still blackened against air raids.

In this suspense, no news is good news for Germans. Nearly forty-eight hours without counter-attack from the west has strengthened enormously the average German's hope of localizing the conflict. Meanwhile he has received only good news from Poland, for German reports from the front have not yet admitted a single airplane lost or a single soldier killed.

The German high command announced the capture of Jablonka pass on the Polish border with Slovakia. This pass cuts through the West Beskiden Mountains into southern Poland, and its capture was believed here to make at least

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Poland Says It Is Making A Hard Fight

16 Killed, 35 Injured in Warsaw as Air Bombs Raze Workmen's Flats

Secret Parliament Vows Not to Yield

Parties Swear to Fight to 'Last Drop' of Blood; Troops Battle in Silesia

By The United Press

WARSAW, Sept. 2.—An official announcement said tonight that more than 1,500 persons had been killed, including sixteen in Warsaw, in German air raids on Polish cities.

The official tabulation on air raid casualties came after all party leaders in Poland had pledged themselves to shed their blood to the "last drop" in resistance to the German invasion. The pledge was given at a secret session of Parliament.

Polish messages from all fronts reported heavy fighting and said the Poles were resisting stubbornly.

Warsaw Has Day of Alarms

By Sonia Tomara

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune Inc.

WARSAW, Sept. 2.—German air raids into Polish territory and land fighting along the Polish-German frontier continued today.

In Warsaw, air-raid sirens sounded seven alarms today. The first came at 5:30 a. m. and was followed by two more later in the morning and two in the afternoon. The last alarm sounded at 8 o'clock tonight, when the capital was blacked out.

Sixteen persons were reported killed and thirty-five injured in Warsaw by yesterday's air raids, which included the bombing of two apartment houses in a workingmen's quarter. Today's casualties were not known.

Up to tonight the bombings appeared to be on a smaller scale than yesterday in Warsaw, but many provincial cities suffered severely in new raids. According to an official communique, cities bombed included Lublin, Radom, Torun (Thorn), Poznan (Posen), Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), Rzeszow, Krakow (Cracow) and Brzesc.

The total number of civilians killed by the raids throughout Poland was estimated at 130 at noon today, with thirty dead and injured in Lublin alone. Lublin is a provincial capital 100 miles southeast of Warsaw.

An American traveler who returned to Warsaw from Lwow (Lemberg) reported watching the bomb-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Associated Press (by radio)

SOMEWHERE IN POLAND—A Nazi soldier and prisoners yesterday

Hitler Reported Open to Offer For 5-Power Peace Conference

Would Exclude Poland, Which Italy Listed as a Conferee, and Substitute Russia; Would Not Discuss Danzig or the Corridor

By The United Press

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Usually well informed Nazi sources reported tonight that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler might be willing to attend a five-power conference for discussion of general European issues. Nazis suggested that if a five-power conference were called the participating powers would be Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Soviet Russia.

(Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the British House of Commons referred on Saturday to a proposal by the Italian government that German-Polish hostilities cease and a five-power conference of Great Britain, France, Poland, Germany and Italy be summoned. The Nazi suggestion, however, was for a five-power conference excluding Poland and including Soviet Russia.)

Hitler definitely would refuse to negotiate on whether Danzig and the Corridor were to be German possessions, the sources said.

If Poland were discussed, these sources said, it would be for the purpose of adjusting that country's frontiers and the possible neutralization of Poland.

The sources also believed other subjects would be taken up, such as the question of colonies, limitation of armaments, trade co-operation among the great powers and perhaps extensive credits to the Reich.

Duce Would Remake Europe

By James M. Minifie

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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ROME, Sept. 2.—Insistent rumors swept Rome that Premier Benito Mussolini had a peace plan based

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

France Gives A 'Last Chance' Notice to Hitler

$1,656,000,000 Budget Is Voted; Paris Willing to Help in New Peace Effort

By John Elliott

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PARIS, Sept. 2.—A "last" chance for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to retrace his steps and avert the imminent possibility of a general war in Europe was offered by Premier Edouard Daladier today in an address before the French Chamber of Deputies, just before that body voted unanimously a war credits bill totaling 69,000,000,000 francs, (about $1,656,000,000).

Daladier declared that if moves for settlement through conciliation of the German-Polish dispute were renewed, the French government would be ready to associate itself with such steps. He set the condition, however, that fighting must cease and German troops withdraw inside their own frontiers.

No reply has yet been received by the French government to the demand presented last night to the German government, by the French and British Ambassador at Berlin that Hitler suspend hostilities against Poland.

The French and British governments, therefore, were understood tonight to be in consultation as to what time should be fixed for expiration of the period which is to be allowed Hitler and after which the

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Chamberlain Takes Step In Empire Talk

Announces Decision At 6:15 A.M. As Deadline Passes Without Answer

Calls On Nation To Face the Issue

Series of Instructions to Citizens Goes Out After His Declaration

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Sunday).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain broadcast to the world today a fateful message a quarter-hour after expiration of the deadline of his "peace or war" ultimatum to the German government. "I have to tell you now," said Chamberlain, "that this country is at war with Germany."

"He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland no matter what happened," Chamberlain said of Hitler.

He said the German Fuehrer evidently had not even showed his proposals to the Polish Government, and that Britain's ultimatum had passed without reply so a state of war existed.

He said the people of Poland "were so bravely resisting this wicked and unprovoked attack."

France, the Prime Minister said, was joining Britain in fulfilling her pledges from Poland's independence, and "we have a clear conscience."

The action was ordered taken just three hours after Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, had informed the German government at 9 a. m. (3 a. m., E. S. T.) that a state of war would exist between Britain and German at 11 a. m. (5 a. m., E. S. T.) unless German gave a satisfactory reply to the British proposals.

"You may be taking your part in the fighting services," Chamberlain told Britons.

He said they may be in trenches or in transports or in other necessary services.

He closed with, "now may God bless you all," and a fervent expression of hope, "may the right prevail."

After the Prime Minister finished his broadcast, a series of instructions to all citizens on how to act was sent out over the air by the British Broadcasting Company.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Sunday).—Just before 8 o'clock last night Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told an impatient and angry House of Commons that thus far Berlin had not replied to the Mentic ultimatums dispatched there by London and Paris on Friday night, and that the British and French governments were consulting as to how much further time should be given to Hitler in which to answer.

Apparently a fleeting hope that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy might forestall war was having a good deal to do with postponement of the signal to the British and French commanders to begin marching. Yet Chamberlain told the Commons that, however much his government appreciated the efforts of Rome, it could not participate in the five-power conference which Il Duce proposes while "Poland is being subjected to invasion, her towns under bombardment and while Danzig is being made subject to unilateral settlements by force."

After an hour-and-ten-minute session yesterday afternoon the Cabinet went into a surprise sitting again at 10 Downing Street at 11:30 o'clock last night.

According to official interpretation of the formal Anglo-French pledges, Britain and France were committed to be "at the side of Poland from the first day," if that country should become engaged in hostilities while defending her independence. Thus, it was being

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American Woman Eyewitness Describes German Air Raids

By Mrs. W. J. Macheda

Formerly Helen Robinson, reporter of "The Richmond (Ind.) Palladium"

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP).—At home in Katowice in Silesia), I was awakened Friday morning by German airplanes overhead and anti-aircraft guns opening up.

Since the previous night's news had been disturbing, I decided to leave immediately, as Katowice was certain to become the scene of heavy German attacks.

I packed a bag and started driving my car with my nine-year-old son Jan. Taking outside roads in order to avoid bombing of Katowice's streets, I met hundreds of other refugees hurrying along in the open country's comparative safety.

Especially along a road near Czestochowa, which runs close to the German border, were all highways and paths full of peasants attempting to escape. Some drove cows, some carried children and their household belongings. Some of them were buried under the burden of heavy bundles slung over their backs.

Then German planes soared over the roadway and we were suddenly between anti-aircraft fire from both sides. Soldiers halted me once to have me take a wounded man but when they saw my small son they waved me on and took the following car.

Germans staged another raid while I was passing through Radomsk. I saw several houses seriously damaged and was told thirty were killed and sixty were wounded there.

Finally arriving in Warsaw, I was telephoning the American Consulate for advice when German warplanes staged their big (Friday) afternoon raid.

I plan to leave via Riga, Latvia, if and when possible.

My husband, a Polish citizen, is still carrying on his mining enterprise on the Slovak-Polish border. My son wants to go to America immediately and bring back cowboys to fight Hitler.

Iron Cross Is Revived; Reich's Chief War Medal

Hitler Himself Wears One for Bravery in World War

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Iron Cross, best-known of Germany's war medals, was revived tonight by Adolf Hitler as an award for "bravery in the face of the enemy."

[The Order of the Iron Cross was created in 1813 during the War of Liberation and was revived in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War and again during the World War. Hitler himself received the Iron Cross, first class, for his exploit in May, 1918, in capturing a French dugout single-handed after calling upon an imaginary platoon to follow him to the attack.]

ATHENIA SURVIVORS. Once happy tourists are these worn-looking survivors of the British ship sunk a few hours after the war broke out. Shown as they arrived on the tanker Knute Nelson at Galway Island. Acme

THE U.S.S.R. AND THE Reich divide the first spoils of war-torn Poland. At Bialystok military experts from Berlin and Moscow set up first lines of control after the conquest of Poland. International

FIRST PICTURE OF the Soviet invasion of Poland. Peasants greeting Red Army tanks crossing the frontier to "protect" Russian minorities in the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia. Acme

Residencia de estudiantes

THE WEATHER
Today: Generally fair and cooler
Tomorrow: Fair with moderate temperature
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 81, Min. 54
Detailed Report on Page 13, Sec. IV

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. XCIX No. 33,908 | Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1939 | Section One | TEN CENTS Within 100 miles | TWELVE CENTS Elsewhere

Russia Invades Poland to Take Huge Border Areas; Germany Gives Civilians 12 Hours to Flee Warsaw; French Gain on 40-Mile Front in First Big Battle

Senators Add Pleas to Keep Embargo Act

Vandenberg, Bridges and Clark Declare Change Puts U.S. on Way to War

Roosevelt May Talk To Special Session

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—With President Roosevelt busy preparing his special message to be delivered next Thursday at the opening of the special session of Congress, three United States Senators unloosed today a barrage against the Administration's proposal to revise the neutrality act by eliminating the mandatory arms embargo which prevents shipment of war supplies to European belligerents.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, who is the leading spokesman within his party for the group of Republican and Democratic Senators who constitute the self-styled "peace bloc," declared in a formal statement issued here:

"Those of us who oppose the abandonment of a bona-fide neutrality policy stand precisely where President Roosevelt stood in his eloquent Chautauqua speech in 1936 when he was a candidate for re-election, when he said in defending the law containing a mandatory arms embargo: 'We are not isolationists except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war.'"

Vandenberg Attacks Change

Senator Clark classed himself as an "insulationist," as did Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who explained his anti-repeal stand in addressing a Republican rally at Grand Rapids, Mich., in which community he has lived for fifty-five years. Senator Vandenberg, a leading candidate for his party's Presidential nomination in 1940, said:

"Unless and until we are deliberately and consciously ready to go all the way into this war, let us—regardless of our sympathies—deliberately and consciously stay all the way out.

"The last war cost us 40,000 American boys killed in action, 192,000 wounded, 26,000 who died of disease, 280,000 who now deserve and receive disability allowances. It cost us forty billion dollars. Our erstwhile allies still owe us thirteen billions, twenty-five years later, and all but Finland have given up any pretense of payment.

"We did not 'make the world safe for democracy.' We did not win a war to end all wars. These vivid invitations—then as now—were persuasive but tragically futile. We have no right to forget these experiences, the sinister fact that Europe's power politics are governed our ken, as poignantly demonstrated by the reminiscent fact that not even the American Congress knew of secret treaties that pre-pledged the spoils for which we were fighting in 1917.

Bridges Adds His Warning

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, who also is a Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, said in a speech at Pittsburgh that Americans should not be "stampeded" into another European war, and should

(Continued on page 28, column 4)

READY TO DIG IN?

If you're going to be a farm dweller this winter, better start now to dig in for the season. There's a fine selection of farms for sale and rent in today's Classified columns, of which these are just samples:

New York State—210 acres, near lake in rolling hilltop country, 8-room house, barn, chicken houses, hennery, brooder house, hen-batch, manager's house, stable, garage. $11,000.
New Jersey—5½ acres, modern poultry farm, 6-room house, garage, hatch, equipment.
Vermont—10-cow farm, modern barn, 8 rooms, hot-cold water, electricity, $4,200.
New Hampshire—Lovely mountainside home, 7 acres, 9 rooms, bath, electricity, near town.
New York State—110 acres, dwelling, barns, stream, forest. $2,000.
Eastern States—Time acres, concrete highway, 7-room home, barn, creek, spring water.
Southington, Conn.—Historical home, 14 acres, beautiful landscape, gardens, barn, double garage.
Vermont—Dairy farm, 1850 shore, 200 acres, sugar orchard, comfortable buildings, equipment.
Virginia—10 acres on Shenandoah, near pleasant home, improved road.
Pennington, N. J.—14-acre poultry farm, fine location, bungalow, garage, fine owners.
Canton, Conn.—5 acres, modernized, 9 rooms, bath, fireplace, barn, double garage.
New Hampshire—Gospel Farm, 8-100 rooms, 250 acres, buildings, 2-room house, $4,000.

Hull Exchanges Neutrality Data With Four Other Departments

Embargo Fight Believed Among Topics at Conference With Treasury, Justice, War and Navy Officials to Correlate All Information

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred today for more than an hour with high officials of the Treasury, Justice, War and Navy Departments on all angles of the neutrality situation and was believed to have taken up the impending Congressional battle over repealing the arms embargo.

Those at the conference included Assistant Secretaries of State Adolf A. Berle jr. and George S. Messersmith; Legal Adviser George H. Hackworth; Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, chief of the Division of European Affairs; Under Secretary of the Treasury John W. Hanes and several of his assistants; Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Col. James Burns, Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison and several others.

When the meeting broke up no announcement was made. It is understood that Secretary Hull and his diplomatic staff exchanged information with the other officials in furtherance of a plan to correlate all information reaching government agencies from all sources.

This committee co-operates with two subcommittees which provide it with information. There is one subcommittee dealing with the question of short-term credits, organized after President Roosevelt issued a proclamation exempting from the neutrality act short-term commercial credits. Mr. Hanes has presided at the last two meetings.

The other committee which makes suggestions to the full committee is composed of representatives of

(Continued on page 29, column 2)

French Advance Into Germany Is Observed From Luxemburg

Reporter in Town on Hill Describes River, Land and Air Battle in Saar Area

By Wilfrid Fleisher

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 — A graphic eyewitness account of the French offensive on the western front near the junction of the borders of France, Germany and Luxemburg, in which two large German bridges over the Moselle River were destroyed, appeared here today in the newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet."

The story, sent by the paper's correspondent, Henrik Haher, from the Village of Schengen at the southern tip of Luxemburg, where the Maginot and Limes fortified lines come face to face, described the destruction of a railroad bridge across the Moselle by French artillery and the blowing up of the other bridge by the Germans in an effort to stem the French advance into the Saar district. The writer said the French were directing artillery fire against Trier (Treves), about nineteen miles inside Germany from the border.

The description of the French attacking operations on Thursday and Friday follows:

"Friday morning the great bridge

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

Above is shown area mentioned in the eyewitness account of the Moselle Valley French offensive published in Sweden. Also shown is the Nied River Valley, where a strong German counter-attack was reported repulsed yesterday, with heaviest fighting around the German village of Niedtaldorf

Nazis Destroy Saar Towns in Their Retreat

30 Divisions of 10,000 or More Men Each Are in Action, Paris Hears

French Jolt Enemy With Triple Attack

By Walter B. Kerr

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PARIS, Sept. 16—The French and German armies have been fighting their first real battle of the war on the western front in the last thirty-six hours. According to French sources, a German attack south of the Saar River has been crushed with heavy losses and French troops have counter-attacked at numerous points along the line.

Early this evening, according to the French communique, there was "heavy activity" on the entire forty-mile front. The Germans were said to be rushing up reinforcements and destroying some of their own villages as they abandoned them in the face of French assaults. The heaviest fighting was taking place south of the Saar River and just west of Saarlouis (Saarlautern).

This battlefield is a rectangle bounded on the north by the Saar River from Saarlouis to Rehlingen, on the west from Rehlingen south to Niedtaldorf along the Nied River, on the south by the French frontier and on the east by a road running from Bedersdorf up to Saarlouis. This road is the main highway from Metz to Saarlouis.

It is understood that the Germans attacked in this area late Friday night after a heavy artillery barrage. French sources say the German infantry were routed before they reached trenches dug by the French in the last few days. It is said that in the counter-attack French troops passed Kerlingen and reached a height of land which dominates the Saar Valley.

The French objective is to reach the river and control it from Sarreguemines, where it leaves French territory, all the way to the point where it runs into the Moselle at Kons near the German-Luxemburg frontier.

There was also heavy fighting during the day north of Bitche between Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken, where it leaves French territory, all the way to the point where it runs into the Moselle at Kons near the German-Luxemburg frontier.

There was also heavy fighting during the day north of Bitche between Saarbruecken and Zwei-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Berlin announced Soviet army has invaded Poland along the entire frontier from Polotsk, at top of map, and Kamenets-Podolsk, near the Rumanian border, with the approval of German government. Chief German victory reported yesterday was capture of Bialystok, railway center northeast of Warsaw. Meanwhile, strong Polish forces were reported still holding out at Kutno, in the west; at Warsaw, which is being attacked on three sides, and at Lwow. One German column has gone around Lwow and is reported nearing Stanislawow, southeast of there. Fighting is reported at the gates of Lwow and along the Tanew River near Rilgoraj. Brzesc (Brest-Litovsk) is being stoutly defended by the Poles. Berlin again announced capture of Przemysl, former Austrian fortress south of Lublin.

Russia Enters Poland, Vows Neutrality

Moscow Acts to 'Protect' Her White Russian and Ukrainian Minorities

German Ultimatum Rejected by Warsaw

By The United Press

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (Sunday)—A spokesman for the Propaganda Ministry announced this morning that Russian troops had marched into Poland at 4 a. m. Moscow time (11 p. m. Saturday New York time).

He said the Soviet troops had entered Poland with the full knowledge and approval of the German government.

The spokesman made his statement after the Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, the official German news agency, had reported from Moscow that the Soviet government had informed the Polish Ambassador Dr. Waclaw Grzybowski last night that Soviet troops were about to cross the frontier.

The agency said the note handed to the Ambassador informed the Poles that the troops would cross the frontier along its entire length from Polotsk in the north to Kamenetsh Podolsk in the south "to protect our own interests and to protect the White Russian and Ukrainian minorities."

The Soviet government the agency said, told the Poles that it maintained its neutrality despite its military action, but added that its treaties with the Polish state could be regarded as canceled because the Polish state could no longer be regarded as existing.

Moscow Makes Announcement

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (Sunday) (AP)—Soviet Russia has decided to send her army across the Polish frontier today and to occupy the Polish Ukraine (southeastern extremity of Poland) and White Russia (northern Poland along the Soviet border).

The government was unofficially to have sent a note last night to the Polish Ambassador here notifying him of the army's move today.

Copies of this note were said to have been sent to all diplomatic representatives here saying the action was taken because Poland no longer exists. It was said to have declared there no longer is a Polish government because its whereabouts are unknown.

The note was said to have declared that "the Soviet Union will retain neutrality but feels it necessary to protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities in Poland and will do everything to keep peace and order."

(Poland is bound with Britain and France in mutual assistance treaties by which the British and French are pledged to aid Poland in defense of her independence against any aggression. Polish invocation of that treaty brought Great Britain and France into war against Germany Sept. 3, two days after a German army invaded western Poland.)

The scene of the Russian action would extend across the whole of Russia's Polish frontier. It would increase considerably Russia's frontier with Rumania. Rumania holds Bessarabia, wrested from Russia after the World War, and the Soviet government never has relinquished its claims on this territory.

Russia's decision to act came after she had sent a vast number of men to her western frontier in semi-mobilization and had followed with her "peace" with Japan. (Previously, Russia had concluded a non-aggression pact with Germany.)

It was believed here that the Polish Embassy in Moscow would leave and that, possibly, the British also would leave since they are allies of Poland.

German Ultimatum to Warsaw

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (Sunday)—A German army ultimatum to Warsaw to surrender without further resistance expired some time after 3 a. m. today (10 p. m. Saturday New York time), but there was no immediate report to Berlin as to what happened at the Polish capital. Government officials here said they were without information.

The ultimatum said Warsaw would be regarded as a war area if the German terms were not accepted meaning that the city would be bombarded by artillery and the air force. German flyers during yesterday afternoon dropped leaflets warning the

Convoys Lessen U-Boats' Toll; 21 Ships Lost

British Point to Drop in Tonnage Sunk; Belgian Vessel Shelled off Ireland

By Frank R. Kelley

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 16—With announcement of the sinking of the Anglo-American Oil Company's 8,825-ton tanker Cheyenne, German submarines preying on British commerce were known today to have destroyed during the first two weeks of war twenty-one British ships aggregating 122,842 tons.

Of this total approximately 70,000 tons were sent to the bottom during the first week of hostilities. The drop in tonnage lost during the second week was attributed by naval men to the effect of the widespread hunt for Nazi U-boats, in which the British and French Navies are co-operating, and to the introduction of the convoy system for merchant vessels which—just as in the war of 1914-'18—attempts to eliminate raids on lonely freighters plowing along unprotected stretches of the ocean lanes.

At the height of the German submarine campaign in the World War U-boats were sinking 100,000 tons of shipping each week. The British Admiralty claims to have destroyed an unspecified number of Germany's sixty-six submarines during the last two weeks. Several others, it was learned, have been captured undamaged.

Meanwhile, in an analysis of the progress of economic warfare which Britain and France are waging against Germany, the Ministry of Information, citing the 28,500 tons of petroleum contraband which had been seized up to Sept. 9, pointed out that before the war started Germany could supply only one-third of her peace-time requirements of oil and gasoline.

Iron ore, of which large cargoes consigned to Germany have been intercepted, is another vulnerable part of the German economic machine, it is recalled, because Germany depends on foreign sources for at least two-thirds of her supply. The seized contraband includes manganese, most of which Germany imports, and phosphate, an essential fertilizer for which the Reich is completely dependent on supplies from abroad. Hearings at the Admiralty's Prize Court, which will dispose of the contraband, will be public. It was emphasized, and "interested parties will have full opportunities for presenting their case."

For the information of American (Continued on page 22, column 1)

German Warning to Warsaw

By The United Press

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, official German news agency, gave out tonight the following text of the handbills dropped on Warsaw today by German airplanes:

To the people of Warsaw:

Your government has made the city an area of battle and has destroyed its character as an open city. Your military leaders not only have allowed the city to be bombarded by heavy artillery but have also commanded barricades to be erected on all streets and German troops have been sternly resisted. Through the command to the civil population to resist German troops with arms, thus waging franc-tireur (irregular) warfare, your government violated international law.

Since this command has been carried out by parts of the Warsaw population, Warsaw has become a battle area. Nevertheless, until the present, in accordance with Der Fuehrer's command, only parts of the city of military significance, such as railroad stations, airports, barracks, roads and lines of communication, have been attacked. Therefore, the following demands have been made to the military commanders of Warsaw:

First, all parts of the city to be surrendered within twelve hours to the German troops who have surrounded Warsaw, permitting them to occupy the city without battle.

Secondly, Polish troops in Warsaw at the same time must surrender to German military commanders.

Thirdly, in case this demand is complied with, the surrender is to be communicated to the nearest German military command.

Fourthly, should the demand not be complied with, the civil population has twelve hours in which to depart from the city along the roads to Siedlce and Garwolin. After expiration of this twelve hours the entire city area of Warsaw will be treated as a battle area, with all attendant consequences.

The twelve-hour period begins with the dropping of this handbill. This demand also serves as a last warning to the military commanders of Warsaw. Should this warning be not observed, the Warsaw commanders will be responsible for unavoidable loss and destruction.

100 French Die In Explosion Of Mine Layer

Cruiser Was on Expedition Off Morocco; One Report Puts Casualties at 1,000

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 16.—At least 100 French sailors were reported tonight to have been killed in an explosion and fire which swept the cruiser Pluton, a main unit in France's mine-laying fleet. It was believed possible that the final toll might be twice that number.

The explosion was understood to have occurred off Casablanca, French Morocco, last Tuesday.

The Pluton's normal crew is 400 officers and men. The 4,773-ton cruiser, although smaller than other vessels of the French mine-laying fleet, carried a normal cargo of 450 mines, twice that of some of the larger ships.

The first advices which penetrated official secrecy surrounding the disaster failed to specify the port out of which the Pluton was operating and gave the impression the ship still was in port when a mine exploded accidentally. Later

(Continued on page 22, column 2)

Russian Truce Clears Way for Gain in Kiangsi Reported; Big Offensive Near, With Powers Busy in Europe

By Victor Keen

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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SHANGHAI, Sept. 16—The truce reached between Japan and the Soviet Union to end the five-month-old warfare on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border is expected here to accelerate Japan's awaited large-scale offensive in China. It was noted that after a year of only desultory operations the Japanese reported today that their attacking forces had dispersed four Chinese army corps in Kiangsi Province.

Even if a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact does not materialize, the cessation of border warfare and the definite delimitation of the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border, provided in the truce agreement, will enable Japan to withdraw large forces and many aircraft from Manchukuo to China.

The border truce with Russia and

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

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Section III—Sports

Yankees defeat Tigers, 8 to 5, and clinch fourth straight pennant. Reds down Giants, 6—1, and maintain 3½-game margin in race. Dodgers win, 3 to 2, as Fitzsimmons downs Pirates for fifth time. Newark defeats Jersey City, 7 to 1, for 3-to-2 lead in play-off series. Van Horn, Riggs and Misses Marble, Jacobs gain finals in tennis. Ward routs Billows, 7 and 5, for national amateur golf tourney. Merry Knight wins Junior Champion, Hash takes Edgemere Handicap at Aqueduct. Bostwick Field defeats Westbury, 9 to 8, in national open polo. Nova to remain in hospital until tomorrow, following defeat by Galento.

Section IV—Real Estate, Shipping

Rise in cost of building forecast if European war is prolonged. Home-financing institutions are urged to help their clients. Herald Tribune Housing Clinic.

Section V—Society, Resorts

Committee plans fifty-first annual Autumn Ball at Tuxedo Park. Many homes to stay open at Newport, assuring active fall season. Meadow Brook Cup race to take place on Clark estate Sept. 30.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art

The Screen, by Howard Barnes. Stage Asides, by Lucius Beebe. The Playbill, by Joseph Pihodna. Art, by Carlyle Burrows. Music, by Francis D. Perkins.

Section IX—Books

Books for the fall season discussed by Lewis Gannett.
"Stalin," by Boris Souvarine, reviewed by Sidney Hook.
"Iron Brew," by Stewart H. Holbrook, reviewed.
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Section X—This Week

"Runaway," a short story by Richard Hoffmann.
"I Know How to Beat Joe Louis," an article by Bob Pastor.
"The Vulture Woman," a short story by Agatha Christie.

WATCHFUL WAITING. Poilus of the French Army look out from an advance post near the Rhine watching for signs of an enemy that somewhere was laughing at this "invincible" Maginot Line.

Associated Press

DECEMBER, 1939. The German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee ablaze in the River La Plata estuary off Montevideo, Uruguay, after losing battle with the British.

WHILE ALL WAS quiet on the Western Front Polish women were being driven to their execution by Nazi guards. The picture was smuggled out on micro-film.

Polish Labor Group

THE WEATHER
Today: Showers and warmer
Tomorrow: Fair, little change in temperature
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 56, Min. 37
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NEW YORK
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Capital Gives Dewey Edge After Sweep

Wisconsin Result Viewed as Putting New Yorker Ahead for Nomination

Garner Vote Listed As Anti-Third Term

Republican Gain Over '36 and Democratic Loss Shown in Primary Test

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, April 3—The victory of District Attorney Thomas W. Dewey of New York in the Wisconsin primaries over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, coupled with the small margin of President Roosevelt's vote over that polled by Mr. Dewey, caused political-minded Washington to take the view today that it would be exceedingly hard to head off Mr. Dewey from the Republican nomination and that the party had an excellent chance to carry Wisconsin in the fall.

Very little nutriment for those favoring a third term for President Roosevelt was contained in the Wisconsin returns, it was agreed. Several official observers felt that that primary might indeed cause Mr. Roosevelt to ponder long and deeply before he would permit his name to go before the Democratic convention.

[Returns from 2,333 of Wisconsin's 2,611 precincts in the Dewey-Vandenberg contest, as reported by The United Press, for the four delegates at-large were: Dewey slate—Zimmerman, 171,126, Hale, 150,228; Nelson, 149,846 and O'Melia, 138,046; Vandenberg slate—Goodland, 101,791; Claussen, 96,372; Richardson, 98,225, and Eberlein, 93,831.

[In 2,453 precincts the vote in the Democratic contest, reported by The Associated Press, was: Roosevelt, 285,748; Garner, 83,893.]

Nebraska Next Test

While friends of Senator Vandenberg on Capitol Hill declined to admit that the Dewey sweep had "washed up" Senator Vandenberg as a Presidential aspirant, it was pretty generally agreed that he must recoup his losses very decidedly in the Nebraska primaries next Tuesday if he is to remain in the running. He is pitted against Mr. Dewey there.

On the other hand, if Mr. Dewey wins in Nebraska, the bandwagon rush to the New York prosecutor will be marked and should bring him to the convention on June 24 with an impressive total of delegates. He has won 77 of New York's 92 delegates, he has won all of Wisconsin's 24, he is unopposed in the Illinois primary, also next Tuesday, where he stands to gain all 57 votes; he has an excellent chance of obtaining Nebraska's 14, and several more of the Mid-Western, Western and Eastern states are conceded to be ready to fall into his column.

In case Senator Vandenberg fails to make an impressive showing in Nebraska, then the burden of the "stop-Dewey" campaign will fall chiefly on Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio.

Garner's Vote Heavy

On the Democratic side of the Wisconsin picture, which is complicated by the fact that between 200,000 and 300,000 Progressives were free to enter the primaries of the two major parties, it was clear to Washington observers that the Vice-President received about 25 per cent of the total Democratic vote. This was as much of an upset of the political "dope" in its way as the decisive beating handed to Senator Vandenberg's slate of delegates. It had been freely predicted that President Roosevelt's two slates would "swamp" the Vice-President by anything from a 5-to-1 to an 8-to-1 margin.

Political experts were not slow to add the Garner total, as representing anti-New Deal, anti-third term sentiment, to the Republican total to arrive at a figure which would readily carry the state Republican in the fall. On the basis of incomplete returns it would be seen that if only 2,000 of the Garner vote of 84,000

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

To First Caller

RIVERDALE Residence (West 250th Street, Isolated, Private, comfortable, 10½ rms, 3½ baths, tile, grounds, garage, Gulf & Hudson River; exceptional financial opportunity. Private subway, N. Y. Central Riverdale station.

"I am glad to tell you that I rented my room through the Herald Tribune to the first person who answered the ad."

[illegible] West. Exceptional water views; quiet, genteel home. $4 up. Riverside [illegible]

"The first day my ad appeared in the Herald Tribune a young man came and took the room."

Have you a room to rent, or a dog to sell, or a job to fill? You'll find a Herald Tribune want ad a quick and convenient way of doing it. Just phone PEnnsylvania 6-4000 and ask for an ad-taker.

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Zeidler Sang His Way to Victory Over Mayor Hoan in Milwaukee

Barber's Son, 32, Never Joined a Party, Used Voice to Beat Socialist

By The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, April 3—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist who served as Milwaukee's Mayor for twenty-four years, was defeated in yesterday's municipal election by a political youngster who sang for votes. The Mayor-elect, who belongs to no party but is a member of a score of civic, fraternal, religious and musical organizations, is thirty-two-year-old Carl F. Zeidler, former Assistant City Attorney.

Complete unofficial returns gave Mr. Zeidler a margin of 12,115 votes. The totals were: Zeidler, 111,960; Hoan, 99,845. The vote was the heaviest in a Milwaukee municipal election.

Born in Milwaukee, the son of a barber, Mr. Zeidler entered politics with a long list of scholastic and civic successes. In high school he excelled in football and track. At Marquette University he won acclaim as an orator. He was graduated in 1929 with honors and chosen by his classmates as one of ten most likely to succeed. He received five civic awards last year for service to the community.

Friends say Mr. Zeidler set his

Herald Tribune Acme
Carl F. Zeidler

eye on a political career years ago and used his fine barytone voice to good advantage in furthering his ambition.

As a soloist, the lead in the city's best known male quartet and a member of several ensembles, he entertained at hundreds of meet-

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

Mrs. Roosevelt To Broadcast on Soap Program

'Sweetheart Toilet Soap Presents Eleanor Roosevelt' Twice Each Week

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has signed contracts to conduct twice a week an afternoon radio program sponsored by the Manhattan Soap Company and will make her first broadcast on Tuesday, April 30, at 1:15 p. m., it was announced yesterday by Franklin Bruck, head of the Franklin Bruck Advertising Corporation, of 1270 Sixth Avenue.

No details of the contract were made public. In the past, Mrs. Roosevelt has said, she has donated the money received from radio work and writing to charitable enterprises.

According to Mr. Bruck, Mrs. Roosevelt will determine the nature of her broadcasts, and probably will speak of subjects of interest to her, as she does in her newspaper column "My Day." The program at present is known as "Sweetheart Toilet Soap Presents Eleanor Roosevelt."

The program will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, in the New York area and in the East over station WEAF and the red network, and elsewhere in the country over the blue network on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:15 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. About thirty stations so far have contracted to carry the program, and more are expected to be added as the air is cleared for the broadcast.

The feature of the program will be Mrs. Roosevelt's personality, but possibly guest stars also will appear. The program will be broadcast

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

5th Ave. Crowd Sees Holdup but Doesn't Know It

Robber Walks Clerk Into 42d St. Subway Station and 2 Aids Seize $2,700

Albert Lakeman, twenty-five years old, a clerk for the real estate firm of Bing & Bing, 119 West Fortieth Street, was robbed of $2,700 in currency and checks at 2:30 p. m. yesterday in the Fifth Avenue station of the Astoria-Flushing division of the I. R. T. subway by three men after one of the men had forced him to march up Fifth Avenue from Forty-first Street, around the corner of Forty-second Street and into the subway station entrance alongside the New York Public Library.

The haul was the largest in a recent series of daylight robberies in the midtown section, in which the robbers have forced their victims to "take a walk" through crowded streets before relieving them of their money. At least five robberies have been reported in the last two weeks, in which perpetrators have employed what police have described as the "new and successful technique" of having one man accompany the victim to a rendezvous where accomplices are waiting to take his money.

Mr. Lakeman, whose home is at 57-57 Eighty-first Street, Elmhurst, Queens, left the offices of Bing & Bing just before 2:30 p. m. to take an envelope of cash and checks to the Bank of the Manhattan Company office at Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue for deposit.

At Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, in front of the library, he was accosted by a short, stocky man, well dressed, who wore a light gray

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Extra Planes For Army Cut, Funds Slashed

House Committee Slices Budget by $67,357,660 in Reporting Out Bill

Plane Sales to Allies Reduce U.S. Supply

439 Craft Eliminated; High Production Cost Assailed, Study Begun

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—Taking de'Anite notice of the Administration's new policy of releasing late-model military airplanes for sale to Great Britain and France, the House Appropriations Committee submitted today the Army's appropriations bill for 1941, carrying $785,999,094, a reduction of $67,357,660 under President Roosevelt's budget.

The measure, presented to the House for general debate with passage expected tomorrow or Friday, eliminated funds for 439 replacement planes, reducing the Air Corps cash outlay from a budgeted $182,648,172 to $165,762,162. At the same time the committee cut $10,000,000 from the budget item recommended to give the Air Corps authority to enter into new contracts in the amount of $45,780,500.

The high cost of airplane construction, which committee members said, has already resulted in the Army underestimating by $30,000,000 the total outlay for the program for which Congress appropriated last year, highlighted the day's discussion of the bill. It was revealed also in the hearings on the measure that Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, had estimated "carrying charges" on the Air Corps alone over the next five years at $1,800,000,000.

Replacements Reduced

Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Military Appropriations Subcommittee, told the House that the War Department's recommendation for 496 planes had been reduced to fifty-seven.

"These were recommended as replacement planes," he said, "because provision already had been made for the acquisition of an entire program of 5,500 serviceable airplanes. It now turns out that we are not going to get 2,200 of those 5,500 planes until foreign orders have been taken care of. The plan is to yield delivery priority to foreign governments over and above the number required for an operating force of our own of 3,300 planes.

"The committee had another problem in connection with airplanes. It has developed that the War Department underestimated by something like $30,000,000 the cost of the airplanes for which provision was made at the last regular session of Congress. Instead of waiting, however, for that additional amount to be made available in the regular way, contracts were entered into and the excess charged against funds provided for other purposes. That means that other funds, to the extent of $30,000,000, have been frozen and some of them unquestionably must be freed.

Planes "Cost Too Much"

"This arrangement about letting foreign governments have delivery priority was only concluded a few days ago, and it would seem that, while the planes affected would be reserve planes, their non-delivery would lessen the reliance of all the frozen amount. If we have cut too much, the Air Corps can go on the Senate Appropriations Committee with its case."

It was disclosed in the hearings

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

Reynaud Tells France's Side To U.S. on Air

Americans Favor Allies, He Says; Talks English, Is Re-broadcast Here

By The United Press

PARIS, April 3—Premier Paul Reynaud, in a special broadcast in English to the United States tonight, said that if "wishes were active forces in this world, there are so many Americans who wish the Allies to be victorious that we would win the war tomorrow morning."

[The speech was presented in New York over stations WABC, WJZ and WOR.]

I am not addressing you tonight to give you advice," the French Premier said. "You alone can decide what you wish or do not wish to do. What I want to tell you is: Interest yourself in the war. Think about the problems arising from it. Write and criticize. As our cause is just, we need not fear the truth. The more we learn about war, the better we will be for it.

What the Frenchman Feels

"Now I am going to talk to you about France. France . . . means a great many things, principally a certain way of living." He spoke of the variety of French contributions to culture and freedom and added: "All that is being threatened today by Nazism, and the Frenchman knows it, and he knows also that the Soviets are their accomplices and have betrayed democracy. Never have the reasons for fighting been clearer than they are at this moment.

"If a Frenchman of the Maginot line or of the factory or working in the field, instead of I, were here tonight before the microphone addressing you all, he would speak to you this way:

"He would tell you that for several years far too many—he has been trying to get along with Mr. Hitler so far did he believe that between neighbors there is always some way of living in peace. However, in order to come to a lasting agreement one ally isn't enough. There must be two. Totalitarian Germany has been totally insincere. It would be madness to believe that by signing some kind of compromise with her we would be signing anything else but our death warrant for the following day.

No "Phony" Peace

"It is because Parliament expresses the deep feeling of our country that the mission of conducting the war with increasing energy has been placed in my care, and that is the reason why I have constituted as the heart of the government a War Cabinet with nine members. That is enough for deliberation and not too many for action.

"We have forged the weapon. Now we are going to use it."

The Premier referred to the American slang term "phony," which he said he did not know before the war.

"The formula which sums up all our thoughts from the beginning," he said, "is: 'We must finish with it,' and that means no phony peace after the war, which isn't phony in

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Tobacco Stockholders Uphold Hill's 'Incentive' Pay of $300,299

By a Staff Correspondent

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 3—The proposal of Lewis D. Gilbert, holder of eighty common shares of the American Tobacco Company, to reduce the "incentive compensation" paid to George W. Hill, president of the company, and four other top officials from excess profits was overwhelmingly defeated here today at the annual meeting of stockholders in the company's corporate offices at 75 Montgomery Street.

In 1939, Mr. Hill was paid $420,299.58, of which $300,299.58 was designated as "incentive compensation." In a letter to preferred and common stockholders on March 1, explaining and condemning Mr. Gilbert's plan, Mr. Hill asserted that he could not "with self-respect" continue with the company he has headed for fourteen years if the plan were adopted.

Ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent of the 2,268,052 votes cast were against Mr. Gilbert's proposal. There are 3,862,374 votes among the 528,997 preferred and 1,514,386 common shares outstanding, the preferred outvoting the common, 4 to 1. A second proposal by Mr. Gilbert that the stockholders rather than the directors, select the company's independent public accountants was defeated by 97.6 per cent of the 2,266,496 votes cast on the issue.

The meeting, the longest since 1934, started at 11 a. m. and did not adjourn until 5:30 p. m. At the outset there were about a hundred men and women jammed into a small meeting room, which quickly became choked with smoke. At adjournment only officials of the company, Mr. Gilbert's closest adherents and reporters remained.

Mr. Hill did not attend the meeting. Paul M. Hahn, vice-president, acted as chairman. Fred Luethner, a holder of eighty common shares, moved that the meeting be adjourned until Mr. Hill could come from New York, but the motion was lost, 2,236,894 votes to 3,898. It was the first time the perennial demand that Mr. Hill appear in person had ever been put in the form of a motion.

Mr. Gilbert, a young man who has made frequent appearances at annual stockholders' meetings of various corporations in which he holds stock, led the minority attack on Mr. Hahn, as the ranking officer of the management. Mr. Hahn was called on to defend numerous practices and decisions of the company, including its participation in the New York World's Fair.

Churchill Takes War Command In Shake-Up of British Cabinet; Hoare Becomes Air Secretary

Herald Tribune—Acme
Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who becomes Britain's war chief as head of committee of service ministers

First Lord to Guide Air, Sea and Land Strategy as Defense Council Head

Wood Is Demoted, Chatfield Dropped

Press Calls Reshuffle a Half-Measure, Leaving 'Failures' Still in Posts

By Edward Angly

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, April 4 (Thursday)—In a series of Cabinet shuffles yesterday, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain dropped Sir Kingsley Wood as Great Britain's Air Secretary and gave Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, general supervision over all three fighting services—army, navy and air force.

Wood, who now becomes merely Lord Privy Seal, was succeeded as head of the Air Ministry by Sir Samuel Hoare, who held that post in the days before Britain began to worry about Germany's aerial strength.

Although the expected title of General Defense Minister was denied to Churchill, the Prime Minister's announcement made it clear that in future he would have the biggest say in siring up the whole strategical situation and in telling the War Cabinet how best to get on with the struggle against Germany.

While retaining his Admiralty post, Churchill will, as the statement from No. 10 Downing Street expressed it, "preside over the Committee of Service Ministers, which meets regularly with the three chiefs of staffs as advisers to keep under constant review on behalf of the War Cabinet the main factors in the strategical situation and the progress of operations, and to make recommendations from time to time to the War Cabinet as to the general conduct of the war."

Only Two New Faces

Altogether, Chamberlain made eight changes in his Cabinet yesterday, but mostly these consisted in a swapping of posts. Only two new faces will appear at the table at 10 Downing Street—one of them to fill the Ministry of Shipping post vacated last Saturday by the death of Sir John Gilmour.

Only one Cabinet member was dropped altogether—Lord Chatfield, who resigned as Minister for Co-ordination of Defense. He indicated that he took that action because his power to co-ordinate had passed out of his hands into Chamberlain's upon the country's entry into war.

The Ministry for Co-ordination of Defense will be allowed to lapse, but the powers implied in the title will largely pass into the hands of Churchill. Last night's newspaper headlines honored the sixty-five-year-old Churchill with the titles of "Super War Lord," "Britain's War Chief" and "War Policy Director."

With the passing of Wood from the Air Ministry the British government has changed the top man in each of its fighting services since the war began. At the very outbreak of hostilities Churchill replaced Earl Stanhope at the Admiralty. In January Leslie Hore-Belisha was shoved out of his post as Secretary for War and was succeeded by Oliver Stanley. Yesterday came the change in the direction of the Royal Air Force. Lord Chatfield's resignation reduced Britain's inner War Cabinet from nine ministers to eight.

Press Reaction Is Mixed

The changes in the Cabinet received a mixed reception in this morning's newspapers. The conservative "Daily Telegraph" heartily approved the shifting of ministers, and rushioned the demotion of Wood from the Air Ministry to the easier home-front job as Lord Privy Seal by saying he was fatigued and had asked for a change.

However, four other widely circulated papers—"The Daily Mail," "The Daily Express," "The News-Chronicle" and "The Daily Herald" all pounced on Chamberlain for not making the changes more drastic and for not dropping the weaker members of the team instead of merely shifting them to less responsible posts. The Prime Minister's reluctance to give Churchill full-fledged and well defined powers, rather than a vague generalship over all three armed forces, also was criticized.

Instead of a full-scale Cabinet reconstruction, said "The Daily Herald," Chamberlain "demonstrates afresh the technique of Cabinet making which he has perfected. It is a technique which recalls the Mad Hatter's tea party. The leading figures move solemnly from one chair to another, and the public, like Alice, looks on bewildered."

Why, asked "The Daily Herald," if Wood had failed at the Air Ministry was he remaining in the government at all? The public, the

Get U. S. Into War at Any Cost, Ontario Official Urges Canada

Victory 'May Be Very Doubtful' Without Help, Attorney General Conant Fears; Suggests Alaska Highway and St. Lawrence Seaway as Bait

By The Associated Press

CANNINGTON, Ont., April 3—The Ontario Attorney General, Gordon Conant, told an audience of farmers and business men today that it was Canada's duty to "do everything within our power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies."

Saying the success of the Allied cause "may be very doubtful" unless active participation of the United States is made effective at an early date, Conant declared:

"No sacrifice on our part will be too great if that can be accomplished.

"If the United States wants to build the St. Lawrence waterway by all means let us join them. If they want access to Alaska over Canadian soil, there should be no hesitation in settling the matter. In fact, nothing short of impairment of our status as a sovereign nation would be too much for Canada to offer as a sacrifice on the altar of liberty and freedom.

"We have prided ourselves and rejoiced in the fact that we have been good neighbors. But now we have a greater responsibility, a greater duty, a greater opportunity to do everything within our power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies.

"The Allies need America. They need, and will be accorded, every support that this great northern part of the American continent can extend. But they need even more the moral and particularly the material resources of our great neighboring republic in the south.

"If Canada can bring about the active participation of the United States of America in support of the Allied cause, particularly at the present time, she may go down in history as the savior of democracy

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Herald Tribune Acme
Attorney General Gordon Conant of Ontario

Earl of Athlone Succeeds to Job Of Tweedsmuir

New Governor General of Canada, King's Uncle, Had Similar Office in Africa

By The United Press

LONDON, April 3—The Earl of Athlone, uncle of King George VI and brother of Queen Mary, was appointed Governor General of Canada today to succeed Lord Tweedsmuir, who died in office on Feb. 11.

The Earl, who will be sixty-six years old on April 14, will be the first member of the royal family to have held two Governor Generalships. He was Governor General and commander in chief of the Union of South Africa from 1923 to 1930 and was called "the most popular man in South Africa."

The new Governor General and his wife, now at their country seat at Brantridge Park, in Balcombe, Sussex, will sail for Canada in a few weeks. An announcement tonight from Buckingham Palace, where the Earl and Countess stayed Monday night and dined with the royal family, said that "the King is graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mal. Gen. the Earl of Athlone as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada."

Better known as Prince Alexander of Teck, his former title, the new Governor General is a renowned soldier. He served with distinction in India, East Africa, the Boer War and the World War. In 1914 he was appointed Governor General of Canada to succeed the Duke of

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Ration Card Gets Peck Of Trouble for Owner

Belfast Housewife Took It Out in Her Dog's Name

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, April 3—A Belfast housewife who took out a food-ration book in the name of her cocker spaniel and obtained butter and sugar with it was fined £1 (3.57) today.

A food officer said that when he visited Mrs. Jeanne Wilson's home to investigate the ration book which had been assigned to "Don Wilson" the dog jumped up and Mrs. Wilson exclaimed: "Get down, Don!"

THE COMMANDOS RAID NORWAY. After the coastal batteries were silenced by Navy guns the commandos advance off the rocky shore of Norway under cover of a daylight smoke screen. Acme

"LONG LIVE KING Haakon VII" is the meaning of this daring patriotic salute to Norway's beloved exiled monarch. The youngster risks his life by grinning so happily at the heroic legend. Acme

A TWIN ENGINED Messerschmitt Fighter goes up in smoke while engaged in the fighting in Norwegian waters April 15th 1940. Acme

COPENHAGEN'S natives watch as a new kind of boss directs traffic. International

VENGEANCE UPON ELVERUM, NORWAY. German bombers burned Elverum to protect their traffic flowing uninterruptedly across the Baltic from Sweden. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Clouds, preceded by rain; slightly cooler at night
Tomorrow: Generally fair, little change in temperature
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 51, Min. 44
Detailed Report on Page 36

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. XCIX No. 31,113 | Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc. | TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1940 | THREE CENTS New York City and Vicinity

Germans Invade Norway and Denmark; Oslo Declares War After Balking Sea Attack; Copenhagen Taken; 125 Nazi Ships Sighted In Skagerrak After British Sink Transport

Gov. Horner 'Deposed' on Primary Eve

Lt. Gov. Stelle, in Race Today for Post, Declares Illegal Regency' Ended

The National Political Campaigns:

In Illinois Lieutenant Governor John Stelle, continuing a feud with Governor Horner, proclaimed himself Acting Governor yesterday and issued a call for a special session of the Legislature for April 30, the same day set by Governor Horner. He charged that Horner's illness had incapacitated him for performing his duties. More than three million voters are expected for today's primary, with President Roosevelt an eight-to-one favorite over Vice-President Garner. District Attorney Dewey is unopposed on the Republican preferential ballot.

Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg will test strength again today in Nebraska's Presidential preference primary. President Roosevelt is the only Democrat in the field.

Rival 'Deposes' Horner

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8.—On the eve of the state's primary election, Lieutenant Governor John Stelle proclaimed himself Acting Governor of Illinois today, charging that Governor Henry Horner's long illness had incapacitated him for the duties of chief executive of the state.

The Lieutenant Governor is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in tomorrow's primary, in which his opponent, former Democratic State Chairman Harry B. Hershey, has the support of Governor Horner and the Kelly-Nash machine of Chicago.

Mr. Stelle's coup unprecedented in Illinois history, was branded as 'absolutely null and void and without legal effect" by John E. Cassidy, State Attorney General, after a conference with Governor Horner at the executive mansion in Springfield. A spokesman for Governor Horner said that he would ignore the action of the Lieutenant Governor and leave it to Mr. Stelle to try to make his proclamation effective.

Today's development climaxed an unusually bitter primary campaign between factions of the Democratic party in Illinois and overshadowed other aspects of tomorrow's primary election, which is expected to bring out a record-breaking vote of 3,000,000 to 3,500,000.

Negro Assemblyman Slain

Meanwhile State Representative A. Andrew Torrence, a Negro, was slashed and shot to death today in his Chicago campaign headquarters. The Associated Press said. His assailant, Cornelius Woodward, a Negro, collapsed and died before he could make a statement.

The two deaths in Chicago were the first major violence in the campaign. Representative Torrence, a Republican seeking renomination, was shot in the chest and slashed a half dozen times at his headquarters in the Negro sector. Two police squads captured Woodward, a for-

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

Secretarial Opportunities

FOR WOMEN

See next to the last page for full particulars of these and other openings

First rate secy-steno, paper mfg $30-$35
Secy-typist, legal statistical exp $25
Secy, asst mng sales director, exp $25
Steno, 5 day, apply noon-5:1 mo $15
Steno, 19 27, attractive no flat $25
Secy, to advtg exec, 25-30, coll $30
Secy, 22-30, fash. educ., resarch $25
Steno, tech exp, Manh swbd $25
Secy-Steno, like figures, mid-tn $30
Secy to advtg mgr, future, intg Open
Secy-steno, under 25, college to $30
Secy-steno, 27 coll grad, advtg exp $25
Sec'y, legal, college grad, looking $25
Sec'y-steno, under 25, some exp $120
Secy, 30-35, bridge & sports, attr $30
Secy-steno, to 28 L. I. C. tech $30

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German Transport Sunk off Norway, 300 Killed

British Submarine Torpedoes Vessel Four Miles From Southern Coast; 125 Nazi Warships Are Reported Racing to Scene to Strike Back

By The Associated Press

OSLO, April 9 (Tuesday).—Alarming reports were received here early today that a German armada of 125 armed ships, including a "pocket battleship" and several heavy cruisers, was approaching Norwegian shores, perhaps to strike back at the British fleet which yesterday mined Norwegian territorial waters and sank a German troop transport with 300 of the 500 soldiers aboard.

Reliable sources said the armada was made up principally of trawlers and coast guard ships, but that it included also one of Germany's two 10,000-ton "pocket battleships," the Admiral Scheer or the Luetzow (formerly the Deutschland), with cruisers and many destroyers.

The fleet was just off the Danish island of Laeso, these sources said, apparently making slow progress out of the Baltic Sea into the Skager rak along Norway's south coast, because of the lighthouse blackout. It was assumed the German Fleet did not wish to approach the dangerous shores in darkness.

The Copenhagen newspaper "Politiken" reported in a special dispatch from Oslo that the vanguard of 100 or more German warships had been sighted approaching Oslo fjord. Erik Seidenfaden, a special correspondent of the "Politiken," told of flying over the Skagerrak late yesterday, and wrote: "I, myself, saw from a plane over Oslo fjord a vanguard of eight torpedo boats and two minesweepers going northward."

(The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Daily Mail" of London reported that Germany was rushing troops to the Baltic area, and said neutral observers at Berlin had seen troop trains leaving for the

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

1.48-Inch Rain Expected to End Water Shortage

Air Liner Circles City Field 90 Minutes, Turns Back, Lands Near Pittsburgh

A steady rain, starting at 5:05 a. m. yesterday, gave promise that New York City's water supply would be replenished sufficiently to assure no lack of water this year.

Informed of a United States Weather Bureau report that 1.48 inches of rain had fallen by 7:30 p. m., Commissioner Joseph Goodman of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said: "Judging by the rain I have seen today, I hope by tomorrow to be able to say that our worries are over for the year."

Mr. Goodman said that preliminary reports from Croton and the Catskill reservoirs had been reassuring and that they indicated that Croton should be nearly full within a week or two.

Mr. Goodman was not so jubilant

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Front Accused Of Plot to Shoot 12 in Congress

Spy for F. B. I. Testifies 17 in Brooklyn Sought to Make Moseley Dictator

Suggestions that twelve members of Congress be shot as a political gesture and that Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, U. S. A. (retired), be made a national dictator were made at meetings of seventeen men accused of plotting to overthrow the Federal government, it was testified yesterday at their trial in the United States District Court, Brooklyn.

Denis A. Healy, a National Guardsman, who was a spy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the arrest of the defendants, last Jan. 13, was the only witness of the day, continuing testimony begun last Friday before Judge Marcus B. Campbell and a jury of eleven men and its woman foreman. As the hearing was adjourned until 10:30 a. m., today, Healy was fighting off a bitter cross-examination by former Magistrate Leo

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London Hears Mines Trap 15 Nazi Ships

British Fleet and Planes Off Norway Ready for Fight on Sea or Land

By Edward Angly

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, April 8.—The Allies moved the front line of the war up to Scandinavia's doorstep today and then notified the world that henceforth in their struggle with Germany no holds would be barred, except those forbidden by the dictates of humanity.

Having sown mine fields over three strategic areas in Norwegian territorial waters this morning, the British and French are daring Germany to do her worst to try to break their new strangle hold on her commerce.

(As a result of mine laying, the Allies have trapped seven German ships in the two port of Narvik and eight more ships somewhere along the Norwegian coast, according to a British radio announcement heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System.)

Carrying the sea battle as well as the economic offensive to the enemy, the British followed up this morning's mine laying by sinking a German troopship, two tankers and a submarine off the Norwegian coast later in the day. It was the British Navy's biggest day since the war began.

With the breakup of the ice, a heavy current is running through the Baltic, threatening, it is said, to tear away German mine fields protecting Kiel and Mecklenburg Bays and thus open the way for an Allied dash into the Baltic.

It was stated here today that if the Norwegians tried to sweep away the mines planted this morning in their waters, other mines would be laid in the same spots over night. For the information of the Germans, the Allies, now in full cry on the economic warpath, let it be known that a sufficient portion of their naval and air armadas would remain just off the Norwegian coast to handle any force the enemy might muster.

If all this activity along the sea lane Germany has used to import most of her iron ore and many other commodities means that the war on land also is to be extended to the Scandinavian peninsula, then, the Allies say, they are ready for that as well. This possibility was not considered a wild dream tonight by either naval or military men. The first move in that direction, however, will be up to the Germans.

A few hours after the Allied minelayers had made their coup in Norwegian waters, conferences intended

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Danes Yield To Thrust by Land and Sea

Germans Cross Frontier at Two Points, Transports Land Troops at Capital

By The United Press

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday).—The Exchange Telegraph (British) news agency reported here today that German troops had invaded Denmark. The German forces crossed the Schleswig frontier, the dispatch said.

Three large German ships, reportedly transports, were in the harbor of Copenhagen. Soldiers were landed and occupied areas of the Danish capital on the waterfront, according to the dispatch, which said that at least one heavy gun had been brought ashore.

The Danes apparently made no resistance.

The German invasion, the Exchange Telegraph reported, was carried out by both land and sea. Airplanes earlier had scouted over all Denmark.

Ordinary communications between London and Copenhagen were interrupted. Fragmentary messages, however, indicated that the Germans were swarming in with such speed that occupation of key centers in little Denmark might be completed within twenty-four hours.

Three German cruisers have entered Middlefahrt harbor, one hundred miles west of Copenhagen and at the upper end of the Little Belt.

German troop transports anchored in the Little Belt and men went ashore in barges.

The Danish garrison at Sonderburg, fifteen miles from the German border, was reported retreating to avoid contact with the Germans.

All normal communications with Danish cities were closed. Telephone operators said: "The lines are disturbed."

The Copenhagen radio station, however, began its usual broadcast at 8 a. m., starting with a program of physical exercises.

Travelers reaching Oldenzaal, Holland, from Germany reported heavy concentrations of German troops near the frontier.

Phone to London Silent

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Reuters (British) news agency reported that neither of two German news broadcasts this morning mentioned any action against Denmark. The whole of Scandinavia was cut off from telephone communication with London through Copenhagen. All telephone calls between Scandinavian countries and London pass through Copenhagen.

Denmark Believed Warned

Premier Thorvald Stauning of Denmark denied early today, after a

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

WAR ENGULFS SCANDINAVIA—Lightning moves by the embattled powers yesterday resulted in seizure of Copenhagen, Danish capital, by Nazis, who also landed troops at Bergen and Hamar, in Norway, and sea action in the Skagerrak as German armada was reported near Laeso Island. The Maltese cross marks the approximate scene of the sinking of the German troopship Rio de Janeiro.

Control of Norse Atlantic Ports Vital Issue to Allied Sea Power

By Major George Fielding Eliot

The German invasion of Denmark was a preliminary step—strategically essential—to the invasion of Norway, it now appears from dispatches announcing that German troops are landing on the southern coast of Norway. The Danes, who had in years past whittled down their defense forces almost to nothing on the announced theory that in any case they could not prevent invasion by a major power, offered no resistance to the swift and overwhelming advance of the new German blitzkrieg. But, on the basis of early reports, it appears that the Norwegians have decided not to give up without a struggle. This probably means that they have assurance of Allied aid, in force and at an early date. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise.

For Norway is not Poland, nor Finland. Norway has seaports—plenty of them—on the open Atlantic; seaports from which German submarines and surface raiders could operate with telling effect against the vital British sea lanes. It is these ports, almost certainly, and not so much the much-talked-of iron-ore shipments from Narvik, which have induced the Germans to take the very considerable risks of extending the area of the war

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Berlin Admits Invasion Of Norway and Denmark

Army Says It Is Taking Them 'Under Its Protection'

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—A special announcement by the German radio intercepted today by Reuters (British) news agency said German troops had invaded Denmark and Norway.

Reuters said the following announcement was made by the German radio:

"The high command of the German Army announces that in order to counteract the actions against Denmark and Norway (apparently the Allied mine laying along the Norwegian coast) and to prevent a possible hostile attack against these countries, the German Army has taken these two countries under its protection. The strong forces of the German Army have therefore invaded these countries this morning."

Nazi Troops Land at South Norway Ports

Mrs. Harriman Reports Nation at War as Guns Route 4 Reich Warships

By The United Press

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (Tuesday).—The Norwegian radio said today that German troops had landed on the south coast of Norway.

The Norwegian government has ordered general mobilization.

A flash picked up here from the Norwegian radio asserted that German planes had bombed Kristiansund, on the southern Norwegian coast, in the early hours of this morning.

Land in Norway at 3 A. M.

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—A dispatch by the Reuters (British) news agency, from Paris early today quoted the Oslo radio as announcing that German troops disembarked at Norwegian ports at 3 a. m.

An intercepted Oslo radio report said that the Norwegian government had abandoned its capital and was moving to Hamar (approximately sixty miles due north of Oslo).

German forces were said to have occupied Bergen and Trondheim.

(Bergen, on the west coast, is Norway's most important seaport. Trondheim, on the north coast, is almost due north of Oslo.)

Swedish Ports Mined

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—A German navigation service broadcast, intercepted by the Reuters (British) News Agency, said that all important harbors and ports of Sweden had been mined early today by Germany.

Norway Declares War

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway, notified the State Department tonight that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had informed her that Norway is at war with Germany.

The State Department issued the following statement:

"The American Minister to Oslo, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, telegraphed to the Department of State tonight that the Foreign Minister has informed her that the Norwegians fired on four German warships coming up Oslo Fjord and that Norway is at war with Germany.

"In response to a request by the British Minister to Norway, the American Legation at Oslo has been authorized to take over British interests in Norway in case he is obliged to evacuate."

Oslo Attacked by Warships

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (Tuesday).—Oslo, the capital of Norway, was attacked by a mysterious naval expedition of some unknown power striking from the darkness of the Skagerrak Channel early today—less than a month after Scandinavia had thought to escape war by the Finnish-Russian peace treaty.

Authoritative quarters here confirmed previous reports that four warships attempted to force the entrance to Oslo Fjord, water gateway to the Norwegian capital, but were beaten off by coastal batteries.

Presumably the attack was from a German fleet which earlier was reported steaming through the Kattegat, near Denmark, from the Baltic in a northerly direction. However, British naval units also were numerous off Norwegian shores yesterday.

Amid heavy bursts of cannon fire from the warships, one of which was reported to be a heavy cruiser, an air battle was reported to have taken place between Norwegian planes and foreign fighting aircraft above the dark gorge of Oslo Fjord.

Oslo was blacked out, the city's communications with the rest of Norway having been cut by the censorship, the country's radio stations silenced, and lighthouses darkened. Oslo was reported to have experienced an air-raid alarm for an hour

British Dynamite-Barges Seized In Rumania on Danube Plot Tip

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, April 8.—The detention of a fleet of dynamite-laden British barges, asserted by the Germans to have been designed to blow up a narrow Danube gateway and block a German supply line, electrified southeastern Europe today with fear that the war might soon spread to this quarter of the world.

Rumanian police, acting on a tip said to have been supplied by the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, halted the fleet near Giurgiu, Danube River port whence Germany ships Rumanian oil. Aboard were tons of dynamite.

Germans alleged the British planned to blockade the spot in the Danube known as the Iron Gate by sinking the barges and wrecking the narrow channel where the river cuts through the Carpathian Mountain barrier between high cliffs. The Iron Gate is 280 miles upriver from Giurgiu.

Official British quarters, acknowledging that the barges were loaded with explosives insisted they were to be used only for destroying Allied river craft in case of a German invasion of Rumania. The only official British statement on the matter was a communique saying merely that Rumanian authorities had seized two cases of firearms which a British barge captain had neglected to declare in passing customs.

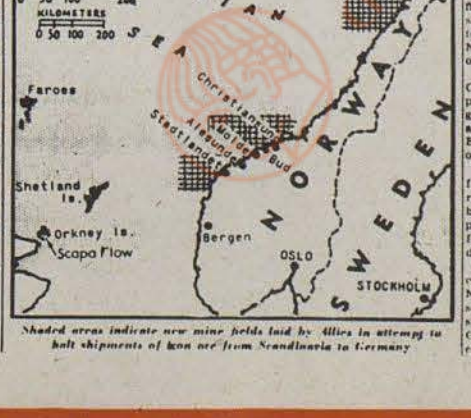
The British aim was reported in Germany, which keeps a close watch over Rumania through Gestapo (secret police) agents, to be blocking of the Iron Gate with sunken barges and blasting of the narrow artificial channel through which all river shipping must pass.

Two hundred Rumanian and Yugoslav soldiers armed with machine guns tonight were guarding the gateway, where the Danube forms the boundary between Rumania and Yugoslavia. Giurgiu was turned into a military zone by the Rumanian Army, which banned all entries without special permits.

The German version of the seizure, which was said to have taken

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

Where British Have Strewn Mines in Sea War



Shaded areas indicate new mine fields laid by Allies in attempt to halt shipments of iron ore from Scandinavia to Germany.

A FATHER'S DESPAIR: Once a happy little child, in Amsterdam, Holland, played with her friends. The Germans struck without warning. Now she lies dead on a street corner. Looking at the lifeless form is her wounded despairing father. The Dutch nation, except for Zeeland, succumbed to the Nazi drive a few short days after it started.

International

CREMATION FURnace at Vught, The Netherlands. It is estimated that 30,000 Netherlands patriots died at this concentration camp. Associated Press

HOLLAND: German troops shown crossing a wrecked bridge at Maastricht, May 1940.

Netherlands Inf. Bureau

GERMANS SWAGGER along lowland streets of Belgium.

Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair, with little change in temperature
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, temperature unchanged
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 66, Min. 43
Detailed Report on Page 43

NEW YORK Herald Tribune EXTRA
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. C No. 31,111 | Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc. | FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1940 | THREE CENTS - New York City and Vicinity

Germans Bomb Holland, Belgium, France And Switzerland in Invasion by Air Fleets; 'The Hour Has Come,' Hitler Tells His Troops

Fair Weather Forecast for Fair Opening

New $160,000,000 Show Promised a Clear Day for Jubilee Tomorrow

Employees of City Offered Holiday

40,000 on Grounds Put on Finishing Touches, Rehearse Their Parts

The World's Fair of 1940 in New York a massive, picturesque, 1,216-acre $160,000,000 show dedicated to the ideals of peace and freedom and aimed for the astonishment and entertainment of the average American citizen will open to the public at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Weather prospects for the opening are good. The advance forecast issued by the United States Weather Bureau for tomorrow was for partly cloudy weather with temperatures unchanged from the previous two days. The embattled meteorologists added in confidence that it does not look as though any showers are coming along.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia announced that tomorrow would be a holiday for all city employees who wish to visit the Fair with the exception of those workers whose jobs involve public safety. In a message addressed to all city departments the Mayor said that "all clerical employees and others not necessary for the protection of life and property may be excused Saturday, May 11, if they desire to attend the opening of the World's Fair."

Finishing Touches Put On

Any one who visited the grounds around the middle of yesterday afternoon might have supposed the Fair already had opened for business. Brilliant sunlight poured down on a scene of rushing activity as thousands of workers prepared for the opening day. No tally was kept but informal estimates indicated that more than 40,000 persons were in the grounds—employees of the Fair and of the exhibitors and concessionaires, workmen busy with final jobs of painting and landscaping, casts of all the theatrical productions, attendants and information clerks finishing up their training, and guests at a half-dozen exhibit previews parties.

Some two thousand employees of the Treasury Department, who bloomed in their summer uniforms, gathered at the pavilion occupied last year by the Netherlands and were welcomed to their service with the 1940 Fair by Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board. Nearly 98 per cent of the employees, it was learned, worked for the Fair in 1939.

Mr. Gibson predicted that the 1940 Fair would be the greatest ever staged.

Weak spots have been strengthened, principally in the amusement area, which has been materially improved, Mr. Gibson said.

Gibson Stresses Courtesy

"You are the Fair," he told the employees, stressing the need for courtesy and patience in dealing with visitors. "We must remember that many of the people attending are from small towns and rural areas and are unused to uniforms. For that reason we must be all the more kindly. Be patient and treat the people as you would like to be treated yourself."

The treasury workers, who in-

(Continued on page 16, column 2)

End-of-Week Opportunities

Gleaned from today's HELP WANTED COLUMNS

MEN

Credit coll. export exp. to $5,... Open
Buyers, foods; or allied, N. J. $37
Asst. comptr., savings instn., $4,000
Credit & collect., finance corp., to $2,500
Recent secty. grad. and 23 $18
Asst. secty.-stenog., small corp. $25-$30
Cost acct. indust. engr. N. J. $50
Buyer exp. 27-32; some college $50
Sales mgr. grad. exp. $10,000

WOMEN

Secty.-receptionist, exper. upstate $20
Med. social wkr. R. N., pub. health, $125
Sportswear buyer, main floor $...-$...
Comptometer, 22-26, experienced $...
Secty., good steno., single $25-$30
Secty.-steno. to exec., Paterson $...
Asst. to buyer, R.H.D. store, better, exp. $...
Law steno., some college $...
Petite steno. to sales manager $...

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Queen Wilhelmina Says Holland Will Do Its Duty

WORLD AT WAR—Queen Wilhelmina inspecting Dutch defenses

Proclamation Declares Germany Made Sudden Attack Without Warning, Despite Months of Strict Neutrality by the Netherlands

By The United Press

THE HAGUE, May 10 (Friday)—Queen Wilhelmina said today in a statement on the German invasion of the country: "I and my government will do our duty."

The fifty-nine-year-old Queen, in a proclamation, said:

"After our country, with scrupulous conscientiousness, had observed strict neutrality during all these months, and while Holland had no other plan than to maintain strictly this attitude, Germany, last night, made a sudden attack on our territory without any warning.

"This was done notwithstanding a solemn promise that the neutrality of our country would be respected so long as we ourselves maintained that neutrality.

"I herewith direct a flaming protest against this unprecedented violation of good faith and violation of all that is decent in relations between cultured states.

"I and my government now will do our duty.

"Do your duty everywhere and under all circumstances. And let everyone go to the post to which he has been appointed, and, with the utmost vigilance and with that inner calm and serenity which comes from a clear conscience, do his work."

The proclamation was addressed "To my people."

News on Inside Pages

WAR IN EUROPE
British defense planes down three Nazi bombers off coast. Page 3
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House plans investigation into delays on warship building. Page 7
Frank outlines $20,000,000,000 wartime finance plan. Page 8
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Congressmen find Garland, Johnson rifles equally good. Page 7
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Hubbell wins as Giants put Pirates to rout, 17 to 6. Page 27
Witchlike, 15—1, takes Carroll Handicap at Pimlico. Page 28
Dodgers score 3 runs in tenth and beat Cubs, 4 to 1. Page 29
...ibers and Jenkins meet in lightweight title bout tonight. Page 30
...ur Way wins in hunter class at ... mark horse show. Page 31
... in Front, by Richards Vidmer. Page 31

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New Jersey butcher bitten by puppy in January dies of rabies. Page 13
Begun ejected from Estimate Board meeting after transit row. Page 17
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Frank H. De Weir, Associated Press librarian and typist, dies. Page 20
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Chamberlain Clings to Job; Revolt Grows

Labor-Liberal Rejection of Coalition Bids Makes His Tenure Precarious

Finds No Defenders In Press and Public

Shake-Up Is Forecast at End of Parliament's 11-Day Recess, or Sooner

By Edward Angly

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, May 9—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, upon whom Parliament conducted what seemed to be a political inquest yesterday still showed signs of life today. He hung on tenaciously, but Conservative leaders thought it prudent to call Liberal and Labor colleagues into consultation.

Both in and out of Parliament the well informed felt confident tonight that Chamberlain, regardless of his own wishes, would have to get out of the center of the political picture when or before the House of Commons reassembles after its Whitsuntide holiday on May 21—or sooner, if the spread of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's activities should make a hurried call advisable.

May Form Coalition

The alternative to more Chamberlain administration apparently is a coalition or national government of some sort, perhaps headed by Viscount Halifax, the present Foreign Secretary, or by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Any such government, formed on a broad basis, would be almost certain to include in its inner circle of directors David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of the first World War, whose rapier thrusts of oratory came close to giving Chamberlain and his slow-motion government the coup de grace in last night's disillusioning debate.

Contrary to the expectations of some of his best friends and severest critics, Chamberlain did not go to Buckingham Palace today and offer his resignation as a result of the failure of his administration to rally an impressive majority on last night's vote of confidence. He may, however, do so tomorrow, or at any other date during the long recess.

Meets Opposition Leaders

After consulting with the guiding committee in his own party this morning the Prime Minister received the two top men of the Labor opposition, Maj. Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, at 10 Downing Street this afternoon. Halifax and Churchill sat in on the forty-five-minute conference.

The Labor leaders, it was said, made it clear to Chamberlain that their party would not come into a coalition with him at its head. Nor did they relish the prospect of having Sir John Simon, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, now Air Secretary, as Cabinet colleagues.

Formally the Laborites, or the Socialists, as the Tory press likes to call them, are forbidden by a resolution taken by their party in 1931 to participate in a coalition government. That resolution can be rescinded next week, however, when the party has its annual conference. Its leaders will meet here in execu-

(Continued on page 8, column 4)

Belgian Guns Roar as Nazis Raid Brussels

400 Are Reported Killed or Wounded in Capital; Antwerp Also Bombed

Parachute Troops Reported Landed

King Takes Command in Martial Law; Hospital Is Reported Destroyed

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 10 (Friday)—Four hundred persons were killed or wounded in the first German air raid against Brussels, the Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported today.

The Belgian agency said it was informed that Antwerp had been bombed by thirty-seven planes and a military hospital destroyed.

Planes Invade Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—Belgium was invaded by German planes today about 5 a. m. (midnight Thursday New York daylight saving time).

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said the invasion was launched by bombardment of the Brussels airport. Great clouds of smoke could be seen rising from the airport, while anti-aircraft batteries kept up a continual pounding against the invaders. Several houses around the airport were destroyed.

The Antwerp airport was attacked with bombs, and artillery fire was reported on the German-Belgian frontier.

General mobilization was proclaimed. King Leopold III assumed command of the Belgian Army just as his father, King Albert, did twenty-six years ago. The King is thirty-eight years old. Martial law was proclaimed, and the King drafted notes for all neutral countries, as well as a protest to Berlin.

Soldiers were rallied back to their units by a proclamation.

Parachute Troops Land

Parachute troops, said the Brussels radio, dropped from German planes at Nivelles, less than twenty miles south of Brussels; at St. Trond, forty miles to the east, and at Hasselt, in Eastern Belgium. The railway station at Jemelle, in the southeastern corner of Belgium not far from the Luxemburg frontier, was reported in flames.

Belgians stood in the streets of Brussels in their nightclothes watching blobs of anti-aircraft fire in the sky as military cars and motorcycles dashed through the streets.

Unconfirmed reports said that the neighboring Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, wedged between the warring powers, also had been invaded.

The Belgian Cabinet went into emergency session as soon as the first news came through that Holland was invaded.

Reports from the Netherlands said the Dutch quartermaster general had announced German troops crossed the Dutch frontier at 3 a. m. (9 p. m. E. S. T.).

Berlin Is 'Protecting Neutrality' Of Lowlands Against 'Invasion'

Officials Say Allies Planned Attack on Nazis via Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg; Notes to Brussels and The Hague Cite 'Evidence'

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, May 10 (Friday)—Germany launched military operations today against Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg to "safeguard" their "neutrality." The official explanation for the sweeping campaign was that the British and French Allies were planning to attack Germany through the territories of the three.

"In order to ward off the impending attack," German troops received orders to safeguard the neutrality "of Belgium and the Netherlands," said an announcement by the D. N. B., the official German news agency.

"Since the offensive decided upon by France and England shall also include Luxemburg, the Reich's government sees itself forced to expand the military operations under way for staving off attack also to include Luxemburg territory."

The German government solemnly assured Holland and Belgium that their territorial sovereignty would be restored to them unchanged and that their overseas possessions would not be touched. The Associated Press reported from Berlin.]

D. N. B. announced that "the Reich government has submitted to the Royal Belgium and Royal Netherlands governments a memorandum" wherein the German government announced that she "has evidence" that the British and French are planning to attack through their territory immediately.

D. N. B. said the evidence "un-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

British Troops Occupy Iceland To Forestall a German Attack

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, May 10 (Friday)—British forces occupied Iceland this morning "to prevent its falling into German hands," the British Foreign Office announced at 5:20 a. m. today.

The official statement said:

"Since the German seizure of Denmark it has become necessary to reckon with the possibility of a sudden German descent upon Iceland.

"It is clear that in the face of an attack on Iceland, even on a very small scale, the Icelandic government would be unable to prevent their country from falling completely into German hands.

"His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided to preclude this possibility which would deprive Iceland of her independence by themselves landing forces in Iceland. The operation was carried out this morning.

"His Majesty's Government have made it plain to the Icelandic government that they have no intention or desire to interfere with the existing administration of the island."

Defense Force of 70 Police

LONDON, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—The occupation of Iceland by British forces today called attention to the fact that the only defense force at the disposal of the authorities of Iceland, sister kingdom of Denmark, consists of about seventy police.

Before the war, Germany made a practice of sending frequent expeditions to Iceland, nominally for scientific purposes and in connection with projected air routes. When the war broke out there was in Iceland a considerably larger number of Germans than was justified, the British said, for purely commercial considerations.

Since the war began this number has been augmented by the crews of several shipwrecked German vessels.

Anti-Aricraft Guns Fire On Planes Above Thames

Five Nazi Heinkels Reported Sighted Over Estuary

LONDON, May 10 (Friday) (UP)—Anti-aircraft guns guarding the Thames Estuary began firing early today.

Fierce anti-aircraft fire, lasting for ten minutes, awakened residents of Gravesend at 4:40 a. m. (11:40 p. m., Thursday, New York time). Airplanes were heard overhead and puffs of smoke were seen over the estuary of the Thames River.

Anti-aircraft batteries were active at several points along the estuary. Five planes believed German Heinkel machines were seen flying over the estuary to the eastward.

Firing was particularly heavy after the enemy planes passed over Essex.

Roosevelt Calls Conference on Neutrality Zone

Told of Invasion, He Orders Credits of Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg Frozen

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Friday)—President Roosevelt, informed early today of the German invasion of the Lowlands, called a conference for 10:30 a. m. eastern standard time (11:30 a. m. New York time) today of State, Justice, Naval and Army officials to discuss the American neutrality zone.

Those who will attend the meeting will include Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Harold R. Stark.

The President also ordered Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. to freeze the credits of Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg before the securities markets open this morning.

Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, met newspapermen this morning at the White House and announced these measures, and then added, speaking for himself, that the German invasion apparently fol-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

1-Hour 48-Minute Alarm Arouses Sleeping Paris

Air Raid Warning Is Second Longest of the War

PARIS, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—The second longest air raid alarm of the war, one hour and forty-eight minutes, roused sleeping Paris early this morning. Anti-aircraft fire was heard above the sound of wailing sirens. The alarm first sounded at 4:48 a. m. (1:48 p. m. Eastern standard time) and ended at 6:36 a. m. (1:36 a. m. Eastern standard time).

It was the first alarm in Paris since Feb. 27 and the tenth of the war.

Alarms also were sounded in northern France.

Planes Bomb Dutch Cities, Drop Troops

Armies Cross Border as Waves of Flyers Strike at Score of Vital Points

Dikes Are Opened To Check Invaders

Armored Cars Rushed to Amsterdam's Airdrome as Transports Circle It

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Friday)—American Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris telephoned today that German planes had bombed the French channel ports of Calais and Dunkerque.

'Hour Has Come,' Hitler Says

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 10 (Friday)—Adolf Hitler has addressed a message to his troops on the Western Front today, saying that "the hour has come for the most decisive struggle of the German people," according to Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency.

Swiss Frontier Bombed

By The United Press

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10 (Friday)—The army staff announced today that foreign airplanes had dropped bombs in the Berne Jura Alpine district between Delemont, near the frontier, and Montur, damaging a railroad.

German Planes Shot Down

By The United Press

LONDON, May 10 (Friday)—Five German airplanes were shot down in raids on several airdromes in France early today, the Air Ministry said in a special communique.

Lyons Airport Is Bombed

By The United Press

PARIS, May 10 (Friday)—German planes have bombed the airfield at Lyons, it was announced officially today.

Lyons is in the heart of the rich industrial district of Eastern France, not far from the Swiss and Italian frontiers.

Allies Plan Full Help

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 10 (Friday)—The British-French Allies will give Belgium and the Netherlands full help against German invasion, it was stated officially in London this morning.

Earlier the Dutch Legation announced: "We are now allies of Britain and France. Our appeal for aid sent to the Allied governments has been answered and Britain and France are going to our assistance immediately."

Holland Is Invaded

By The United Press

AMSTERDAM, May 10 (Friday)—Germany invaded Holland early today, land troops being preceded by a swift air attack on Dutch airdromes and the landing of parachute troops at a number of points.

The Dutch resisted to the limit of their strength. Anti-aircraft batteries and fighter planes engaged swarms of Nazi aircraft when they appeared simultaneously over a score of Dutch cities.

An official proclamation said: "Since 3 a. m. German troops have crossed the Dutch frontier, and German planes have tried to attack airports. Inundations are effective according to plans. The army anti-aircraft batteries were found prepared. So far as is known six German planes have been shot down."

The government press service announced officially that Holland was at war with Germany.

Dutch general military headquarters in a communique said: "Never will the high command or govern-

HUMAN CHAIN WADES AWAY FROM DUNKERQUE. The British claimed that 337,000 Allied troops were evacuated from the Flanders pocket.
Associated Press

FRENCHMEN WHO escaped from Dunkerque along with British troops. Acme

OUT OF DUNKERQUE. British soldiers rescued after the retreat through Belgium and France, as they checked in rifles at the quayside in England. Acme

OUT OF THE HELL OF Flanders these French soldiers and marines are shown somewhere in England after being landed by British rescue ships. Acme

BRITISH PHILOSOPHY. Sunshine, hot tea and a smoke helped restore British good humor to these men who had escaped from the inferno of Dunkerque and the Channel. Acme

BRITISH HEROES RETURN. Some of the British Expeditionary Forces after landing at a British port. One man is seen wearing pajama trousers with a blanket to cover his shoulders. June 1940.
Acme

BACK HOME. One of the 337,000 men who were brought back safely from Dunkerque.
Acme

Residencia de Estudiantes

THE WEATHER
Today: Mostly cloudy and cooler
Tomorrow: Mostly cloudy, temperature unchanged
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 70; Min., 56
Detailed Report on Page 37

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. C No. 31,163 | Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1940 | THREE CENTS Mo. York City and Vicinity

400,000 Allied Troops Try to Escape by Dunkerque As 300,000 Belgians Yield; Cabinet Disowns Leopold; U.S. Names Defense Board of Seven, Maps New Taxes

Experts Called By Roosevelt To Arm Nation

Stettinius, Knudsen, Henderson, Budd, Hillman, Davis Will Head Work

Harriet Elliott Gets Commission Post

Plan Covers Production, Transportation, Labor, Fiscal and Farm Tasks

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Roosevelt announced this afternoon the appointment of an Advisory National Defense Commission of six men and one woman, drawn from government, business, labor and education, to assist the President and his Cabinet in speeding up and co-ordinating the emergency national defense program, which is to cost more than $3,000,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

To the commission the President appointed:

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS Jr., chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, to take charge of production of industrial raw materials.

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, president of General Motors Corporation, to supervise the manufacture of the finished product from those raw materials.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to direct labor and employment.

RALPH BUDD, chairman of the board of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to attend to transportation.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to see to farm production, both for domestic use and for exportation.

LEON HENDERSON, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to stabilize prices in order to avoid undue increase in the cost of living.

MISS HARRIET ELLIOTT, dean of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, to advise on consumer protection.

President Roosevelt announced his appointments at a press conference soon after Treasury officials and Congressional leaders had disclosed his acquiescence in a plan to meet the defense costs by raising the national debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $48,000,000,000 and by imposing special defense taxes to raise $600,000,000 to $700,000,000 a year. The exact form of this new tax remains to be worked out, but the White House is known to favor a super-tax, or "tax on tax," of 10 per cent to be levied against income taxes, with increased levies on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and other items, and in virtually all present Federal taxes except social security taxes.

For instance, a person now paying an income tax amounting to $1,000 would pay another 10 per cent of that, making his total income tax $1,100. This is roughly the system that Mr. Roosevelt followed in his last year as Governor of New York when he raised emergency funds for unemployment relief.

Passage of the new tax and debt-limit legislation through Congress may delay adjournment, originally scheduled for June 8, until about June 24.

Other defense developments today were:

The American Red Cross asked its 3,700 chapters in the United States

(Continued on page 10, column 3)

Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

Miss Harriet Elliott

5-Year Defense Tax Program Calls for 48 Billion Debt Limit

Congress Rushes Work on Bills for Super-Tax of 10% on Incomes, Rise in Excise, Gasoline and Liquor Imposts; Sales Levy Considered

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Congress began rush work tonight on a Presidentially approved program of legislation for a $3,000,000,000 rise in the national debt limit to $48,000,000,000 and for new taxes to yield between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 annually for the next five years to amortize the debt increase—as the immediate price which the country must pay for the expanded national defense program and as a measure of putting the program partly on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The plan to levy new taxes and boost the debt limit was drawn up by Congressional leaders, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. and Treasury tax experts at a three-hour meeting this morning. It was immediately ratified by President Roosevelt.

Tonight Congressional leaders predicted that the program would be passed by the House by next week and would be ready for passage in the Senate early in the following week. They conceded that under the spur of the situation abroad Congress would be willing to act as promptly in the fiscal field as it did within the last fortnight in the military defense field.

Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, asserted that it would be a good guess that

(Continued on page 37, column 1)

Air Forum Told U.S. Duplicates Mistake of 1917

Col. Gorrell Says Defense Groups Are Being Set Up at Cost of Co-ordination

By Ansel E. Talbert

WASHINGTON, May 28.—America's outstanding mistake in World War aviation efforts, the creation of too many disconnected bodies not oriented and co-ordinated by the defense administration, already is being repeated in the present national emergency, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, told the national aviation forum today.

Col. Gorrell, who was sent to France at the entry of the United States into the World War to ar-

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

London Grim, Fears B. E. F. Fate Is Sealed

Sees Ruined Dunkerque as Only Way to Escape Extinction or Surrender

Army at Gallipoli Had Better Chance

Churchill Calls on King, Duff Cooper Warns of Nazis Poisoning Minds

By Edward Angly

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, May 28.—The British Expeditionary Force, still fighting the Germans in northern France and Belgium, was all but given up for lost here tonight. Caught with it, in a semicircular trap between the advancing Germans and the sea, was a sizable part of three French armies—the Seventh, Ninth and First.

In this epic tragedy the port of Dunkerque was the only hope of escape, and Dunkerque was under such brutal bombing by the numerically superior airmen of Germany that the prospect of removing the French-British force in the north was considered in London to be remote.

Thus the cream of the British Army appeared, this sad and uncertain evening, to face extinction or surrender. No one in this country thought for a moment that Viscount Gort, B. E. F. commander, would take the latter course.

These alternatives faced by the B. E. F. are part of the price to be paid for long years of unpreparedness, for the break of the mobile foe through the hinge of the French Army on May 14 and for the capitulation this morning of King Leopold III as commander in chief of the Belgians, who were to the left of the French-British forces.

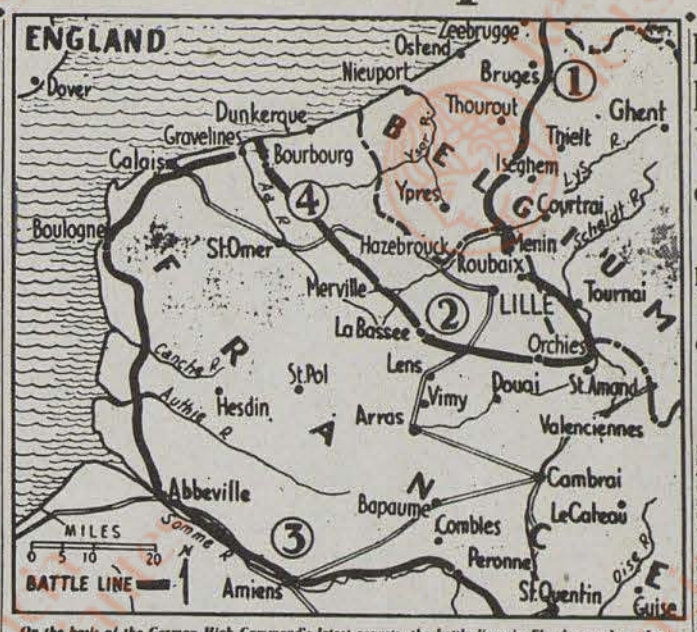
With the action of King Leopold, Ostend and Zeebrugge passed out of the picture as possible ports of entry or exit for Allied armies north of the wedge the Germans drove through the heart of northeastern France.

So long as Dunkerque and a section of the coast on each side of it remained in British hands, there was a prospect—not a rosy one, but still a prospect—that the British could remove their force by sea. At best, though, the circumstances even yesterday were more difficult than those which another British expeditionary force faced and overcame in the retirement from Gallipoli twenty-five years ago.

Tonight, after a meeting with the War Council, Prime Minister Winston Churchill had an audience with King George VI to tell him of the situation in Flanders.

Until this morning, when King Leopold gave up the fight against the invaders of his realm, the British Army faced the foe in defensive positions which stretched from Ypres to

(Continued on page 4, column 5)



On the basis of the German High Command's latest reports, the battle lines in Flanders and northern France run as shown above. Yesterday's developments were: (1) German drive westward to the Channel reached the outskirts of Bruges, approached Thourout and passed Thielt; (2) Nazis' Artois corridor to the sea was widened to nearly sixty miles with Orchies and Douai captured; (3) French said their push along the Somme River was going well; (4) Nazis straightened central line to the coast, taking Bourbourg, Hazebrouck, Merville and La Bassee. Calais and Dunkerque were still held by French

Germans Boast That England's Gates Are Open

Belgian Surrender Viewed as Preparing Way for Invasion of British Isles

By Ralph W. Barnes

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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BERLIN, May 28.—The gates to England are open, jubilant Nazis said tonight following the unconditional capitulation of King Leopold III of the Belgians.

The implication of all the Nazi commentaries is that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler now has given the order for the invasion of Great Britain, the arch-enemy. A crushing offensive in France to cripple the French fighting machine may be conducted simultaneously with intensive aerial bombing on British soil.

"Forward with increased vigor to destroy the chief culprits," read the streamer headline in the "Voelkischer Beobachter."

[An ultimatum to French troops encircled near the English Channel to surrender immediately or face certain annihilation was broadcast by the German radio last night, The United Press reported from Berlin. The Nazi announcer spoke in French and made no mention of the British troops.]

Assuming that they are obeying

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Belgian Cabinet Disowns King, Will Raise a New Army in Exile

Pierlot Tells People Leopold's Action Was Illegal; Aids Tried to Dissuade Him, Then Warned Allies; Refugees, at Albert's Shrine, Vow Revenge

By Walter Kerr

For the Herald Tribune Bureau Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

PARIS, May 28.—The surrender of the Belgium Army by King Leopold III there five words were censored) did not come as a complete surprise to the Allied high command nor to the Belgian government in France, which today declared his action illegal and promised that Belgium would fight on with a new army as fast as divisions could be organized.

The inside story of the last few days came out this evening, and it is now apparent that the King had been considering surrender for almost a week.

Last Friday the four ministers remaining in Belgium left him, a little afraid that their arguments against capitulation had fallen on deaf ears. They went first to London and then came to Paris, partly to warn the Allies of the King's frame of mind and partly to prepare their countermoves. Today the Cabinet, meeting in the Belgian Embassy, in the Rue de Surenne, acted, and Premier Hubert Pierlot told the story in a radio talk addressed to all Belgians.

The King's order, he said, was illegal, because it had not been countersigned by a member of the Cabinet. Therefore the country was not bound by the surrender, and because the King himself was now in the invaders' power and so no longer able to govern, the Belgian people were no longer bound by their oath of allegiance to him. In future, he said, the constitutional powers of the King would be exercised by the Cabinet.

This means that the 2,000,000 Belgians now in France—one quarter of the Belgian people—are still at war with Germany, and steps have already been taken to raise a new army of close to 500,000 men. The shock troops of this army will be 300,000 members of the Belgian Territorial Guard, a force of men from thirty-five to forty years of age.

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

1,700 Fleeing Italy Saturday On Manhattan

U.S. Liner Docks at Genoa; Aliens Seeking Passage Outnumber Americans

By Allen Raymond

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune

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GENOA, May 28.—At least 1,700 persons will be aboard the United States liner Manhattan, fleeing from the conflagration in Europe, when she turns homeward next Saturday, it was revealed here today, when the vessel docked on her eastward trip with a small coterie of volunteers to the cause of the Allies and a larger number of jubilant Germans returning to the Fatherland. More than 500 other persons are clamoring for passage aboard the Manhattan from several Italian cities, and not one ticket for any of these was on sale today.

Aliens principally from countries overrun by swift Nazi invasion, have recently been outnumbering by nearly four to one the Americans seeking refuge across the Atlantic. Many have obtained passage, despite the fact that American citizens still are on the waiting list here. According to consular and travel officials, the expected attempt of thousands more Americans to leave Italy and France has not taken place in the last few weeks despite increasing tension in the Mediterranean.

Demonstrations by crowds in Rome and elsewhere clamoring for Il Duce to lead them into war have failed to shake the general air of tranquillity which seems to cover such parts of the country as a newly arrived correspondent could visit in the last two days. Between Naples and Rome the peasants are tending their well kept fields. The shepherd girls are doing near their flocks of sheep. The sun shines traditionally bright on the vivid pinks and grays and blues of rural and seashore homes.

There is gayety in Rome until one gets into journalistic and diplomatic circles. Then one meets per-

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

Planes Shield Retreat With Veil of Bombs

Guns Also Batter Nazis Smashing Through Gap to Cut Off Allies' Flight

French Mass Men For Drive on Aisne

Germans Widen Artois Corridor to 60 Miles, Are Balked in Argonne

By The United Press

PARIS, May 28.—Allied guns and planes opened a heavy bombardment today to cover the retreat of 400,000 encircled British and French troops struggling to escape the German onslaught surging upon them through gaps left by the Belgian Army's surrender.

French and British planes were said to be dropping a "curtain of bombs" around the retreating British and French army of the north, which was suddenly left to face overwhelming odds after the Belgians laid down their arms on order of King Leopold III.

At the same time the Allied commander in chief, Gen. Maxime Weygand, pushed his main French army slowly northward along the Somme and Aisne Rivers on the southern wall of the German corridor to the sea, preparatory to a counter-offensive which may involve 500,000 or more troops.

Thirty Divisions Massing

[Thirty Allied divisions were moving into positions south of the Aisne near Rethel for an offensive to rescue the trapped forces in the Lille pocket, The Associated Press reported from Berne, Switzerland. Allied divisions range from 15,000 to 18,000 men, so that thirty divisions would mean 450,000 to 540,000. Both Allied and German sources at Berne believed that if Weygand found he had time he would strike within the next thirty-six hours, the dispatch said. The center of the concentration was reported to be midway between Rethel and Montmedy, on the Aisne, and it was said a German blow in the area before an Allied offensive was launched might cut under the Maginot line to Rheims and Paris.]

[A Rome broadcast picked up Tuesday night by the National Broadcasting Company said German troops had occupied Dunkerque.]

The route of retreat for the British and French, under command of Gen. Georges Maurice Blanchard, sixty-three-year-old French artillery officer, was not described by military spokesmen tonight, but it was indicated that the bulk of the forces were trying to reach Dunkerque, on the coast. A spokesman said Dunkerque, previously reported in flames from German aerial bombardment, remained in French hands.

No Hope of Holding Out

It was admitted that the Allied force, encircled by land, could no longer hold out in the French-Belgian pocket of Flanders after the capitulation of 300,000 Belgian troops who had been fighting at their side.

Tonight's official war office communique said that King Leopold's action—described as "treason" in Paris—had permitted the Germans to increase their pressure against the walls of the pocket. The Germans, it was admitted, were striking swiftly down through Belgium toward the English Channel coast across the Lys River, where the British and French had made their most stubborn stand. The Belgian surrender left the left flank of the Allied northern army wide open, and into this gap poured German motorized forces, under the curtain of Allied shells and aerial bombs.

Hostilities between the Belgians and Germans were said by French quarters to have ended at 4 a. m. today (10 p. m. Monday, New York daylight-saving time).

The King decided to capitulate, it was said, after informing Allied leaders that his troops were in desperate straits, subsisting on meager rations of hard biscuits for days and in many instances completely without ammunition. When Gen. Weygand visited Leopold at Bruges Saturday, after a hazardous flight over the fighting lines, the King told him that the Belgian Army could not hold out any longer unless it received "substantial new assistance" from the British and French.

A French military spokesman said

R.A.F. Rains Bombs on Nazi Line To Ease Grip on Trapped Allies

By Frank R. Kelley

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, May 28.—In a desperate attempt to relieve pressure on the encircled Allied armies in northeastern France and Belgium, British warplanes have pummeled the advancing Germans and their communications and have shot down 101 enemy aircraft since dawn yesterday, it was announced today.

With the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders and the French Army on its right wing confronted with death or surrender, Royal Air Force squadrons cut loose with all they had. Incessantly British bombers raided roads and rail lines in the Nazis' rear, while others roared into northwest Germany and attacked objectives at Duesseldorf, Duisburg, Dortmund, Hamburg, Bremen and Cologne.

British fighting planes brought down seventy-nine German machines yesterday and destroyed twenty-two more during continuous patrols over northeastern France in bad weather today, the Air Ministry said. British losses for the same period were given at twenty-seven. Returning from a raid, one British plane shot down an enemy scouting machine over the Netherlands.

Today, under adverse weather conditions, British fighters maintained patrols over northeastern France. By dinner time they had bagged twenty-two enemy planes.

As a reminder that the war was continuing in Norway, the Air Ministry said that the Nazi-held airdrome at Stavanger was bombed and that grounded planes were machine-gunned yesterday morning. In the Narvik area British fighters destroyed or damaged eight enemy aircraft, the Air Ministry added.

From these operations, the ministry said, thirteen British planes failed to return. Fourteen British fighting planes were said to have been lost in yesterday's air battles, in which they destroyed or seriously damaged seventy-nine German raiders. Fifty of the enemy were seen to crash and the rest flew off disabled.

For sixteen hours yesterday British pursuit planes maintained watch in the skies above the armies. The

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Allied-Norwegian Forces Capture Part of Narvik

Germans Retreat to Border, Destroying as They Go

STOCKHOLM, May 28 (AP).—Norwegian and Allied troops were reported tonight to have occupied part of the ruined city of Narvik in a fierce attack as the Germans retreated along the iron ore railroad to Sweden, destroying everything of military value.

Border dispatches also reported that thirty German bombing planes attacked Bodoe, south of Narvik, dropping more than 500 incendiary and light explosive bombs.

News on Inside Pages

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WASHINGTON

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Gibson says World's Fair is in sound fiscal position. Page 15

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Two Selected

PACKER, experienced fragile glassware 25 to 35 years. Real opportunity for man willing and accustomed to active work. Permanent. Write in own handwriting, qualifications, education, references, age. Lawrence X 60 Herald Tribune.

"We are pleased to advise that we had effective results from our recent ad. We received great number of replies and selected two for positions," writes this downtown corporation.

Every day there are new opportunities for work in the employment columns of the Herald Tribune

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We shall not flag. We shall not fail.
We shall fight in France,
and on the seas and oceans.
We shall fight with growing strength
in the air.
If invaded, we shall fight on beaches,
landing grounds, in streets
and on the hills.
We shall never surrender.
Even if a large part of Great Britain
be subjugated and starving,
then the Empire beyond the Seas
will carry on the battle.

Winston Churchill · 4 June 1940 ·

THE MARTIAL MUSIC of the goose stepping Nazis was a symphony of despair to every true Frenchman.

International News

TRIUMPHANT HITLER gazed down at the tomb of Napoleon in Paris, 1940.

International News

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S words brought hope and assurance and determination to a people determined to fight for liberty and justice.

THE WEATHER
Today: Cloudy, little change in temperature
Tomorrow: Cloudy and slightly warmer
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 71, Min. 51
Detailed Report on Page 20

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. C No. 34,188 | Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1940 | Section One | TEN CENTS

Armistice Signed by France and Germany; Nazis Reported Taking Fleet, Holding Coast

Dewey and Taft Deny Deal as Republicans Gather

Willkie Gains Reported at Philadelphia

Three Candidates Arrive; Harmony Is Key of Pre-Convention Talks

Dewey Rejects Idea Of Taking 2d Place

Expects to Lead With 400 on First Ballot; Taft Hopes to Pick Up Later

By Joseph Driscoll
A Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Three of the leading contenders for the Republican Presidential nomination at the quadrennial convention opening here Monday—Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert A. Taft and Wendell L. Willkie—arrived in Philadelphia this afternoon, each confident of victory and each radiating good will toward the others.

In fact, the Republican convention promises to be one big convocation of good will and harmony. Of course, there are the usual rumblings of underground intrigue and dissension between certain of the rival camps and there is much talk in the crowded hotel lobbies of "deals" to "stop" this or that candidate to put over one's own favorite. Mr. Dewey and Senator Taft flatly denied knowledge of any such deals. Mr. Willkie's attitude is that he does not have to make any deal, but can sit back and pick up delegates from other candidates whose strength may be fading after the first few ballots.

Would Avoid Deadlock

The Republican candidates seem determined to avoid a deadlock and to accomplish the nomination with a minimum of ill feeling. While professing confidence that the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, can retire Franklin D. Roosevelt and maintain the tradition against third terms, they appreciate the necessity for avoiding internal rows and maintaining a united front against the foe.

The harmony keynote was sounded emphatically by Mr. Dewey at a press conference shortly after his arrival by automobile from New York.

"Do you know of any deal with Senator Taft to block Wendell Willkie or any one else?" the District Attorney was asked, first question out of the box.

"Certainly not," he snapped back as if the mere idea of a deal was distasteful to him.

Candidate Only for Presidency

"Are you a candidate for President and for nothing else?" was the second question.

"I am." Mr. Dewey answered, thereby disposing for the time being of persistent rumors that if he failed to get the nomination on the first or second ballot Mr. Dewey might resign himself to a Taft-Dewey ticket, with himself as the Vice-Presidential candidate.

The interview was held in the Crystal Room of the Walton Hotel, Dewey headquarters, the walls of which were decorated with American flags and photographs of Mr. Dewey and his two sons. Present

(Continued on page 22, column 2)

Time of Your Life

There is real fun to be had as a summer piece of your own, a retreat from the work-a-day world. Check the many attractive offers in the Classified Section under "Summer Homes for Sale and Rent," excerpts from which appear below. For details see Section IV.

LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.—Shady, 5-room cottage; garage; week, month.
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, L. I.—10-room house completely furnished; near ocean.
PACKANACK LAKE, N. J.—Attractive lodge; bedrooms furnished; free.
LAKE WARAMAUG, CONN.—Furnished bungalows; boathouse; garages; sale, rent.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.—Attractive cottage; season $150.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT.—Newly furnished, 12 rooms, swimming, sale, rent.
MAINE—Log cabin on lake. Fireplace, boat; week, month, season.
HASKELL, N. J.—Shorefront lot; bungalow; all improvements; sale.
PENOBSCOT POINT, MAINE—5-room modern cottage on ocean cove.
VERMONT—2-room apartment; bath; near lake, golf course; month, season.
ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.—Furnished bungalow; screened porches; conveniences; dock.
CAPE COD, MASS.—Modern equipped cottage; furnished; season; bathing; two.
CAPE COD, MASS.—9-room house; furnished; quiet; rooms on bay.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—See Index, Section IV, page 1

Republican Convention Hall Gay With Colors, Eagles, Elephants

Red, White and Blue Motif Adorns Philadelphia Auditorium, With State Standards in Place and Seats for Delegates and 14,000 Spectators

By John O'Reilly
A Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 22. As smoke in increasing density drifts from transoms and keyholes of smoke-filled rooms, as beaming candidates lead triumphal marches into the city and as crowds in hotel lobbies make the air heavy with speculation and prognostication, an army of workmen is preparing this city's great convention hall with the physical arrangements necessary to the selection of a Republican standard bearer. Although the Republican National Convention does not open until Monday, the hall was almost ready tonight.

The general motif of the color scheme is a deep blue, brightened by splashes of red and white. The American eagle figures prominently, coppery-bronze figures of the bird being set on pedestals at frequent intervals.

Just in front of the huge, deep blue curtain at the back of the stage are the seats for candidates and distinguished guests. On the stage directly in front of them are the seats for the national committeemen, two from each state. In front of the stage is the press section, long rows of new wooden benches and tables with seats for 851 reporters. The press section has been built over the cavity caused by the lowering of the orchestra stage. Stairways lead from the press stand to the basement, where there are workrooms and telegraph facilities.

Extending into the press section is a raised runway on which the temporary chairman, the permanent chairman, officers of the national

(Continued on page 22, column 6)

Senators Decide To Call Knox as Well as Stimson

Ignore Roosevelt Protest, Plan a Full Hearing on American Foreign Policy

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A major battle over Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's nominations of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War and Col. Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy was forecast today when the Senate Naval Affairs Committee announced that Col. Knox would be invited to testify at open hearings on July 1. Both nominees are Republicans.

The action of the naval affairs group followed similar action by the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday, postponing consideration of the Stimson appointment until July 2, when open hearings will be held.

With both inquiries set for the week immediately after the Congressional recess over the Republican National Convention and prior

(Continued on page 18, column 2)

W. P. A. to Purge Rolls of Aliens, Nazis and Reds

All on Relief Roster Must Sign Oath; Other Citizens Urged To Be Informers

A nation-wide purge of aliens, Communists and Nazi bund members from the work relief rolls will start tomorrow in accordance with provision of the new Federal relief appropriations bill prohibiting their employment after June 30 by the Work Projects Administration.

The bill, which contains a $975,650,000 W. P. A. fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, was adopted by Congress during the last fortnight and was sent to the White House yesterday. Thus the purge may begin before President Roosevelt has signed the bill. There is no indication if or when he will make the measure legal with his signature.

Plans for effecting the purge among the 101,000 W. P. A. workers in New York City were revealed yesterday by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local W. P. A. Adminis-

(Continued on page 20, column 3)

2-Ocean Navy Passes House; Session Halts

70% Expansion of Fleet Voted, Other Arms Bills Pass in Last-Hour Rush

Expenditures Near '17, First War Year

$1,157,711,357 Relief Bill Sent to President; Billion Taxes Approved

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Congress quit tonight for a one-week recess after rushing through to passage the major phases of President Roosevelt's national defense expansion program. The Senate adjourned at 8:45 p. m. until noon July 1, and the House followed, at 9:10 p. m. The recess is to extend through the period of the Republican National Convention, convening Monday in Philadelphia.

Direct appropriations for contract authorizations already voted set a peace-time record and brought the total for this purpose close to the war-time $8,000,000,000 figure for 1917, the first year the United States was in the World War. The figure for 1918, the second World War year, was $11,000,000,000.

Total direct appropriations for all purposes during this session so far were estimated at $15,000,000,000.

In addition to the direct appropriations for defense, the House, apprehensive that the German peace terms to be imposed on France contemplate the seizure of the French fleet, passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing but not appropriating funds for a 70 per cent naval expansion program to add 1,325,000 tons, or about 200 combatant ships, to the existing American fleet at a cost of $4,000,000,000.

Although Senate action on the Navy expansion bill will await the return of Congress to Washington, House leaders insisted that a vote now would serve notice to the world of America's intention to defend the Western Hemisphere to the extent of a two-ocean Navy if necessary.

The naval expansion bill, when

(Continued on page 16, column 1)

Nazi General Dictating Armistice Terms France Accepted

Associated Press Photo by Tarbet

Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, standing, reading Germany's conditions for cessation of hostilities to French emissaries in World War armistice car in Compiegne Forest. Left to right around table: Admiral Erich Raeder, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Adolf Hitler, Col. Gen. Keitel, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Rudolf Hess, Gen. Charles Huntziger, Rear Admiral Maurice LeLuc and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Over hat in foreground may be seen, standing, Friedrich Bruechaer, Hitler's adjutant, and Paul Schmidt, translator. Leon Noel and Gen. Jean Bergeret are seated at right of Huntziger but do not show, according to caption accompanying picture, radioed from Berlin.

Hitler's Object: Peace in Europe Without Britain

Plans to Remap Continent to His Own Pattern and Whip England at Leisure

By Louis P. Lochner

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg may be followed by a continental European blitz peace. This predominant impression I received in the Forest of Compiegne, France.

Great Britain will have no hand in that peace. On the contrary, once the peace is established Germany and Italy can pursue the war on Britain more vigorously than ever.

Naturally, I am not at liberty to reveal the names of the men with whom I talked during the historic hours at Compiegne. They are men in the know, however.

These men feel confident that Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy will demand not a peace which will lead to new wars, but one which will assure a long warless period to the Continent.

These men point out that the German thesis even before the outbreak of the war was that Britain had no business mixing in Continental affairs. They say that with France's defeat the last great prop for Britain's influence on the Continent has been knocked down.

The way is now open, they say, for the axis partners, in co-operation with all other Continental powers, to place this war-weary Continent on a new foundation.

Napoleon Also Tried It

A Hitler peace plan which would seek to exclude Great Britain from Europe would resemble closely Napoleon's famous "continental sys-

(Continued on page 4, column 7)

Churchill Grieved and Amazed, Bids All Frenchmen Fight On

Assailing Petain's Surrender, Prime Minister Calls Liberty-Loving to Join Forces With Britain as Only Way to Avoid Bondage, Gain Freedom

By James M. Minifie
From the Herald Tribune Bureau. Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 23 (Sunday). In a desperate attempt to keep alive French resistance, wherever the will to resist still remains outside the areas held by the Germans, Prime Minister Winston Churchill early today appealed to all Frenchmen to carry on the fight.

The British Prime Minister went over the head of the French government and, in effect, urged Frenchmen to ignore its action in signing the armistice. This is the measure of the calamity which the French government's decision to accept the German terms is considered here to be.

In his appeal, Churchill made it clear that British resistance would continue, but a reference to the French Navy and colonies showed the importance attributed here to the retention as active aids or passive bases of these sections of the French state.

His appeal also responded to calls which have been received from Frenchmen all over the world to encourage the French government to continue resistance. The wordings of the appeal clearly was designed to encourage French fighting units—land, sea and air to put themselves under the British wing and continue the fight.

The text of Churchill's statement follows:

"His Majesty's Government have heard with grief and amazement that the terms dictated by the Germans have been accepted by the French Government at Bordeaux. They cannot feel that such or similar terms could have been sub-

(Continued on page 19, column 1)

R. A. F. Attacks Krupp Works, Plane Factories

Essen Arms Plant Bombed, Aircraft Depot Blasted; Britain Has Short Alarm

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 22. The Air Ministry announced tonight that the Krupp armament works at Essen, Germany, had been bombed by the Royal Air Force last night.

Important German aircraft factories and storage buildings were reported to have been attacked by heavy bombers in raids which lasted an hour and a half. Direct bomb hits were scored on the Focke-Wulf aircraft factory at Bremen, the ministry said, and six ammunition and supply trains were wrecked between Bremen and Osnabruck.

Previously, the ministry had told of a raid on the German-occupied harbor of Willemsoord, in Holland. In "less than a minute" five tons of bombs were dropped, it said, sinking two ships and badly damaging

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Fighting Goes On Until Italy Makes Peace

French Envoys Flying to Rome; 'Cease Firing' Is Expected Tomorrow

Terms Still Secret; Severity Protested

66% of France Will Be Occupied, U. S. Hears; Nazis Gloat: Britain Next

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Government sources were reported tonight to have advices that the following were included in the German armistice terms which France accepted today:

1—Occupation by the Germans of the Channel and Atlantic coasts in France for the duration of the war; disposition of the French Mediterranean coast to be left to Italian armistice negotiations.

2—All ships of the French Navy in port to remain in port to be disarmed and all other ships of the fleet to be called back for disarming.

3—An area, including Paris, a little smaller than one-third of France, to be left free of occupation by Germans.

4—No territorial changes to be made pending negotiation of final peace terms.

French Sign, Speed to Rome

BERLIN, June 22 (UP).—France signed Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's terms of armistice tonight at 8:50 p. m. (12:50 p. m. New York time) in the Forest of Compiegne, and her emissaries hastened immediately by airplane to Rome to learn Italy's price for peace. Not until six hours after a French-Italian armistice is signed will the German order for cessation of hostilities be issued.

The agreement was announced officially three hours later in Berlin and broadcast to the German people by radio. By that hour the French delegates, having placed on record their spokesman's protest against the "severity" of the German conditions, were already en route to Italy by German airplane.

If no hitches occur, it was believed here that the "cease firing" order might come some time Monday. This forecast was based on a belief in German circles that the French would be able to negotiate an agreement with Italy as rapidly as the French-German armistice was concluded.

"Hard but Honorable"

The French government at Bordeaux announced, said The Associated Press, that an armistice providing "hard but honorable" terms had been signed.

A French broadcast heard at London said the armistice with Germany "will be definitely judged" after the conclusion of French-Italian negotiations. The Associated Press reported further:

Germany's armistice terms for France were reported at London without confirmation. The United Press said, to provide for German-Italian occupation of France until termination of hostilities with Great Britain. Other terms were reported to be: surrender of all French war stores and gold and foreign currency reserves and supplying of coal and other raw materials to Germany over a fixed period of time.

The plenipotentiaries agreed on France-German terms 27 hours and 20 minutes after Fuehrer Hitler handed to the French delegates his demands yesterday.

Following is the text of the D. N. B. official news agency, announcement of the signing:

"The high command announces: On June 22 at 6:50 p. m., German summer time, the German-French armistice was signed in Compiegne Forest.

"Col. Gen. Keitel, chief of the high command, signed for Germany at the order of the Fuehrer and supreme commander of the armed forces.

"Gen. Huntziger signed for France at the order of the French government.

"Cessation of hostilities has not

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V Society, Fashions, Resorts.
VI Drama, Screen, Music, Art.
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Section III—Sports
Three Pirate home runs down Dodgers, 7—2, at Ebbets Field.
Giants bow before Reds, 3 to 1, and drop to third place.
Yankees lose, 3 to 2, to Tigers in ninth inning.
Your Chance wins Dwyer Stakes on foul at Aqueduct.
Smith and Harvison, medalists, bow in Cherry Valley golf.
New York A. C. retains metropolitan A. A. U. track title.
Southern California wins sixth N. C. A. A. track crown.
Kopf and Myers to assist McLaughry coach All-Star eleven.
Misses Taubele and Surber reach state doubles tennis final.
Down in Front, Richards Vidmer.
The Bridge Deck, Florence Osborn.

Section IV—Real Estate, Shipping
New war status will boom real estate, says Francis S. Bancroft.
National defense program expected to aid real estate.

Section V—Society, Resorts
Newport gardens on display Tuesday to benefit Civic League.
Summer colony in Hamptons give active support in ambulance fund.
Wedding guests in Tuxedo Park join throng at Allied relief benefit.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art
The Theater, by Richard Watts Jr.
The Screen, by Howard Barnes.
The Playbill, by Joseph Pihodna.
Art, by Carlyle Burrows.
Music, by Jerome D. Bohm.
The Dance, by Walter Terry.

Section IX—Books
"Paris France," by Gertrude Stein, reviewed by Janet Flanner.
"Legacy," by Charles Bonner, reviewed by Rose Feld.
"The German White Paper," issued by Berlin Foreign Office.

Section X—This Week
"Ships From a Shoestring," an article by Arthur Bartlett.
"No Place for a Dog," a short story by Joseph Harrington.

Weather reports. Sec. I, Page 20
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ARE YOU interested in buying a Ford or Mercury-owned car? Many to choose from. See today's Sports Section (Section III). —Adv.

Senator Glass, 82, Marries Mrs. Meade, 50

Senate Chaplain Performs Ceremony, Senator Byrd Is Colleague's Best Man

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, and Mrs. Mary Scott Meade, of Amherst, Va., were married at Amherst at 4:30 p. m. today.

Mrs. Glass is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Landon Scott and the widow of Robert Ambler Meade.

The wedding was a quiet ceremony at Ascension Episcopal Church. The Rev. Ze Barney Phillips, rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, Washington, who for years has been chaplain of the United States Senate, officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Wellford, rector of Ascension Church.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Landon Scott, of Danville, Va., and Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Senator Glass's colleague, was best man.

After the marriage Senator Glass and Mr. Glass left Amherst for the Senator's country estate, Montview, near Lynchburg. The Senator's recent illness caused them to postpone a contemplated trip to Lake George.

Herald Tribune Photo
Senator Carter Glass

Herald Tribune—Acme Telephoto
Mrs. Carter Glass

Senator Glass is eighty-two years old and Mrs. Glass is fifty. His first wife died on June 5, 1937.

GENERALISSIMO AND MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

He read these words from Confucius when China's fate hung in the balance:

"THE men of old, when they wished their virtues to shine throughout the land, first had to govern their states well. To govern their states well, they first had to establish harmony in their families. To establish harmony in their families, they first had to discipline themselves. To discipline themselves, they first had to set their minds in order. To set their minds in order, they first had to make their purpose sincere. To make their purpose sincere, they first had to extend their knowledge to the utmost. Such knowledge is acquired through a careful investigation of things. For with things investigated knowledge becomes complete. With knowledge complete the purpose becomes sincere. With the purpose sincere the mind is set in order. With the mind set in order there is real self-discipline. With real self-discipline the family achieves harmony. With harmony in the family the state becomes well governed. With the state well governed there is peace throughout the land."

EIGHT years ago, on a cold day just before the Japanese took Hankow, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek used these classic lines from Confucius to rally his hard-pressed government. Calling his top officials together, he had them remove their coats in tribute to the ragged, freezing soldiers at the front. Then he read them this message. At its conclusion, China's leaders decided to fight on. H. H. Chang, Chinese diplomat and biographer of the Generalissimo, translated these "Words to Live By" for THIS WEEK. He calls this passage the core of Confucian political philosophy. Today we can well heed its plea for the cultivation of personal virtue as the basis of effective government and genuine peace among nations.

Text from THIS WEEK Magazine.

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair with little change in temperature
Tomorrow: Fair, temperature unchanged
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 80, Min. 62
Detailed Report on Page 30

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1940

THREE CENTS New York City and Vicinity

U.S. Trades Britain 50 Destroyers for Air-Sea Bases; Roosevelt Concludes Deal, Then Informs Congress

British Cheer Ship Deal, Call Victory Sure

London Begins 2d Year of War Convinced Axis Can Never Win Now

Too Late to Help England, Say Nazis

R. A. F. Beats Back New Waves of Raiders, Bags 25 in Coastal Dogfights

British Hear Churchill Clinched Deal by Phone

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Wednesday) (AP)—"The Daily Mail" said today that a telephone conversation between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt "clinched the agreement" for transfer of destroyers and "adequate ammunition supplies and other details affecting equipment of the destroyers."

By Edward Angly
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Wednesday)—The British have plunged into the second year of the war with a heart for any fate. They began the anniversary yesterday by beating back several successive waves of German aircraft which crossed the coast. Before most of the millions who inhabit these islands had gone to bed last night they knew the joyful tidings about the fifty American destroyers that are to become a part of the Royal Navy.

The Anglo-American gesture of co-operation against the dictatorships which opened the second year of war was accepted generally in Great Britain as a portent of the ultimate defeat of the axis powers, no matter how long and hard the road to victory may prove to be.

Berlin Says "It's Too Late"

Official circles in Berlin were cautious on their comment on the destroyer transfer, but many Germans were saying unofficially, "It's too late to help England." The Associated Press said. Other sources felt that ninety-nine-year leases on bases meant permanent possession by the United States.)

Even before the good news came from across the Atlantic there was a feeling of elation and confidence in the Indian-summer air, although only a few insiders knew that the deal had been closed. Once announced, its full implications were sensed immediately by every one.

The anniversary of the war's beginning was ushered in by the daily ooze of bombs from the air, particularly in the southeast of England. The daytime skies were spotted now and then by the usual dogfights and puffs of anti-aircraft fire and the smoke and flame of falling planes. This sort of thing has become daytime routine in many parts of England, as has the crash of bombs by night.

Two Daylight Alarms

London itself had two air-raid warnings during the daylight hours of Tuesday, but the Nazi planes did not succeed in penetrating the defenses of the capital — if that was their intention. The third alarm came fifteen minutes before midnight. The "all clear" sounded ten minutes later.

German night attacks on south, southeast, southwest and northeast English coastal towns were resumed late last night. The areas were sprinkled with high-explosive and incendiary bombs. The damage or casualties were not revealed at an early hour this morning.

In their daytime battle with the German Luftwaffe over this island

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Find Positions

STENOGRAPHER-Typist, young person, also switchboard, complementer experience, moderate salary. Talmadge 3-person.

"My daughter received a very fine position through the ad. We are all very very happy."

MOTHER'S HELPER, 16-year-old girl, seeks after school and evening employment. Manhattan. Sleep out. Tim Herald Tribune

"This ad brought a very fine job, just what I wanted."

Many competent men and women seek opportunities through the "Position Wanted" columns of the Herald Tribune. Turn to next to last page.

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British War Industries at Peak Despite 11 Months of Bombing

Trip to Great Midlands Region Reveals Factories Are Running Full Blast; Material Damage Is Small and Workers' Morale Unimpaired

By James M. Minifie
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

THE MIDLANDS, England, Sept. 3.—After eleven consecutive months of bombing, the great industrial Midlands, the equivalent in England of the Ruhr in Germany, are today producing more war materials and munitions than ever for the defense of Great Britain and an eventual offensive against Germany.

I passed today driving over this region to check up on German claims and on rumors of devastation which had reached me. This was the first objective. The second was to see how the civilian population was standing up to hard work all day and the nightly harassing of Nazi bombers.

The material damage was unbelievably small, considering that the raids last anywhere from four to seven hours. The military damage was inninitesimal.

In district after district in which the Nazis claimed to have wrought havoc I found factories running full blast. Damage to industrial work has been very slight. A few have been hit. None has been destroyed. Output has never been higher.

One factory which was bombed two or three weeks ago maintained its output only a fraction below normal during that week. By the following week it had risen to 33 1-3 per cent above average.

The workers have solved the problem of getting their night's sleep by fitting their shelters with beds and making them their regular sleeping quarters. There is as little damage to health and morale as there is to material.

This was not a conducted tour for the inspection of selected spots. I came alone, and my only contact with the authorities was to ask them where the worst damage was to be found. Otherwise I should have driven about the region all day without finding it. It is still small enough to have to be hunted for, picayune compared with a dozen towns in Spain.

To check on official information

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Carol Escapes Shots as Fascist Coup Is Balked

Iron Guardists March Into Phone and Radio Plants but Are Speedily Seized

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 (Wednesday).—Gunmen attempted in vain to assassinate King Carol II last night in an alleged Iron Guardist (Rumanian Fascist) plot to seize power and place Crown Prince Michael on the throne.

While the assassins broke through the palace guard and fired seven shots at a lighted window in Carol's palace at 8:56 p. m. other groups of Iron Guardists attacked the Bucharest radio stations and the American-owned telephone company's central office. Similar coups were attempted at Brasov and Constanrt but were quickly crushed. One Iron Guardist and one palace guard were reported shot in the assassins' attempt to storm the palace here, but neither was wounded fatally. Many shots were fired in the palace grounds before the attackers were overcome and hustled away by soldiers in the car in which they had arrived at the palace.

Flags flying over the palace signaled that the King was in resi-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Wallace Favors Drafting Plants Along With Men

Illinois Speech Taken as Reply to Willkie Demand Roosevelt State Stand

By The United Press

DE KALB, Ill., Sept. 3.—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, declared tonight in favor of conscription of industry, if necessary, to meet national defense needs, thus giving an unofficial answer to Wendell L. Willkie's demand that President Roosevelt make public his views on the subject.

Mr. Wallace made no direct reference to the Russell-Overton amendment to the conscription bill, which would empower the government to conscript industries recalcitrant in national defense matters, and on which the Republican Presidential nominee has demanded the President's stand.

But Mr. Wallace, who as the President's running mate has assumed the major share of the campaigning burden, referred directly to industries covered by the Russell-Overton amendment.

"Is it fair to require the manhood of this country to take up arms in defense of this nation and not have at least the authority in an emer-

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Willkie Backs Warship Deal; Hits Method

Asserts Roosevelt Should Have Asked Congress for Sanction in Advance

Urges Adherence To Democratic Way

Denies Flynn's Charges, Says His Utilities Never Engaged Labor Spies

By Emmet Crozier
A Staff Correspondent

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 3.—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President, expressed approval in general terms today of the program announced by President Roosevelt providing air and naval bases along the Atlantic in exchange for fifty over-age destroyers transferred to Great Britain, but found it "regrettable" that the President had not obtained the approval of Congress before concluding such an important agreement.

Public discussion of the project, Mr. Willkie said, would have proved effective as a practical demonstration of the democratic process in America, and Congress, he added, "has constitutional functions as important and sacred as those of the Chief Executive."

The Republican candidate made it clear that he did not seek to make political capital out of the extraordinary deal by which Britain acquired the obsolete destroyers in exchange for air and naval bases by challenging its wisdom or necessity. His criticism was directed solely at the method by which the agreement was consummated, and not at the President's motive or objective.

Favors Public Discussion

Asked whether he considered the transfer of the destroyer flotillas to a belligerent nation an act of war, Mr. Willkie said: "That is something that public discussion would have completely clarified."

At a press conference held in the back yard of his temporary home in North Harrison Street Mr. Willkie read a brief statement commenting on the President's announcement, gave out a list of the day's activities, including a luncheon with former Governor Gifford S. Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Pinchot, and with considerable vehemence took Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman, to task for his statement implying that Commonwealth and Southern Companies, of which Mr. Willkie was formerly president, employed labor spies.

The Republican candidate had referred to the President's announcement of the naval agreement with gravity and restraint, but when the discussion came around to Mr. Flynn's statement about "labor spy"

(Continued on page 17, column 1)

U.S. Expected To Seek More Bases Later

President Parries Query With Caution to Press: Don't Guess Greenland

Some of Destroyers May Be on the Way

Roosevelt Calls It Most Important Move Since the Louisiana Purchase

By Bruce Pinter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. President Roosevelt indicated today that the deal by which the United States obtained naval and air bases in six British territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere in exchange for fifty over-age destroyers might be only the forerunner of further acquisitions.

In a press conference aboard his special train, en route here from Charleston, W. Va. today, Mr. Roosevelt cautioned reporters to beware of speculating that the country planned to establish bases in Greenland. He did not deny that new bases were planned, however, merely telling the correspondents that although they might hit the right spot, chances were ten to one against them.

The bargain with Great Britain, which was supplemented by outright gifts from the British of ninety-nine year leases on bases in Bermuda and Newfoundland, struck the President as in some ways the most important move made for American defense since the Louisiana Purchase. Its chief importance, he believed, was that it set up a line of defense to keep any invader away from the front door of the United States—a line which would have to be definitely broken before the front door was in danger.

No News, He Explains

Although admitting the importance of the press conference, the President said he had no news. He was merely telling the twenty correspondents jammed in the tiny sitting room of his private car that word of the acquisition of bases was to be released in Washington within twenty minutes. As they were then out of touch with things—being only half an hour out of Charleston—he was keeping their information up to date, he said.

To the barrage of questions which resulted the President offered for the most part only indirect answers. During the day, however, indications of several significant developments appeared.

The President said he had no knowledge of where the fifty over-age destroyers were, when they would be taken over or how the British would get them. He admitted, however, that this country could not deliver them to the British Isles, but from his partial answer to a question, quickly cut off and replaced by an "I don't know," it was believed generally that some of the ships might already be on their way. The neutrality law would not bar their delivery to some nearby point such as Bermuda.

Explaining that the assurance from Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the British fleet

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

Knudsen Gives Up All General Motors Posts to Aid U. S.

Resignation Is Accepted to Avoid Dual Jobs in Case of Defense Contracts

William S. Knudsen resigned yesterday as president of General Motors Corporation because of his governmental duties as a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission. Mr. Knudsen, on leave of absence since last June 1, also resigned as a member of the board of directors and the corporation's policy and administration committees, thereby completely severing his official relation with the corporation.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the corporation, said that the resignation was accepted at a meeting of the board of directors held yesterday afternoon. No action was taken with respect to Mr. Knudsen's successor, according to Mr. Sloan, who said:

"The board felt that, in view of the approaching time when the corporation may be in a position to enter into contracts with the government to supply products required under the defense program, it must of necessity accept Mr. Knudsen's resignation in order to remove any possibility of conflict of interests, owing to Mr. Knudsen's dual position. This was done with the greatest of regret."

C. L. McCuen, vice-president of the corporation, was elected a member of the administration committee, and Harley J. Earl, director of the corporation's styling section, was elected a vice-president.

Sites of Bases Leased by U. S. From Great Britain

Herald Tribune map—Roe

Circles indicate points where United States will get bases

Documents in Destroyer Deal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The texts of President Roosevelt's message to Congress and the notes exchanged between the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in connection with the leasing of air and naval bases on British possessions follow:

The President's Message

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on Sept. 2, 1940, under which this government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland and in the Islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Antigua and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated Aug. 27, 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then, as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Antilles, Canada, Mexico and our own Eastern and Gulf seaboards. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

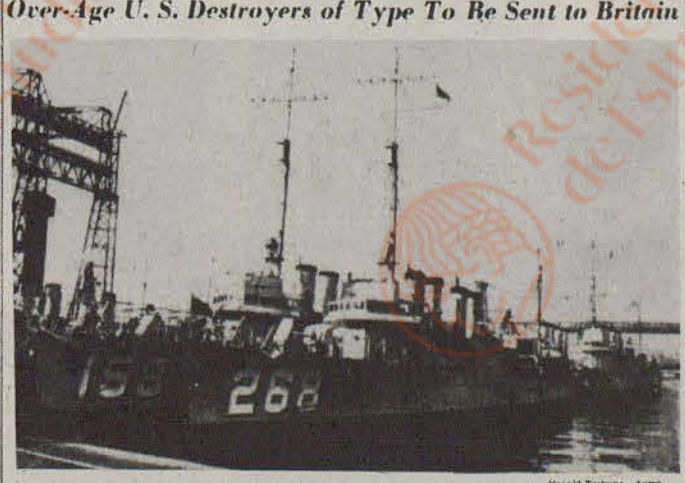
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Lord Lothian's Note to Secretary Hull

I have the honor under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to co-operate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in

(Continued on page 10, column 4)

Over-Age U. S. Destroyers of Type To Be Sent to Britain



Herald Tribune Army

Photographed at the New York Navy Yard yesterday, are the Leary (150) and the Shubrick (266)

British Agree Never to Sink Or Yield Fleet

President Asserts Grave Peril Dictated Leasing of Eight Vital Outposts

Jackson Declares His Method Legal

First 8 Over-Age Ships To Be Ready for Delivery Friday, in Fighting Trim

Attorney General's ruling—Page 14

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt formally notified Congress today that the United States had acquired from Great Britain the right to lease for ninety-nine years eight naval-air bases in Newfoundland, in British Guiana and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Antigua, and that in return the United States was turning over to the British fifty "over-age" destroyers to help them in their war against Germany.

Assuming unprecedented personal responsibility during a critical period in European and American affairs, and in the face of advance protests in and out of Congress that such a move would constitute an act of war, Mr. Roosevelt announced the lease of bases and transfer of destroyers as by Executive authority not subject to Congressional approval. The action, climaxing weeks of secret negotiations during which it was both suggested and denied that such a move was intended, was not revealed to Congress and the nation until it had been completed.

Based on Jackson Ruling

Mr. Roosevelt based his action upon a ruling by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. His message was read in the House today, but the Senate will get no opportunity even to discuss it before Thursday, since that chamber was in recess today and is expected to meet tomorrow only to recess again out of respect for Senator Ernest Lundeen, who was killed in an airplane crash Saturday.

Mr. Jackson, recalling that he had ruled earlier that the statutes prohibited a proposed release to Britain of "mosquito boats" now under construction for the American Navy, said this would not apply to the over-age destroyers built during or immediately after the World War "since they were clearly not built, armed or equipped with any such intent or with reasonable cause to believe that they would ever enter the service of a belligerent." Up to today the Navy had 201 destroyers in commission, 110 being of World War vintage, with 57 more contracted for or being built.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda was granted without compensation—"generously given and gladly received," as Mr. Roosevelt expressed it. The lease of the other bases was traded for the destroyers.

Recently Reconditioned

The fifty destroyers originally cost a total of $90,000,000, the ships averaging $1,700,000 to $1,800,000 each. Navy officials said there was no possible way to estimate their present value. In Congressional quarters it was reported that $15,000,000 had recently been spent to recondition the destroyers.

In announcing the deal Mr. Roosevelt told Congress:

"This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for contingntal defense in the face of grave danger.

"Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase [in 1803]. Then, as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental."

Mr. Roosevelt added that the value of this chain of outposts was beyond calculation, as they were essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Caribbean Islands and the United States' own Eastern and Gulf seaboards. Their importance in hemispheric defense was obvious, Mr. Roosevelt said, referring to Pan-

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

WENDELL WILLKIE went to England to find that "Britain can take it." He views the wreckage of historic Middle Temple with Sir John Simon. Acme

THEY STOPPED THE LUFTWAFFE. Speedy and deadly pride of the Royal Air Force, gilded by shafts of sunlight, as they wing on patrol duty over a sea of clouds. Acme

BATTLE OF ENGLAND: Scene looking towards Old Bailey, Newgate Street and Paternoster Row from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Nazi air attacks continued unremittingly. Acme

THE CRATER with a London bus in it. Associated Press

WANTON NAZI RAIDS left London's old city street of Aldermanbury a mass of debris. Acme

DIRECT HIT on Jan. 11, 1941 in a subway outside the Bank of England, Mansion House and the Royal Exchange in London. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair and continued cool
Tomorrow: Fair, with rising temperature
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 72; Min., 47
Detailed Report on Page 36

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. C No. 34,283 | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940 | THREE CENTS - New York City and Vicinity
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R. A. F. Repulses Nazis in 4 Mass Daylight Raids; De Gaulle and British Fleet Abandon Dakar Siege; Tokio-Berlin Pact Aimed at U. S. Reported Ready

Willkie Denies Only One Man Can Lead U.S.

Tells Fargo Democracy Has Failed if Any One Man Is Indispensable

Hits Price of Grain In Wheat Country

Praises Gov. Stassen of Minnesota With New Republican Leaders

By The United Press

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN EN ROUTE TO MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 25.—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, told 15,000 persons at Fargo, S. D., tonight that if a country of 130,000,000 people could produce only one man capable of directing the nation then "democracy had failed."

Mr. Willkie was introduced to the largest crowd to greet him in his swing across the wheat country by Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, who said the large turnout was "a signpost pointing that both Minnesota and North Dakota" were going Republican in November.

Speaking from an open platform at Fargo, Mr. Willkie discussed the national debt and argued that the New Deal had been slow to build national defenses.

Cites Low Wheat Price

After his charge that democracy had failed if the nation could produce but one man for the Presidency, he told his farmer audience that the New Deal could not ask for another four years on the basis of the price of wheat.

"It is selling for less today than in 1936," he said. "Surely that's not a reason for giving this group four more years."

At a previous stop at Jamestown, N. D., he said the government had spent $80,000,000,000 in the last seven and a half years.

"Do you realize how much that is?" he asked. "To spend that much you would have to spend a dollar a minute since the birth of Christ."

At Fargo, Mr. Willkie mentioned "the new leadership of the Republican party," listing Governor Stassen, who had flown from Minneapolis; Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican national chairman, and Governor Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota.

As the candidate's special moved across North Dakota, where one of the hottest factional fights in the country has divided Republican ranks, numerous candidates for state office boarded the train.

Pleased by Reception

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN (en route to Fargo, N. D.), Sept. 25 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie estimated today that he had seen more than 2,000,000 persons since he started his Western campaign tour two weeks ago and told reporters he was "completely satisfied" with his reception.

The Republican Presidential nominee had a relatively light day, making all his talks from the rear platform of his special train. While traveling eastward, he worked on details of an October trip through Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England.

Mr. Willkie announced that he would make a major address on foreign policy at Cleveland on the night of Oct. 2. It will be an amplification of his San Francisco speech but Mr. Willkie said that it would contain "more supporting evidence" against the Administration's foreign program.

Word among Mr. Willkie's associates was that he probably would make about twenty major speeches in Mid-Western and Eastern states between Oct. 1 and the Nov. 5 election.

It was reported that the nominee would make an address on "political bosses" in Missouri and would attack the political organization built there by Tom Pendergast.

Thomas E. Dewey, an unsuccessful contender for the Republican Presi-

(Continued on page 12, column 3)

Starred Rooms

◆—TH (near Madison)—3 singles, $4.50; $5.50; $6.50; newly furnished, all modern conveniences; immaculate; quiet; radio & kitchen privileges. Phone BAcramento 2-[illegible]

"I received 68 calls from my three-day ad; a college student, a dramatic student and a young bank clerk are among my satisfied guests."

◆PARK AVE (83rd)—Large Sunny corner private bath, ample closets, 12th floor. Responsible gentleman only guest. Butler-Reid 4-[illegible]

"I rented my room promptly through the Herald Tribune. This has been my second experience and both have been highly favorable."

"Starred" room advertisements on the next to the last page of the Herald Tribune are designed to save steps. A star in front of a room advertisement indicates that the place has been personally visited by a qualified Herald Tribune representative.

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Villard Brands 3d Term Road To Dictatorship

Tells Senators Roosevelt Must Be Blocked; Colby Hits 'Evil Example'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The road to dictatorship is open unless President Roosevelt's attempt to violate the no-third-term tradition is rebuked at the polls in November, Oswald Garrison Villard, famous journalist and liberal crusader, testified today before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, which is holding open hearings on a proposed Constitutional amendment to establish a single Presidential term of six years.

"If there is sound reason for a third term, then similar reasons will be found for a fourth and a fifth," said Mr. Villard, former president of the old "New York Evening Post" and former editor and owner of "The Nation."

Even if Mr. Roosevelt should carry out a reported plan to resign in favor of his Vice-Presidential running mate, Henry A. Wallace, after the war crisis died down, Mr. Villard asserted the precedent established if Mr. Roosevelt obtained a third term would remain to "plague the country."

Certainly if George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were convinced that they were not "indispensable" to the nation's

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

Barton Asserts War Is Sure if Roosevelt Wins

Says New Dealers Expect Next Congress To Be Last to Meet 'in Our Lifetime'

Representative Bruce Barton, of the 17th Congress District, told a meeting of the women's division of the United Republican Finance Committee yesterday at the Hotel Roosevelt that New Dealers in Washington "are saying that if President Roosevelt is elected the Seventy-seventh Congress (the next) will be the last American Congress to assemble in our lifetime."

"They are saying," he reported, "that if Mr. Roosevelt is elected he will appoint his successor as he appointed Henry Wallace at the Chicago convention.

"They are saying not 'if we get into war' but 'when we get into war.' And the only question they ask is whether it will be more advantageous politically for Mr. Roosevelt to put us into war before election or to wait until after election."

Mr. Barton passed over the New York Republican Senate nomination question although Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, chairman of the division, in introducing the New York Representative, spoke of this nomination and reminded that Mr. Barton "talks Mr. Willkie's ideas and knows the issues."

The New York Representative expressed his own conviction that there is "no question" but that the President would lead the nation into

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Japan Declared Willing to Risk War to Smash Anglo-American Ties

Nazis Would Keep Russia Out of Way

Tokio Troops Advance in Indo-China; U. S. to Aid China, Get War Metal

War developments threatening to involve America:

SHANGHAI—Authoritative advices from Tokio said Japan and Germany had agreed in principle on a defensive alliance, to become effective if the United States and Great Britain collaborated in such matters as the status of the British naval base at Singapore.

BERLIN—Japan and Spain were uppermost in political discussions. Japan was being urged by the axis, it was said, to form a counterweight to possible closer Anglo-American co-operation, and Spain, having been promised Gibraltar, was about to form closer ties with the axis.

WASHINGTON—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced an agreement to buy $30,000,000 worth of tungsten from China for national defense and a new loan to China of $25,000,000 to assist that country in meeting foreign exchange needs. Credits to China now total $70,000,000.

ROME—Axis readiness to fight the British anywhere on earth where they sought to organize resistance was proclaimed by the press, which said England "is becoming the least interesting part of a new Anglo-Saxon empire now being created with the United States as its center."

HANOI—Penetration of French Indo-China by Japanese troops continued, with French forces driven out of Langson.

Berlin-Tokio Part Ready

By The United Press

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—Authoritative advices from Tokio said today that Japan and Germany had agreed in principle on a defensive alliance which would become effective if the United States and Great Britain collaborated in such matters as the status of the great British Far Eastern naval base at Singapore.

Described as provisional in its present stage, the alliance, if it became effective, would mean abandonment by Japan of her policy of non-involvement in the European war, the advices said.

Germany, under the agreement reached at Tokio, would use her good offices between Japan and Soviet Russia, it was said, thus seeking to free Japan for execution of

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

Free French Forces and Allies Withdraw After 2-Day Battle in Africa

Expected Colony To Yield Willingly

Vichy Reports 4 English Warships Hit; Bombing of Gibraltar Repeated

By James M. Minifie

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Sept. 25.—Complete failure of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's attempt to take Dakar was admitted here today, after a two-day attack on the capital of French West Africa.

During the action two French submarines were sunk and "hits and casualties" were incurred by British ships, which were supporting the De Gaulle expedition. The "free French" forces and their British escort were withdrawn after De Gaulle's forces had attempted unsuccessfully to make a landing and after it became plain that "only a major operation of war" could secure the fall of Dakar.

The British explained that the government had never intended to enter into "serious warlike operations against those Frenchmen who felt it their duty to obey the command of the Vichy government."

Report Four British Ships Hit

In Vichy word of the British withdrawal had not been received although it was known that Gen. de Gaulle had given up his attempt to land and left the attack in the hands of the British Navy. A communique of the French Admiralty said the British battleships Resolution and Barham and a cruiser of the Kent class had been damaged at Dakar, and that the battle cruiser Renown had been hit by French bombers in a reprisal raid on Gibraltar this afternoon. One hundred and eighty-five persons were said to have been killed up to noon Tuesday in the British bombardment of Dakar, and more casualties were inflicted Tuesday afternoon. French shore batteries, cruisers and airplanes returned the fire, however.

(Large numbers of French bombers made a second raid on Gibraltar Wednesday afternoon, dropping more than 300 bombs in two and a half hours. Military damage was small, a British communique said, but considerable damage was done to civilian property, obsolete defenses and government buildings. Reports from Spain said the arsenal was set afire.)

"Show of Force" Failed

It is apparent that Gen. de Gaulle believed that a show of force would be sufficient to cause the French at Dakar to come over to him. At his headquarters it was stated that the situation had "considerably changed" since the expedition set sail, owing to the arrival there of six French warships from Toulon.

A spokesman for De Gaulle asserted that these ships had on board forces loyal to Petain which replaced those in Dakar—known to be favorable to the "Free French" movement.

The British authorities, for their part, explained that these ships had been allowed to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar because "it was

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Herald Tribune—Acme (by cable)

ONE NAZI BOMB DID THIS IN LONDON—Scene of havoc in southeastern part of British capital

British Down 26 Enemy Planes Trying to Break Defense Cordon in West

Fewer Raiders Get Through to London

Central Area Has Quiet Night; City Feels Nazi Attack Is Slackening

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Thursday).—As darkness enveloped London yesterday evening the air-raid sirens wailed their warning that the nineteenth consecutive night of Nazi bombing had begun. Soon afterward the anti-aircraft guns began their familiar and comforting tune punctuated now and again by a tremendous thud as the Germans dropped another half ton or so of explosives, more or less at random.

Above this orchestration the pulsating note of the bomber wandering overhead reached the ears of millions of Londoners seeking safety in shelters. The answer to the night bomber has not yet been found, but Londoners are confident that it will be, and there is reason to believe that the search for a solution is well advanced.

In the mean time, destruction has hammered down in sporadic and haphazard fashion on both rich and poor. There is, apparently, no attempt to strike at military objectives, most Nazi bombs in recent days having come down at random in districts where there was no conceivable military objective. The Nazi aim, as the British see it, is to smash London and drive its inhabitants into a panic of evacuation.

London Gets Off Lightly

Except for intermittent barking of anti-aircraft guns and the drone of lone raiders, central London had a comparatively restful night, although exploding bombs could be heard at times from outlying districts. Raiders which penetrated the defending barrage showered fire bombs and high explosives, then dashed for home.

Evidence that the attack was slowing down was seen in the fact that after 3 a. m. only five districts, north and southeast of London, had reported fire and bomb damage, and between 6 and 8 a. m. no more than half a dozen heavy bombs had dropped on central London.

Although the Nazi bombers made their way to London last night, their attempts to get through in the daytime were broken by two great air battles over the south coast, in which twenty-three German machines, at least fifteen of them bombers, fell victims to the Royal Air Force and anti-aircraft guns.

The British losses were given by the Air Ministry as four, but three pilots came down safely.

(In Berlin it was reported that Nazi planes were striking "smashing blows" against British aircraft factories and armament plants. Assaults were reported on London, Liverpool and Cardiff, and on airplane factories at Filton, north of Bristol, and Southampton. Railheads were reported destroyed at Dover, Folkestone and Ashford, and harbor works at Hastings, Newhaven and Brighton. Raids during Wednesday were said to be "nuisance attacks" to interrupt important war work.)

Yesterday was the first day that the Germans had tried to get big formations of bombers through the British defenses during daylight since the smashing defeat of Sept. 15, when at least 185 Nazi planes were reported destroyed.

The Nazi formations were smaller yesterday and they were trying out new routes over the west of England, hoping to find the R. A. F. defenses weaker. They were mistaken.

Hundred or More Come Over

Between 100 and 200 German bombers and fighters crossed the southern coast and headed northwestward in the direction of Bristol just before noon. Twenty-two were shot down between Bristol and the English Channel by Spitfire and Hurricane pilots. Four more were targets of anti-aircraft guns.

It was not until the fourth raid, which came early yesterday evening, that the bombers managed to get through and drop bombs near the coast and on the outskirts of Bristol, causing some damage and killing and injuring a number of persons.

Fighter pilots saw two wedges of Junkers 88 dive bombers in a tight arrow formation, with about forty bombers in each. They were heavy Dornier 17s and Heinkel 111s. Stepped up above them were formations of Messerschmitt fighters, forming defensive circles around the bombers in ward off the English fighters.

Despite heavy cross fire from the German air gunners, pilots of a Hurricane squadron chased a great formation of Heinkels from the

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

American Pilots May Get Planes At Martinique

Plan Reported to Fly Craft Back for Sale to Britain; 35,700 Guardsmen Called

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Unofficial information circulated in Washington today that a group of American aviators had gone to the French West Indian island of Martinique to fly back to the United States nearly a hundred warplanes "blockaded" there by the British aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn immediately after the fall of France.

Urgently desired by the British, this shipment of American planes is understood to include probably fifty new Curtiss scout bombers and thirty Curtiss Hawks ordered for France, and ten Brewster fighters built for Belgium. Another report, likewise clouded by the war-time censorship, was that the shipment included fifty-four Douglas Northrup attack planes and fourteen Curtiss Hell Divers released by the United States Army and Navy.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt issued an executive order covering the War Department's Sept. 15 call for 35,700 additional Guardsmen to report to camp on Oct. 15 for a year's intensive training under the national defense program. Affected by the order were several New York units, including the 27th Division.

State, War and Navy Department officials professed ignorance of any operation to rescue the blockaded French planes, and so did British and French Embassy spokesmen. Officials of civil aeronautics agencies and organizations here also professed to have no information about the sending of American pilots to retrieve the planes.

It was known, however, that all

(Continued on page 10, column 4)

R. A. F. Attacks Industrial Berlin 5 Hours in Longest Raid of War

American-Built Lockheed Bomber Sinks German Supply Ship With Three Hits; New Bombing of France Jars Southeast English Coast

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (Thursday).—British bombers lashed at Berlin's outskirts last night and today for five hours in the city's longest air raid, which started before bedtime and forced many a home-bound Berliner to pass the night in a strange, chilly cellar.

Most of the raiders appeared to stay over Berlin's industrial suburbs, but two waves of them passed over the city, and in central Berlin anti-aircraft cannon blazed away on both occasions. No bombs were heard bursting in the center of the city, and from that point no fires could be seen.

Authorities issued a statement charging the British with "aimless" bombing of residential sections, destroying a number of houses.

(As an ample of the stringency of German air raid precautions, another story from the Berlin bureau of The Associated Press was five hours fifty-four minutes in transit to New York, since facilities were shut down tight. London communication facilities have been operating regularly throughout the continual raids on the British capital.)

A German communique this morning said:

"In the past night British planes again visited the capital and dropped bombs aimlessly at several places on residential sections and outlying districts.

"A number of dwellings and garden houses were destroyed and others damaged."

German Supply Ship Sunk

By Frank R. Kelley

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1940, The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 25.—After bombing Berlin heavily for two and a half hours last night and pelting the Nazis' war machinery between Hamburg, Giersberg and Brest, France, the Royal Air Force renewed the attack a short time before noon today. Observers on the southeast coast of England reported hearing a series of "terrific explosions" from the Nazi-held French shore which seemed to shake the entire coastline

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Italy Demands French Bases in Syria, Lebanon

Armistice Negotiators at Beirut Move to Bolster War Power in Near East

By The United Press

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 25.—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy was reported here tonight to have demanded, in Italo-French armistice negotiations, that French naval bases, airdromes and military centers in Lebanon and Syria be turned over to the Italian armed forces.

The news agency Orient Arabe reported from Beirut, Syria, where the armistice commission is meeting, that eleven Italian demands had been laid down, several of which would greatly strengthen Italy's military position in the Near East and in eastern Mediterranean territory.

The fourth point of the demands, as stated by Orient Arabe, was said to call for delivery of all airdromes and military and naval bases to Italian military delegates. The French also were said to have been called upon to hand over all their warships and other naval units still remaining in Lebanese and Syrian ports.

The eleven reported demands of the Italians were:

1. Demobilization of the French Syrian and Lebanon armed forces, particularly those known for their opposition to the Petain regime at Vichy, including the famous Foreign Legion.

2. Maintenance of an adequate armed force to guard public security and the Syrian-Lebanon and Pales-

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Legion Votes for Aid to Britain And Permanent Universal Draft

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The American Legion voted overwhelmingly today in favor of giving "all practicable aid to Great Britain" in conjunction with a defense program designed to make America "strong enough to meet and turn back any possible invasion before it arrives."

Warren Atherton, of California, chairman of the twenty-second national convention's committee on national defense, termed the pro-British resolution "a new step in the direction of closer support" for that country. The Legion advocated strict neutrality at its convention last year.

The veterans' recommendations for strengthening the United States armed forces went far beyond the nation's present expansion program, greatest in its history, and at the same time called for legislation to provide for strict supervision over aliens and for elimination of "subversive" activities.

The 1,400-odd delegates, representing more than a million former service men, urged creation of a permanent system of universal military training and increases in the personnel of the Army, Navy, air corps and merchant marine, the National Guard and the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

In a long-range program growing out of the war abroad and preparedness plans at home, the soldiers of two decades ago urged acquisition of additional bases for naval expansion, and indorsed "the principle of exchanging obsolete equipment for needed air and naval bases."

Universal fingerprinting of all citizens was recommended, along with legislation to prevent members of the Communist party, the German-American Bund and "other foreign subversive groups" from holding either elective or appointive public office.

One resolution urged immediate deportation of Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader.

While Boston returned to normalcy after entertaining the biggest parade crowd in its history yesterday, the delegates picked Milwaukee as the scene for their national convention in 1941 after receiving assurances that a purse of $120,000 had been raised for expenses. Kansas City also bid for the convention.

Earlier, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, drew cheers from the convention as he called for unity in action in combating "isms" and building the nation's defense.

Action on the mass of resolutions came without a word of discussion as the delegates adopted without a sin-

(Continued on page 11, column 3)

Food Ministry Calls on Britons To Tighten Belts in War Effort

By The United Press

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, warned Britons in a radio address tonight that they will have to tighten their belts during the second year of the war, but assured them that they will have enough to eat no matter how severe the Nazi siege of Great Britain may become.

Lord Woolton spoke after the announcement of new rationing revisions, effective next week, which will permit the people to eat more meat but less butter.

The butter ration was cut from four ounces to two ounces a person each week. The meat ration was raised from 1 shilling 10 pence (about 40 cents) worth a week a person to 2 shillings 2 pence worth (about 44 cents).

"You must not expect to have all the things to choose from as you had in the first year of the war just ended," Lord Woolton said, pointing out that Britain had lost all the butter, eggs, bacon and condensed milk which formerly came from Holland and Denmark.

"Let's talk about this second year of the war," he said. "You will have enough to eat, but I shall have to ask you to be prepared for changes from time to time and for short periods. If you cannot have one thing, we will give you another. We must be flexible."

Coincident with today's announcement halving the butter ration, the Ministry of Food banned the production of cream for use in ice cream or cream cheese, effective on Oct. 1.

The reduced butter ration was believed to be temporary. Orders have been placed in Canada, New Zealand and Australia which would permit an increase. Butter imports from Australia and New Zealand are comparatively small at this season, however. The increase in the meat ration was said to have been caused by the availability of great stocks of meat.

Section VII GRAVURE SIX PAGES

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

SUNDAY JANUARY 5, 1941

Section VII

"Arsenal of Democracy"—A Pattern for 1941

American industrial genius, unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, linotypes and cash registers, and automobiles, sewing machines, lawn mowers and locomotives, are now making fuses, bomb packing crates, telescope mounts, shells, pistols and tanks.

"As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. . . .

"As President of the United States, I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of the country which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Photographs Rudy Arnold, Acme, Curtiss Wright, Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Cloudy and colder, with occasional light rain
Tomorrow: Cloudy and colder
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 47, Min. 43.
Detailed Report on Page 22

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. C No. 34,378
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

THREE CENTS
New York City and Vicinity

Roosevelt Calls for Full War-Basis Aid to Britain; Says Axis Will Lose; U.S. the 'Arsenal of Democracy'

Bulgars Face Invasion; Nazi Army at Line

May Let Troops In Under Protest; Pro-Nazi Set to Take Over Government

King Sees Premier As Tension Rises

Germans in Hungary Set at 600,000, Most Are En Route for Rumania

By The Associated Press

SOFIA, Dec. 29.—The advance guard of part of the German forces now fanning out in southeastern Europe reached the Bulgarian frontier today, while Bulgarians, in anxious tension, wondered where and how far the troops would spread. Informed quarters said Bulgaria was likely to permit passage of German troops under protest, recognizing the "futility" of armed resistance.

Frontier district reports said fresh Nazi troops could be seen taking up positions, occupying barracks and arraying equipment at Giurgiu, on the Rumanian side of the border, across the ice-blocked Danube from Ruschuk.

The floating ice in the Danube, some observers thought, might hold the Germans in check, even if the Berlin high command planned to send them into Bulgaria. It was believed the Germans would be obliged to await either clear water, permitting engineers to lay pontoon bridges, or solid ice thick enough to support heavy mechanized columns.

The situation in Bulgaria grew tense after a period of comparative calm. King Boris III conferred with Premier Bogdan Philoff as political circles speculated on the possibility that German pressure would produce a government crisis. These quarters mentioned Interior Minister Peter Gabrovsky, former leader of the small Bulgarian Nazi party, as the possible head of a new government if the present moderate regime should fall. An increase in Communist propaganda throughout the country was noted.

600,000 Nazis Cross Hungary

BUDAPEST, Dec. 29 (AP).—Estimates of the number of German troops moving across Hungary rose from the original 200,000 to 600,000 today as reports indicated that at least some of them might remain in Hungary. The bulk of them were bound for Rumania. Hungarian and Rumanian censorship blotted out many details of the movement and destination, but there were enough confirmed facts to keep the Balkans nervous.

Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Michael Teleki, resigned today because it was reported, he differed with the government over the mass movement of German troops through Hungary. Other dissension within the government also was reported, but it could not be learned whether more resignations might be expected.

There was no sign so far that the Germans planned to take a grip on Hungary as they already have on Rumania. The thoroughness with which German Army railroad technicians have taken hold of Hungarian rail lines between Slovakia and southeastern Europe indicated that they planned to retain control until they had completed whatever campaign they might be organizing in the Balkans. German mass movements of troops and material appeared to be hinged on the Hungarian rail towns of Nagyvarc, Nagyszombia and Lobosharza.

Radiating Rail Lines

(The main Hungarian rail lines radiate in four lines south of Budapest. Two branch toward the west in the direction of northernmost Yugoslavia and Italy, the third goes straight south into Yugoslavia and the fourth forks eastward into Rumania.)

Reports trickling through the Ru-

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Today's Auctions

Millinery supplies
Sheets & fixtures of drug store.
Bakery machinery.
Leather specialties.
Floor coverings
Dresses, fixtures.
Fur goods, machinery.
Men's furnishings
Hardware, paints, supplies
Men's, ladies', children's shoes
Groceries, fixtures
Furniture

And many other splendid opportunities to buy at auction.

For further information see page 29

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British Cruiser Routs Raider, Sinks Supply Ship in Atlantic

The Berwick, Shifted From Mediterranean, Chases Powerful German Vessel in Christmas Day Attack on Convoy, Hits It, Destroys Escort

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A British cruiser attacked and chased a "powerful enemy surface raider" preying on a North Atlantic convoy on Christmas morning and, in the pursuit, sank a German vessel believed to have been the raider's supply ship, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The British cruiser the 10,000-ton Berwick, was damaged slightly, it acknowledged. It was the second time within a month that she had been struck in a sea battle. The communique disclosed that she had been transferred from Mediterranean service against Italy to convoy duty in the Atlantic.

(German surface vessels made a successful attack on a strongly protected convoy in the North Atlantic. The Associated Press quoted a German high command communique issued in Berlin as saying. The German ships, it said, sank one 6,600-ton steamship by gun and torpedo fire and damaged another heavily. In a short fight an enemy heavy cruiser protecting the convoy was hit several times and broke off battle, it added, while the German ships were not damaged. The date of the battle was not given.)

Although the Berwick lost contact with the raider, which may have been a pocket battleship, she sank the German steamship Baden, an 8,204-ton vessel, apparently a supply carrier for the warship, which was said to have taken at least one square hit itself. The Admiralty acknowledged that one ship of the convoy "was hit and received slight damage" before the British escort gave chase.

The Berwick, which was hit twice and lost seven men in a battle on Nov. 27 against Italian warships off Sardinia, remains at sea as an "effective unit" of the British fleet, despite her new damage, the Admiralty said. It acknowledged there had been five casualties.

The Admiralty communique follows:

"On the morning of Christmas Day a powerful enemy surface warship attempted to attack one of our convoys in the North Atlantic. One

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Fog Wraps City, Mercury at 57 Sets a Record

Autos Halted, Boats Collide, 814 Air Flights Canceled, Lines Put Loss at Million

A heavy fog blanketed New York yesterday on the warmest Dec. 29 recorded in the city's history, slowing down automobiles and buses on the highways, endangering navigation and causing an estimated $1,000,000 loss to air lines operating out of LaGuardia Field, which had one of the most serious disruptions of schedules since its dedication on Oct. 15, 1939.

It was the fourth day of fog and rain. The Weather Bureau expected the fog to lift, but predicted occasional light rain again today, with lower temperatures. Cloudy and colder weather was forecast for tomorrow.

Yesterday's high temperature of 57 degrees, recorded at 1:45 p. m., surpassed by 2 degrees the previous record for the day, set in 1905. Although the high mark was 1 degree lower than that of Christmas Day, the mean temperature of 51 degrees, also a record for Dec. 29, was 3 degrees above the 48-degree mean of Christmas. Yesterday's low was 45 degrees at 6 a. m. The record low for the date was 6

(Continued on page 15, column 3)

China May Get 400 of Newest U.S. Warplanes

Washington Talks Involve Even Flying Fortresses as a Means to Curb Japan

By Ansel E. Talbert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Sentiment in the Administration for increasingly positive aid to China as a means of checking Japanese moves in the Pacific has resulted in negotiations for the newest types of American warplanes by special representatives of the Chinese Nationalist government.

It is reported authoritatively that the opinion of many military and naval strategists of the United States, including Rear Admiral John H. Towers, that China's needs must not be neglected may result in the release of at least 400 pursuits and bombers, including six Boeing flying fortresses, to the government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This is the minimum number which, it is believed, would enable the Chinese to protect to a large degree their supply lines and guard their bases against raids by the Japanese air force, believed to have about 1,200 planes in China.

Maj. Gen. Peter Mow, head of the Chinese air force and China's out-

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Savage Raid Rips London For 3 Hours

Fires Ring City as Nazis Fly In From All Sides to Strew Their Bombs

Night Among Worst Since September

Bombers Quit Suddenly, And Crowds Are Drawn To Glare of Huge Blazes

By Frank R. Kelley

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Monday).—Using their new tactics of short, vicious thrusts, German raiders struck savagely at London last night and scourged this great city with fire bombs and high explosives incessantly for three hours, turning one section into an inferno in which thousands of firemen were toiling this morning, gradually mastering the flames.

From Robert Emmet Sherwood's bridge the eastern skyline presented a Wagnerian spectacle, with the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral towering mightily against low-hanging clouds that merged with billowing smoke. Occasionally the great dome was blotted out by swirling masses of smoke.

(Robert Emmet Sherwood, American playwright, wrote a play entitled "Waterloo Bridge," which was produced at New York in 1930. Waterloo Bridge, spanning the Thames River, is about half way on a straight line, between St. Paul's Cathedral and Downing Street.)

Buildings Dynamited

Served with hot drinks and food by mobile canteen, London's firemen were still battling at 5:30 o'clock this morning to quench the inferno started by Nazi fire bombs.

Although the skies of the capital glowed red at 6 a. m. it was reported that the majority of the big fires had been mastered. In one section of the city buildings were dynamited in an effort to halt the spread of the blaze. Fire fighters were handicapped in their work by new outbreaks started by delayed-action incendiaries.

One famous building in a well known part of the capital, often visited by foreign royalty, was reported seriously damaged. The military, it is reported, assisted in the control of another section of the capital which was badly scourged.

London Hit at Dusk

Dusk had scarcely fallen when the Nazis began to give the capital one of the shortest but worst batterings it has had since intense aerial attacks began last Sept. 7. The Nazis threw everything they had into the first three hours. From many directions the raiders came over, like an endless chain of ducks in a Coney Island shooting gallery, and showered the city with all types of bombs, including "Molotov breadbaskets," which splattered fifty or 100 incendiaries at a time over wide areas.

More than 200 incendiaries landed in one part of London alone, start-

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Nazis Boast Silent Motor For Air-Sea Invasion

Say New Invention May Be Used This Winter

By The United Press

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Monday).—An authorized spokesman for the German air force said today that the Germans had perfected an invention of the first silent motor for bombing planes and speedboats and that it might permit the Nazi armed forces to undertake an invasion of the British Isles this winter.

"It is highly possible," the spokesman said, "that one day this winter will be chosen to send super-squadrons of silent bombers to attack England. Simultaneously an armada of speedboats would cut their way through the English Channel or the North Sea waters. Such an attack would be the first stage of invasion."

The Luftwaffe spokesman said that final tests of the motor in bombers and at an experimental airfield in central Poland had proved it to be "almost perfectly noiseless." He said that from the ground even a low-flying plane was inaudible. Installed in speedboats such motors are undergoing a final checking.

"The boats move through the water like a shark," the spokesman said. "The only thing you can hear is the swishing of the bow of the boat plowing through the water."

Roosevelt's Address on Defense of U. S.

Associated Press

FIRESIDE CHAT—President Roosevelt as he addressed the nation in a recent broadcast

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's fireside chat tonight:

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security, because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Tonight, in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function.

I will remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking. I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories; the girl behind the counter; the small shopkeeper; the farmer doing his spring plowing; the widows and the old men wondering about their life's savings.

I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives.

Tonight, I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America.

We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism. We face this new crisis—this new threat to the security of our nation—with the same courage and realism.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

Accuses Three Axis Powers As Plotting Against U. S.

For, on Sept. 27, 1940, this year, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States of America interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control—they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

It was only three weeks ago that their leader stated this: "There are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." Then, in defiant reply to his opponents, he said this: "Others are correct when they say: 'With this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves'. . . I can beat any other power in the world." So said the leader of the Nazis.

In other words, the Axis not merely admits but the Axis proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy—their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government.

In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment the forces of the states that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores. The Germans and the Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British, and by the Greeks, and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries. In Asia, the Japanese are being engaged by the Chinese nation in another great defense.

In the Pacific Ocean is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in continental Europe. Thereafter, we stood guard in the Atlantic with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement."

And yet there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. And the fact is that during the whole of this time the Western Hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

Free Britain Protects U. S. on Atlantic Front

Does any one seriously believe that we need to fear attack anywhere in the Americas while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? And does any one seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis powers were our neighbors there?

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. And to survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

Some of us like to believe that even if Britain falls, we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

But the width of those oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than it is from Washington to Denver, Colorado—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north of the Pacific Ocean America and Asia almost touch each other.

Why even today we have planes which could fly from the British Isles to New England and back again without refueling. And remember that the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased.

During the past week many people in all parts of the nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation. One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere. The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts."

Danger Ahead Can't Be Met By 'Crawling Into Bed'

Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead—danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of danger, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Non-intervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all. As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day: "The notice was a minus quantity. It was given to my government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places."

The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Peace Moves Held Useless By Roosevelt

Assails Appeasers, Says Safest U. S. Path Is to Help Beat Dictators

Defense Lockouts and Strikes Barred

Names Germany, Italy, Japan as Foes Seeking Conquest of America

'Interesting' to Nazis

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Monday) (UP).—Authorized German quarters declined today to comment on President Roosevelt's speech except to term it "extremely interesting." They added that it was being "most carefully studied" by the highest German officials.

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt tonight called upon the nation to put forth a "mightier effort" than it had been doing to increase the output of all implements of defense in order to become the "arsenal of democracy."

The emergency, he said in a broadcast over three national hookups, was as "serious as war itself" and called for the same sense of urgency and the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as though this country were at war.

The President appealed to capital and labor, management and workers to put "every ounce of effort" into production. He warned that the country expected no more strikes and lockouts in the defense field and no more "business as usual" in industry. The "Lehman plan" met with his approval as he called for a curtailment of production of luxuries and consumer goods, if the production facilities should be needed for more important things.

"This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements of defense," he said.

'More of Everything' for Britain

Regarding aid to Britain, the President was most emphatic that "more of everything"—more ships, more guns, more planes—must be rushed to the beleaguered British. He said "our ability to keep out of war is going to be affected by the outcome" of the war in Europe.

Admitting there was risk involved in any course taken, he nevertheless claimed that the course he advocated involved "the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future."

When it came to making his own declaration of faith in the eventual triumph of the democratic forces in Europe he did it in a rather definite way.

"I believe," he said, "that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information."

Denying that the Administration had any intention of sending an expeditionary force abroad and saying that his hearers could "nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth," the President said:

"Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on."

Defies Dictators

The President hit hard the idea which has gained some currency recently that this government should make overtures at present looking toward peace in Europe. He stoutly denounced "appeasers." "There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness, fifth columnists and with defeatists," he said.

He minced few, if any, words in hitting at Chancellor Adolf Hitler or at Benito Mussolini. The defi was given to them direct in a passage which read: "There will be no 'bottlenecks' in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination."

There have been recent threats from Berlin and Rome that if the President should commandeer merchant vessels of countries under the Nazi heel which were found in American waters, later turning them

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Ask for Great Western American Vermouth
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.—Adv.

GREEK TROOPS, aided by pack mules, advance over the snow-covered mountains of Albania to the front lines. Acme

YUGOSLAV WOMEN members of the partisan army. Associated Press

SERBS show curiosity as German motorcyclists pass through their village.
Associated Press

GREEK PEASANTS sit amid the ruins of their home. International News

THE GREEK CAPITAL guarded by German soldiers. Athens' British Hotel was converted into headquarters for the German Military Staff.
Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: threatened rain, clouds in afternoon, little change in temperature
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy and continued cold
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 47, Min. 36
Detailed Report on Page 9, Sec. III

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. C No. 34,475 | Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1941 | Section One | TEN CENTS New York City and Vicinity

Germans March on Yugoslavia and Greece; Attacks in Thrace and Macedonia Resisted; Moscow and Belgrade Sign Friendship Pact

Roosevelt Acts To Bar Strike At U. S. Steel

Calls Murray to Capital as C. I. O. Orders Men Out Tuesday Midnight

Mediator Assigned By Miss Perkins

Union Asks $52,000,000 Rise and Closed Shop; 261,000 Are Affected

By The United Press

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—President Roosevelt personally has intervened in the threatened work stoppage of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation and has summoned Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, to Washington for a conference, it was reported tonight.

It was learned authoritatively that the President had summoned Mr. Murray because he feared a strike in United States Steel mills would threaten the success of the nation's defense program.

Stoppage Tuesday Ordered

PITTSBURGH, April 5. (AP)—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced today that work would stop at midnight Tuesday in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, employing 261,000. Mr. Murray asserted, after a meeting with leaders of local union units in the corporation, that notice was being sent to the unions stating:

"This notice is to advise you there will be a cessation of work at the mills and plants of the United States Steel Corporation and subsidiaries at midnight April 8, caused by a lockout of these companies (subsidiaries)."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, assigned Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, to attempt to find a basis for averting the threatened steel strike. The United Press reported Dr. Steelman is in New York mediating the Appalachian soft-coal strike.)

Murray's Statement

In a statement Mr. Murray declared:

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company has either rejected entirely or submitted unsatisfactory counter-proposals with respect to each of the points offered by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in its program.

"The S. W. O. C. will attempt to arrive at an agreement with the companies involved to provide for the continuance at work of the necessary maintenance men during the suspension of operations.

"Peaceful picket lines shall be established at all plant gates and maintained at all times during the cessation of work. There should be no violence or other unlawful acts on the part of members or representatives of the S. W. O. C."

In a nine-point program formally submitted to the company on March 20 the union reiterated demands made several months earlier in informal conferences by Mr. Murray to William Beye, United States Steel vice-president, in which the union demanded an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages, a closed shop, check-off collection of union dues, liberal-

Continued on page 28, column 3

Peace in Ford Strike Tomorrow Or Tuesday Seen by Conciliator

By Geoffrey Parsons Jr.
A Staff Correspondent

DETROIT, April 5.—The strike that has kept 85,000 men idle at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company since last Wednesday may be settled Monday or Tuesday, Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan and Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey announced here tonight.

After a day of conferences, alternately with officials of the company and representatives of the United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Governor and the conciliator issued a statement which projected a joint conference Monday or Tuesday, adding:

"We hope to reach a settlement at that time, so that work can be resumed. Minor differences are rapidly disappearing, so that now it will be possible to discuss issues of settlement."

Meanwhile, whether the settlement comes fast or slow, Governor Van Wagoner pushed plans for the resumption of work early next week on the $21,000,000 Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant at River Rouge. Because there is a shortage of building trades workers in the Detroit area, many of the 600 workers employed at the nearly com-

(Continued on page 32, column 2)

200,000 See Army Day Parade, With New Guns, Draftees, Rain

'They've Got Everything,' Sodden Spectator Says as Mechanized Might Rolls Down Fifth Ave.; Downpour Thins Ranks of 2½-Hour March

The thirteenth annual Army Day parade, the mightiest military display the city has seen since the World War, which the United States entered twenty-four years ago today, moved down upper Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. It was cheered by some 200,000 citizens, who with Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the 1st Army, and other notables, braved a cold downpour for two and one-half hours to see the men and machines go by.

As far as marchers went, it was not a very big parade. The rain took care of the younger element, sending home at the outset thousands of youths who pop up at patriotic processions. The newly organized New York State Guard declined to march because the Legislature had failed to provide coats. The veteran's contingent, which sometimes takes an hour to pass, was abbreviated. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps of City College and New York University, also lacking coats, went home soldiers after standing in the street for forty minutes waiting for the march to begin.

So many organizations failed to report that the procession did not move until 1:40 p. m., a half-hour behind schedule. By that time rivu-

(Continued on page 26, column 1)

Coal Settlement Reached, Mines To Open Soon

Southern Owners May Hold Out Over Differential of 40 Cents in Daily Wage

A general agreement between a majority of operators' representatives and the United Mine Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, concerning a new contract regulating wages and working conditions for 338,000 miners in the eight states of the Appalachian region, was reached yesterday, making it likely that most of the bituminous mines in the country would be reopened within a few days.

Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, announced after a meeting in

(Continued on page 31, column 1)

Assault Finds Yugoslavs Set To Resist Foe

Borders Closed a Day in Advance, Ships Called Back, Planes on Watch

Cabinet Is Ready To Flee Belgrade

American Envoy Plans to Stay; Few U. S. Citizens Remain, British Depart

By Russell Hill
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
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BELGRADE, April 5.—With the zero hour at hand, Yugoslavia waited calmly tonight for the German army to move. Military preparations were being completed. Diplomatic activity had virtually ceased. Yugoslavia is assuming more and more the aspect of an armed camp. All frontiers, with the exception of the Greek one, were closed today. Private cars have requisitioned by the military authorities, and a censorship over mail has been imposed.

(Yugoslavia on Saturday night called all her ships into port, while Italy mined the international bridge at the Fiume border, The Associated Press reported.)

The Cabinet has met in long sessions in the last few days, and a meeting was in progress when this dispatch was being written. The long-awaited government declaration of policy still has not been issued, but the government's attitude has become clear enough so that the declaration appeared hardly necessary.

A high diplomatic source in constant touch with the Foreign Ministry summed up the situation tonight by saying: "The time for diplomacy is over. The Yugoslavs have done all they can through diplomatic channels, but the situation appears hopeless. However, they will not be the first to move.

"The government, ministries and the general staff have decided on the places to which they will retire

(Continued on page 41, column 1)

Herald Tribune map—Rickert

NEW THEATER OF WAR IN BALKANS—Area where Germany is at war with Yugoslavia and Greece

British Block Axis Columns East of Bengasi

Wavell Is Believed Ready to Meet New Nazi-Italian Bid to Recapture Libya

By The United Press

CAIRO, April 5.—The British Army in Libya was reported officially tonight to have halted the German-Italian columns advancing east of Bengasi and the British Middle East command announced that the situation there was "well in hand."

The halting of the Axis columns, which had driven 190 miles up the Libyan coast in ten days and had passed Bengasi, was regarded here as the day's most important news, and it was thought that the laconic statement that the situation was "well in hand" might indicate that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell had chosen the battlefield on which he would meet the new Axis threat in Africa.

The British had withdrawn the thin covering forces left by them to protect El Aghelia, Agedabia and Bengasi, and it was thought that these forces together with reinforcements brought up from eastern Libya might have met the advance units of the Axis columns and checked their drive.

Meanwhile the Royal Air Force continued a series of attacks designed to break up the tenuous line of Axis communications, which stretches more than 600 miles from Bengasi back to Tripoli. Motor transport columns in the vicinity of Msus and Jedabeya, on the road from Ras Lanuf to Bengasi, were bombed, it was reported, and other bombers carried out particularly heavy attacks upon Tripoli, which is the main North African base of the Axis.

British authorities reported that the Germans were taking charge more and more completely.

The Royal Australian Air Force in Libya shot down three German Messerschmitt 110 planes and three Junkers 88 planes and damaged

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

Own Mines Sink Vessels, Yugoslavs Drown Selves

Two Captains Lose Ships in Adriatic, Die in Part

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP).—Despondent because their ships were sunk by secretly sown Yugoslav mines, captains of the Yugoslav passenger vessels Karadjordje and Prestolonaslednki Peterr joined in a suicide pact and drowned themselves in the Adriatic, it was disclosed today.

The bodies of the captains, Mato Tonkovic and Tomo Gradnavic, were washed ashore near Split, several miles from the point where their ships went down in the Bay of Obrovac last Wednesday.

Soviet Neutrality Pledge Aids Yugoslav Defense

Five-Year Non-Aggression Pact Signed at Moscow Before German Move Promises 'Strictest Friendship' if Either Is Forced to Fight

By The United Press

MOSCOW, April 6 (Sunday).—Russia and Yugoslavia have signed a treaty of non-aggression and friendship, Tass, official news agency, announced today. The pact, a result of recent negotiations, was said to have been signed here yesterday by Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov on behalf of Russia and by Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister; Bozhin Simich, envoy extraordinary and Col. Dragutin Savich, for Yugoslavia.

The text of the treaty follows:

"A treaty of friendship and non-aggression between the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet U. S. S. R. and His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia, inspired by friendship existing between the two countries and convinced that preservation of peace forms their common interest, decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and non-aggression and appointed for this purpose their representatives:

"Presidium of the Supreme Soviet U. S. S. R. Viacheslav Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia—Milan Gavrilovich, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia; Bozhin Simich and Col. Dragutin Savich, which representatives, after exchanging their credentials, found in proper form and due order, agreed on the following:

"Article I: The two contracting parties mutually undertake to desist from any aggression against each other and to respect the independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia.

"Article II: In the event of aggression against one of the contracting parties on the part of a third power, the other contracting party undertakes to observe a policy of friendly relations toward that party.

"Article III: The present treaty is concluded for a term of five years. If none of the contracting parties finds it necessary to denounce the present treaty one year before expiration of the above term, the treaty automatically will remain valid for the following five years.

"Article IV: The present treaty comes into force from the moment of its signing. The treaty is subject to ratification as soon as possible

(Continued on page 40, column 4)

British Troops Capture Adowa In Brief Battle

End for Italians Seen Near With South Africans 100 Miles From Addis Ababa

By Edward Angly
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc.

CAIRO, April 5. The end of Premier Benito Mussolini's empire in Ethiopia seemed plainly in sight tonight after six years. In the heart of the country, South African columns, after a sharp engagement, have taken the town of Awash, where both a railroad and a highway cross the Awash River at a point scarcely a hundred miles from Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, whose fall now appears to be near at hand.

In addition another British Imperial force, in the north, has taken Adowa, where Mussolini's men overpowered ill-equipped natives in October, 1935, "avenging" the disaster which befell an Italian army there in 1896. Yesterday, Adowa's third page in Italian history was written when the town fell, with little resistance.

(The Associated Press reported from Cairo that Adigrat, forty miles east of Adowa, also had fallen.)

Thousands of Italian troops, it was said, raced about in all directions when Adowa fell, throwing down weapons and holding up their arms to surrender upon such little provocation that tonight the British military spokesman here, who usually goes in for understatement, said that indications were that the Italian military resistance was "cracking."

Near Adowa, it was reported, a whole battalion of Italian infantry was surprised and captured, and the British forces were said to be already proceeding rapidly southward down the fine Italian-built road to Gondar, which has been the main Fascist base of civil and military control in northern Ethiopia.

Reports from Eritrea that the port of Massaua had surrendered were unconfirmed by the British headquarters. (The Associated Press reported from Khartum, Anglo Egyptian Sudan, that Massaua had

(Continued on page 17, column 1)

Hitler Asserts Blow Is Aimed At the British

Says Belgrade 'Ruffians' Intrigued With English, Athens Let Them Land

Ribbentrop Brands U. S. a Provocateur

Fuehrer's Order to Army Promises Salonica Will Be Another Dunkerque

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, April 6 (Sunday).—German troops attacked Greek frontier posts in Thrace and eastern Macedonia at 5:30 a. m. today, it was officially announced in Athens.

(The Athens announcement apparently indicates a German attack from Bulgaria in what may be a thrust at the vital port of Salonica.)

A government spokesman said:

"This morning at 5:30 the German Minister to Athens visited the President (Premier) at his home and informed him of the note handed by the German government to the Greek Minister in Berlin informing the Greek government that German troops would enter Greek territory as a result of the presence in Greece of British troops.

"The Premier replied that Greece would defend the homeland by arms against every such German attempt.

"Hostilities began at 5:30 a. m. (10:30 p. m. Saturday, E. S. T.) in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia, where frontier posts were attacked by German forces."

Hitler Orders Invasion

BERLIN, April 6 (Sunday) (AP).—The German radio broadcast early today an order by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to the German Army to march into Yugoslavia and Greece.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, who announced that German troops had begun to march, said the move was not an attack upon the "Greek people," but was directed solely by the policy of striking Great Britain wherever its forces appeared. He also accused Yugoslavia of mistreating Germans in that country.

Hitler's order said that the greatest patience had been exercised by Germany respecting Yugoslavia and Greece, but that now the moment for action had arrived.

It was stated that it was Germany's policy to strike the enemy wherever he shows his head and that Germany could not tolerate the landing of British troops in Salonica. The English, it was said, would learn to their sorrow that Salonica was for them another Dunkerque.

Foreign press correspondents were summoned at dawn to hear an exposition of the situation by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in the Foreign Office. Ribbentrop and his under secretaries presented a statement justifying, in the German view, military actions against Yugoslavia and Greece.

The statement made by Ribbentrop said the months-long policy of Greece and Yugoslavia had been to aid England by all possible means. It observed that lately the United States also had been encouraging the two Balkan nations to resist Germany in all possible ways.

Hitler's Proclamation

Adolf Hitler's proclamation to his troops, announcing the war with Yugoslavia, as broadcast by the Berlin radio and picked up by the National Broadcasting Company's short-wave listening post in New York, follows:

"In the name of the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, I am reading the following order of the day to the German Army of the East:

"Berlin, April 6, 1941. Soldiers of the southeast front! Since early this morning, the German people are at war with the Belgrade government of intrigue. We shall only lay down arms when this band of ruffians has been definitely and most emphatically eliminated, and the last Briton has left this part of the European Continent, and these misled people realize that they must thank Britain for this situation they must thank Eng and, the greatest warmonger of all time. The German

Summary of Today's News on Inside Pages

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Belgian officials here by clipper for gold fund fight. Page 19

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Roosevelt praises new Army as 20,000 parade in capital. Page 27
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CITY AND VICINITY
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III Sports, Shipping.
IV Real Estate, Classified Advertising.
V Society, Fashions, Resorts.
VI Drama, Screen, Music, Art.
VII Gravure.
VIII Comics.
IX Books.
X Magazine, Home Institute.

Section II—Editorials, Financial, Politics, Foreign News, Stamps
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U. S. to double the Marine Corps, add big navy base. Page 1
Japanese business men curbing a swing to the Axis. Page 1
City tests arch of loose sand for subways, raid shelters. Page 3
Rehabilitation job promises vast boom in Britain. Page 4
Shipyards to triple jobs, employ 388,000 by fall of '42. Page 6
World's Fair grounds ready for new garden dress. Page 7
First forest-reseeding law in nation enacted for Oregon. Page 8
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Section III—Sports, Shipping
Yankees garner 17 hits in overwhelming Memphis, 10 to 1.
Giants crush Atlanta, 11 to 0, as Joe Moore smashes 2 home runs.
Robert L. wins Bowie Handicap on muddy track; Maechance second.
Wood retains three-stroke lead at 54-hole mark in Masters' golf.
Liberty Flight wins Coral Gables Handicap at Tropical Park track.
Chicago Towers Club captures A. A. U. national swim title.
Layden named president, commissioner of pro football league.
Dodgers swamp Alexandria, 13—1, as Bill Swift pitches entire game.
Weather conditions lessen catches as state trout season opens.
Down in Front, Richards Vidmer.
The Bridge Deck, Florence Osborn.

Section IV—Real Estate
Nation's realty loss from 1930 to '34 set at $100,000,000.
Realty heads to discuss U. S. defense on radio forum.

Section V—Society, Resorts
Pet dog show for S. P. C. A. to be held in Aiken this afternoon.
Last large benefit of season at Palm Beach held for the R. A. F.
"Cinderella in Hollywood" pageant to feature Nursery Benefit Ball.
Plans for Ziegfeld Club Ball include history of "Follies" shows.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art
The Theater, by Richard Watts jr.
The Screen, by Howard Barnes.
The Playbill, by Walter Hamshar.
Stage Asides, by Lucius Beebe.
Art, by Royal Cortissoz.
The Ballet, by Walter Terry.

Section IX—Books
"Allenby: A Study in Greatness," by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, reviewed by Vincent Sheean.
"Out of This Furnace," by Thomas Bell, reviewed by Rose Feld.

Section X—This Week
"Bundles for Britain," an article by Frank L. Dennis.
"Fantastic Reunion," a short story by Everett Rhodes Castle.
"Wrong Son," a short story by Samuel W. Taylor.
"Baseball's Bargain Basement," an article by Harold Parrott.

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Connecticut Map

SHARON—Colonial reproduction (brand new) by noted architect, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; central chimney, 2 fireplaces; 2-car garage; winter air-conditioned heat (oil burner). Site (road on wooded knoll, sweeping views, 1½ acres (more available), $18,000. Owner P. on Herald Tribune.

—"and the sale has been made—so you get the credit," writes the above advertiser.

A Connecticut man of near-by Connecticut is published in today's Classified Section (Sec. IV) together with an excellent listing of Connecticut homes for sale and rent.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
See Index, Section IV, page 1

Waiting for a Real Duel?

ROME, April 5 (AP).—An Italian-Yugoslav fencing match scheduled to be held at Zagreb, Croatia, April 13 has been postponed "for technical reasons," it was announced today.

Industrial Property Available
See Page 11, Section IV. Adv.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT—" . . . the only thing we have to fear is fear itself . . . "

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Mostly cloudy and cooler, with light scattered showers
Tomorrow: Mostly cloudy and mild
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 81; Min. 63
Detailed Report on Page 31

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CI No. 34,527 | WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941 | THREE CENTS New York City and Vicinity

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Roosevelt Proclaims Unlimited Emergency, Will Fight to Stop Any Hitler Move to West

Bismarck Sunk by British in Swift Revenge for Hood

Planes Lead Battle Fleet to German Prey

Slow Up and Cripple Foe Till Warships Close In, Then Torpedo Ends Her

5-Day Pursuit Ends 400 Miles Off Brest

Possibly 100 Ships In at the Death; U. S.-Built Planes Play Major Role

By Carey Longmire

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, May 27.—Culminating a 1,750-mile relentless chase southward through the Atlantic from the Denmark Strait, where their quarry had sunk the British 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood on Saturday, and sent virtually its entire complement of 1,34[illegible] men to their death, a mass force of avenging British naval units converged today from three directions on the German 35,000-ton battleship Bismarck and sent her to the bottom 400 miles west of Nazi-occupied Brest, France, for which she had been heading.

It was believed to be the longest successful pursuit by the largest number of warships in modern naval history. A detailed 1,000-word communique issued tonight listed four battleships, including the new 35,000-ton King George V and her sister ship the Prince of Wales, a battle cruiser, two aircraft carriers and four cruisers as participants in the hunt, apart from destroyers. Naval men said it was likely that there were many more war-ships involved, some estimates running as high as 100 vessels.

U. S.-Built Planes Help

A major share of the credit for the sinking of the Bismarck, regarded as a smashing blow at the German Navy's capital ship strength, was given by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Admiralty to American-built planes.

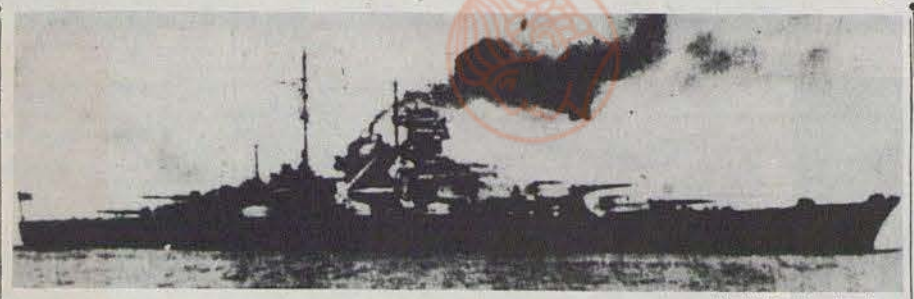
The hunt for the Bismarck began five days ago when she and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen were reported speeding south, after having left Bergen, Norway, where they had been spotted by British fliers in an American-built plane.

The main body of the Home Fleet, with Admiral Sir John C. Tovey flying his flag from the King George V, dashed southward from northern British waters, while a second force steamed northwest at high speed from Gibraltar, led by Vice-Admiral Sir James F. Somerville in the 32,100-ton battle cruiser Renown. The 33,900-ton battleship Rodney and the 29,150-ton battleship Ramillies, which had been escorting convoys in the Atlantic, moved in for the kill from the westward.

Planes Shadow Ship

Coastal command pilots in American-built planes and Sunderland flying boats, shadowed the Bismarck virtually night and day from the moment she left port until she was sunk, according to the Air Ministry. Royal Canadian Air Force planes, operating from Newfoundland, joined in the hunt. American-built Cata-

(Continued on page 2, column 5)



Herald Tribune - Acme (by radio)

A VICTIM OF BRITISH REVENGE—The 35,000-ton German battleship Bismarck

Flyer Describes How Bismarck Was Shadowed

American-Built Catalinas Tracked Prey Night and Day Under 'Hottest Fire'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 27. "It was the hottest fire I've ever been under," said the pilot of one of the American-built Catalina long-range flying boats which shadowed the 35,000-ton German battleship Bismarck to her fatal rendezvous with the British fleet today.

The pilot looked tonight at the several holes in the hull of his boat—holes put there by the terrific salvos from the Bismarck during brief intervals when the plane slipped from one cloud to another. Even so, the plane had continued the pursuit for ten hours after an over-all flight of twenty-four hours, the Air Ministry's news service said.

The Catalina craft relieved British Sunderland flying boats in the chase, which originated when other American-built planes, Hudsons, spotted the Bismarck in a Norwegian fjord.

"There was lots of cloudy weather and a misty haze," one Catalina's pilot said. "We had ducked into a cloud and were trying to edge around the Bismarck.

"Suddenly we came to the end of our cloud and found ourselves bang over the ship, which was only 400 yards away. I thought they had us. The Bismarck put up the worst barrage I've ever seen. She seemed one big flash from bow to stern and must

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Fate of Crete Hangs in Balance As Germans Drive British Back

Churchill Hints Island May Have To Be Abandoned; Reinforced Invaders Strike Heavily at Canea; Nazi Dead and Wounded Set at 15,000

By Joseph S. Evans Jr.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau. Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, May 27. The fate of Crete hung in the balance tonight as Nazi invaders, strongly reinforced by successive waves of air-borne troops, unleashed a heavy drive on Canea from the west and pushed back the British defenders of Crete's capital and chief seaport, today's communique from Cairo headquarters revealed.

Fierce fighting is still going on, and the island's defenders, aided by fresh troops and supplies from Egypt, are stubbornly resisting renewed attacks by ever-increasing numbers of German troops supported by the Luftwaffe's devastating bombing and machine-gunning raids.

Great Britain's Mediterranean battle fleet, operating without air support in the face of the most powerful aerial onslaught ever launched and in which relays of hundreds of dive-bombers attacked from dawn to dark, has so far succeeded in preventing any important Nazi reinforcements from being landed on Crete from the sea, but only at the cost of two cruisers and four destroyers sent to the bottom, and two battleships and several other cruisers damaged, Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed tonight in the House of Commons.

By far the greater part of the crews of the sunken British warships, however, have been saved, including Lord Louis Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI, who commanded the British destroyer Kelly. His ship suf-

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

Vichy Tells U.S. Nazis Won't Get Fleet or Empire

Henry-Haye Meets Hull Call for Written Assurance; Capital Still Dubious

By Wilfrid Fleisher

WASHINGTON, May 27.—French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye delivered a note to Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, today assuring the United States that the Vichy government does not intend to give the French fleet and France's colonial empire to Germany and that the new collaboration with Germany will not go beyond the terms of the Franco-German armistice agreement.

The note was in answer to a demand made by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the French Ambassador last Tuesday for written assurance that France would not exceed the armistice terms in any new agreement with the Germans. Mr. Hull told the ambassador that all nations felt that the government of Marshal Henri Petain was under the control of pro-Hitler forces, and that to correct this impression the Vichy government would have to furnish proof of its intentions.

President Roosevelt, in a state-

(Continued on page 15, column 5)

Roosevelt Gets Wider Powers; Action Awaited

Proclamation Gives Rule on All but Basic Rights; Still Can't Bar Strikes

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27. President Roosevelt's powers for direction and control of the nation's defense effort and its citizens' activities were greatly expanded through his proclamation tonight of an "unlimited national emergency."

The effect was seen as putting the nation virtually on a war basis, under which the President is authorized by the Constitution and various laws to exercise extraordinary powers which he may not normally invoke. None of these powers, however, may abridge basic rights of citizens, it was pointed out but they may affect more or less drastically their activities and ways of life for the period of the emergency.

Some authorities professed to see another strong weapon placed in the President's hands to combat work stoppages in his power to take over and operate industrial plants. In such a situation, they thought, the status of government employees might be imposed upon the workers, and government employees may not strike.

It was observed, however, that even if a state of war had been declared, instead of an "unlimited national emergency," the President would not have power to prohibit strikes in defense industries. The emergency powers do give him extraordinary strength to arouse public opinion and bring its pressure to bear against such interferences with production, transportation and communications.

It was not clear in the minds of government authorities tonight just how far President Roosevelt intends to go in invoking the extraordinary powers now in his hands. Specific

(Continued on page 15, column 1)

Proclamation of Emergency

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Following is the text of a Presidential proclamation of an unlimited national emergency:

WHEREAS on Sept. 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe, a proclamation was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations;"

WHEREAS a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world-wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air, and

WHEREAS indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace would be perilous, and common prudence requires that for the security of this nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peace-time authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere.

I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I call upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.

I call upon loyal state and local leaders and officials to co-operate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign-directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I call upon all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE AT the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

Sea Freedom Policy of U. S. Is Reaffirmed

President Reveals Armed Forces Are in 'Strategic Military Positions' Now

Indicates New Steps To Get Aid to British

U. S. to Decide When It's Threatened, Won't Let Foe Seize Island Bases

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Roosevelt proclaimed tonight an unlimited national emergency and disclosed that he was placing "our armed forces in strategic military position," and would not hesitate to use these forces to keep Hitlerism from advancing toward the Western Hemisphere.

The President's proclamation and his resolve to use the United States Army and Navy, if necessary, to help Great Britain repel Hitlerism were made public in a broadcast from the East Room of the White House delivered over three nation-wide networks and subsequently translated for short-wave transmission.

Mr. Roosevelt made it absolutely plain that he proposes to wage war against Germany, Italy and Japan if he deems it to be necessary to the defense of the United States and the whole Western Hemisphere, acting under the Monroe Doctrine and the old American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

Reveals British Peril

He warned of the seriousness of the situation when he said that the "blunt truth" was that British and Allied shipping was being sunk by the Nazis at a rate of more than twice the present ability of British and American shipyards to replace these lost merchant ships.

He noted that the American Navy already was doing patrol duty in the North Atlantic, that the number of ships was increasing, and said that "all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods" would be taken.

The President warned that disputes between "capital and capital, labor and labor or labor and capital" must cease in order that production and transportation of defense materials be continued undiminished.

"A nation-wide machinery for conciliation and mediation of industrial disputes has been set up," he continued. "That machinery must be used promptly—and without stoppage of work. Collective bargaining will be retained, but the American people expect that the impartial recommendations of our government services will be followed both by capital and by labor."

Mentions Dakar and Azores

The President did not specify where he was placing "our armed forces in strategic military position," for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, he mentioned Dakar, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands as jumping-off spots for the Western World which were threatened by the armed power of the Nazis, and he left the impression that he would not hesitate to oppose the Nazis with all the armed power of the United States if a struggle developed for possession of those strategic localities.

Speaking as the Chief Executive of "a united and determined people," President Roosevelt said solemnly:

"We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

"We reassert the solidarity of the twenty-one American republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere.

"We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world—and we will fulfill that pledge.

"We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether, and when, and where, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened.

"We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position.

"We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack."

Striving to clear up all doubts as to his foreign policy, the President

(Continued on page 14, column 1)

Text of President's Speech

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address tonight follows:

My fellow Americans of all the Americas, my friends, I am speaking tonight from the White House in the presence of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, the Canadian Minister and their families, the members of this board and the ambassadors and ministers of the American republics in Washington. It is appropriate that I do this. For now, as never before, the unity of the American republics is of supreme importance to each and every one of us and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. Our future, our future independence is bound up with the future independence of all of our sister republics.

The pressing problems that confront us are military and naval problems. We cannot afford to approach them from the point of view of wishful thinkers or sentimentalists. What we face is cold, hard fact.

The first and fundamental fact is that what started as a European war has developed, as the Nazis always intended it should develop into a world war for world domination.

Adolf Hitler never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all of the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the Western Hemisphere will be within range of the Nazi weapons of destruction.

Outlines Defense Steps Already Taken

For our own defense we have accordingly undertaken certain obviously necessary measures:

First, we joined in concluding a series of agreements with all the other American republics. This further solidified our hemisphere against the common danger.

And then, a year ago, we launched, and are successfully carrying out, the largest armament production program we have ever undertaken.

We have added substantially to our splendid Navy, and we have mustered our man power to build up a new Army which is already worthy of the highest traditions of our military service.

We instituted a policy of aid for the Democracies—the nations which have fought for the continuation of human liberties.

This policy had its origin in the first month of the war, when I urged upon the Congress repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the old neutrality law. In that message of September, 1939, I said, "I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead."

In the subsequent months the shadows did deepen and lengthen. And the night spread over Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France.

Measures to Help Britain Reviewed

In June, 1940, Britain stood alone, faced by the same machine of terror which had overwhelmed her allies. Our government rushed arms to meet her desperate needs.

In September, 1940, an agreement was completed with Great Britain for the trade of fifty destroyers for eight important off-shore bases.

And in March, 1941, this year, the Congress passed the lend-lease bill and an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to implement it. This law realistically provided for material aid "for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Our whole program of aid for the democracies has been based on hard-headed concern for our own security and for the kind of safe and civilized world in which we wish to live. Every dollar of material that we send helps to keep the dictators away from our own hemisphere. And every day that they are held off gives us time to build more guns and tanks and planes and ships.

We have made no pretense about our own self-interest in this aid. Great Britain understands it—and so does Nazi Germany.

And now—after a year—Britain still fights gallantly, on a "far-

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Josiah Briggs dies at 89; former Bronx chief engineer. Page 50
Stanley Isaacs will seek re-election as Borough President. Page 21
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Sub-Letting

[illegible] Bar-tile [illegible] Months [illegible] completely furnished.

A very responsible woman from out of town, who has taken a position in the city, rented my apartment from my ad in the Herald Tribune.

[illegible] Madison Ave. [illegible] Summer sublet; 4 large rooms, cross-ventilation, twin beds and a studio couch. Walk up. Call RE [illegible] after 5 p. m. weekdays.

"The Sunday ad brought two young ladies with excellent references."

Leave you a furnished apartment for rent? Try a three-day ad in the classified columns of The Herald Tribune and reach many readers who might not see your announcement otherwise. Phone PEnnsylvania 6-4000

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Hershey for Inducting the Unfit And Salvaging Them in Army

Selective Service Chief Says Nation Won't Let Them Go On 'Avoiding' Duty

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The physical condition of the youth of the land is a "dangerous" one of which "we nationally should be thoroughly ashamed," Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of selective service, warned the National Nutrition Conference for Defense today.

He suggested that half of the men rejected for selective service because of physical deficiencies should be inducted into the services anyway, so that they may "become rehabilitated physically and mentally and take their places in combat units."

He called the attention of the 900 nutrition experts present to the fact that 380,000 registrants for military service have been found unfit for general duty out of the 1,000,000 receiving physical examinations, and said that one-third of the rejections are due, either directly or indirectly, to nutritional deficiencies. Half of the men rejected could be made physically fit for full military duty, the deputy director said, adding that he believed the country will not accept indefinitely "avoidance of mili-

Herald Tribune - Acme

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

tary obligations" by these men. The responsibility for their rehabilitation, he said, will have to be placed directly on the government.

Two members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, also addressed the session, as did

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

Savings insured up to $5,000 at Railroad Federal Savings & Loan Association, 111 Fulton Ave. (at 11th St.) N. Y. C. Advt.

RED ATTACK: A scene on the Nazi-Russian front. Acme

SOVIET SNIPER. Red Army sniper Vassily Faronov who is credited by Russian sources with killing 136 Germans, taking seven prisoners, and destroying an enemy tank. Associated Press

GERMAN RETREAT BEgins along a 1500 mile front. Russian soldiers engage in hunting down German stragglers in Rostov-on-Don in November 1941. British Official

RUSSIAN GUERILLAS of a Ukrainian detachment operating behind German lines listen to their orders from the Soviet, which were broadcast daily. Associated Press

STALINGRAD STREET FIGHTING. Soviet soldiers, firing submachine guns, dislodge Germans from houses of a settlement. Acme

A BATTLEFIELD IN RUSSIA: Soviet troops in white uniforms chase the Germans across the snow. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy and continued warm
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, with temperature unchanged
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 91 Min. 71
Detailed Report on Page 10, Sec. III

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CI No. 31,552 | Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1941 | Section One | TEN CENTS New York City and Vicinity

Hitler Begins War on Russia, Troops March; Says Reds, U.S., Britain Try to 'Throttle' Him; Drives From East Prussia, Finland, Rumania

All Consulates Of Italy Shut By Roosevelt

Fascists Ordered Out by July 15; 'Piracy' Protest of Roosevelt Sent Berlin

Robin Moor Claim Of Damages Drafted

Official Note of Protest in Sinking by 'Outlaw' Awaits List of Losses

By Bruce Pinter

WASHINGTON, June 21 – President Roosevelt struck another diplomatic blow at the Axis today when he ordered the closing of all Italian consulates and other Italian agencies in this country and the removal of their employees from American territory by July 15. Five days before that, under an order he set down on Monday, all German consulates and agencies must be closed and their employees on their way home.

On Thursday Berlin retaliated by ordering all American consulates in German and in Nazi-occupied territory closed. Italy acted in concert, ordering the closing of all American consulates in Italy and in nations occupied by it, thus beating the President and the State Department to the punch. Today's action against Italy undoubtedly is in reprisal for her joint action with Germany, although it probably was scheduled anyway.

Mr. Roosevelt's step was announced by Sumner Welles. Under Secretary of State, in a note to Don Ascanio dei Principi Colonna, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who is in New York. Explaining that he was representing Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Welles said, "It is obvious that the continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose."

In another counter-attack in the diplomatic battle with the Axis Mr. Welles announced that the text of the President's special message to Congress yesterday calling the sinking of the American steamer Robin Moor by a German submarine the act of an "international outlaw" had been formally transmitted to Germany through the embassy here. The text sent to the German Charge d'Affaires, Hans Thomsen, by Mr. Welles, was accompanied by the following simple note:

"Sir:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your government, a copy of a message addressed today by the President to the Congress of the United States.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"For the Secretary of State:

"SUMNER WELLES."

Mr. Welles said that some time may elapse before an official note of protest is sent to Germany in the Robin Moor incident. There will be a delay, he said, until a bill of

(Continued on page 14, column 1)

SUMMER RELAXATION

If you have been dreaming of a place in the country, or a cottage by the sea, it is a good idea to check the many listings under "Summer Homes and Camps for Sale and Rent" in the Classified Section. Here you will more than likely find your ideal summer home . . . exempt from the long list appear below. See Section IV for more.

HARRISON N. Y.—Gentleman's home 8 rms. ground. Ideal for children rent.
MAINE—Secluded cabin, 5 acres, lake front, boat, week, month, season.
LAKE STOCKHOLM, N. J.—Rustic cabin bath, fireplace, electricity, $125m.
LONG ISLAND N. Y.—Furnished 5-room cottage, near water. $250 season.
SILVER LAKE N. Y.—Fine beautiful camp, studio living room, conveniences.
PORT CHESTER N. Y.—Attractive 7-room furnished cottage, $250 season.
CONNECTICUT — Attractively furnished cottage on Housatonic, bath, $250m.
PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Camp for rent, $1.00 day; must have car.
LEONIA, N. J.—Furnished bungalow type house 5 rooms, heat, bath, rent.
GARDINER, Me.—Lake cottage, equipped, screened porch, boat, $20 weekly.
BARRETTSBURG N. Y. Camp, completely furnished, porch, 7 rms. to September.
TOMTOS POINT, CONN. Cottage, safe bathing for children, $300 season.
FORT ROCKAWAY L. I.—7 rooms, screened porch, garage, furnished, season $300.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
See Index, Section IV, Page 14

33 on O-9 Are Given Up; Salvage of Ship Unlikely

Pressure Blocks Diver's Efforts to Reach Vessel; Knox Admits Hope Is Gone; Navy Expected to Leave 33 of Crew in Submarine Grave

By Joseph Driscoll

ABOARD RESCUE SHIP FALCON, off Portsmouth, N. H., June 21.—The United States submarine O-9 and its crew of thirty-three men may be allowed to remain entombed in 440 feet of water, it was learned tonight, after a picked force of naval divers had lowered one of their men to within seventy feet of the sunken submarine only to have him turned back by the tremendous pressure.

Early tomorrow afternoon the high command of the Navy must reach a decision in the event that divers again fail to reach the O-9 and that she remains silent at the bottom of the ocean, sending out no word or signal. The decision, it was learned reliably, will be to leave the O-9 where she is. By tomorrow afternoon it must be assumed that the men aboard have died from exhaustion of their air supplies, if not from injuries when she mysteriously sank yesterday noon at this spot off the Isles of Shoals, twenty-four miles east of Portsmouth, during what was intended to be a test dive in shallow water. The Navy's main interest is in the entombed men; the O-9 itself is old and battered and would have little salvage value.

This pessimistic view of things was confirmed by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who visited the scene of the rescue operations and then told reporters: "Those poor fellows are dead out there. They are just as much heroes as if they had died in action. Some form of service will be held for them. I would say that at that depth salvage attempts would be highly improbable."

Col. Knox said the O-9 accident

(Continued on page 20, column 2)

Stimson Order Creates Unified Army Air Force

Secretary Merges Combat and Service Units; Fights Independent Department

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced today that he had issued orders consolidating all Army air activities into an autonomous organization to be known as "the Army Air Forces."

Secretary Stimson at the same time expressed vigorous opposition to proposals for creation of a completely separate and independent air force, combining all air elements of the Army, Navy and Marines.

He disclosed his action in letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees. The reorganization order consolidates the existing General Headquarters Air Force—which comprises the tactical and combat units and combat training—and the so-called Army Air Corps which is

(Continued on page 19, column 2)

Roosevelt Asks Full Powers to Seize Property

Notes to Congress Say U. S. Is Not Able to Specify Its Every Need in Advance

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Roosevelt indicated opposition to any restrictive amendments to the Administration's property-seizure bill by telling Congress today that it would be "impossible for us now to catalogue each and every one of the government's needs in advance."

"It is apparent," the President said in a letter to Chairman Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, of the Senate Military Committee, "that our government should be able, upon the payment of a just price, to obtain whatever equipment and property is needed for national defense . . . Of course, the government has always paid and always will pay a fair compensation.

"I know that a people who have

(Continued on page 22, column 1)

Washington Surprised by Hitler's Move

War Declaration Against Russia Raises Question of Help for Soviets

State Department Circles Are Elated

Nazi Decision Viewed as Best Break Yet for British and U. S. Cause

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Sunday).—Germany's move against Russia created a sensation in diplomatic quarters here last night and caught government officials unprepared for a development of such far-reaching significance.

President Roosevelt had retired early, before Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's proclamation was read over the German radio, and White House aides said that so far as they knew he was not awakened for the news.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was advised immediately, but he and other State Department officials remained at home since the department so far lacked any official reports on the sudden development. In view of slow communications, it was expected that direct word from American diplomats abroad would not reach here for several hours.

Despite widespread rumors of Russian-German tension for several days, Hitler's decision to turn his armies eastward came as a distinct surprise at this time.

Constantine A. Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, could not be reached for comment.

No immediate comment was available from British diplomatic sources, but it was learned that Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, was informed promptly and awaited official reports.

One question immediately raised was the possibility of American aid to Russia.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, was asked at a press conference this week whether Russia would qualify for American lease-lend aid in the event she became the victim of aggression. Welles

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Frontiers Involved as Germany, Russia Go to War Again

From the Baltic to the Black Sea, the Red Army faces attack through Lithuania, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia from Nazi forces in Western Poland, Hungary and Rumania—a front extending well over 1,000 miles

Damascus Falls To Allies After 3-Day Fighting

Vichy Troops Retire From Capital; British Nearing Last Line Before Beirut

By Carey Longmire

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, June 21. Capture of Damascus, the capital of French-mandated Syria, was announced officially by British headquarters at Cairo tonight, thirteen days after British Imperial and Free French forces invaded the country to forestall its occupation by German troops.

An official statement issued at Beirut on behalf of Gen. Henri Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner for Syria and the head of the defending forces, said evacuation of Damascus had been ordered "in face of enemy pressure and in order to avoid street fighting." Vichy troops, it was added, have "occupied" positions outside the city.

Earlier, a British communique said that Allied forces had been checked just outside Damascus by determined Vichy counter-attacks but were again making headway. The Vichy troops' defeat came after British planes had hammered Gen. Dents's men in a battle that raged day and night for three days around Syria's capital, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, 75 per cent of them Moslem.

On the two chief fighting fronts in Syria, along the coast and near

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Herald Tribune maps—Rickert

The northern front, showing Finland, where big German troop movements have been reported

Hitler Address As Heard Here

The text of the proclamation by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler last night, as transcribed at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, follows:

It was a difficult step for me to send my minister to Moscow in order to attempt to work against the policy of encirclement of Britain.

I hoped that at last it would be possible to put away tension.

Germany never intended to occupy Lithuania. The defeat of Poland induced me to again address a peace offer to the Allies. This was declined because Britain was still hoping to bring about European coalition. That is why Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador) was sent to Moscow. He was commissioned under all circumstances to come to an agreement with Moscow. Russia always put out the lying statement that she was protecting these countries.

(Evidently a reference to Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, the Baltic states.)

The penetration of Russia into Rumania and the Greek liaison with England threatened to place new, large areas into the war. Rumania, however, believed she was able to accede to Russia only if she received quantities from Germany and Italy for the remainder of the country. With a heavy heart, I did this, for if Germany gives guaranties, she will fulfill them.

We are neither Englishmen nor Jews. I asked Molotov (Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Com-

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

91° City Heat Wave Sets Mark for Year

High Reached 11 Minutes After Summer Starts

Summer arrived officially at 3:34 p. m. yesterday and eleven minutes later the mercury at the local Weather Bureau touched 91 degrees, highest temperature recorded so far in 1941 in New York City.

The Weather Bureau forecast continued warm, though partly cloudy, weather for today, with light westerly winds.

Yesterday's temperatures, as shown in the following table, remained a degree or two higher most of the

(Continued on page 28, column 2)

Navy and Army May Act to End Shipyard Strike on West Coast

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Reliable reports were heard today that the Navy, possibly working with the Army, would take steps on Monday to bring the big Bethlehem shipyard into full production. Machinists have been on strike at the yard since May 10.

Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District, met for nearly three hours with Harvey W. Brown, international president of the American Federation of Labor's International Association of Machinists. With Admiral Greenslade were nine other Navy officers. A spokesman for the Navy said the conference dealt with the strike situation. He added that "there were no concrete results."

The Navy officials were to meet a second time later today, a session Mr. Brown was not to attend.

Bethlehem "holds defense contracts for $300,000,000 for twenty-nine naval vessels. It employs 4,500 men, 900 of whom are A. F. of L. machinists. Ten other San Francisco and East Bay shipyards and drydocks are likewise picketed by machinists, who are "vitally needed in any kind of large-scale shipbuilding or repair.

The A. F. of L. machinists, for the second time this week, rejected early today the demand of Mr. Brown that they return to work. Mr. Brown had told the executive board of Lodge 68 that he was ordering termination of the strike at midnight tonight. He ordered picket lines discontinued and said strike donations from the international union would be stopped.

The order was turned down by the executive board after more than four hours of bitter wrangling. As the meeting broke up, Harry Hook, business agent of the lodge, passed a statement on behalf of the executive board declaring that it "has no authority to concur in the action of the international executive council or comply with their request to disestablish picket lines."

"It is the position of the execu-

(Continued on page 23, column 2)

Britain Believes Hitler Is Giving Up 'Short War'

Says He Seeks Russian Loot to Balance U. S. Aid

LONDON, June 22 (Sunday).—British officials withheld comment today on Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's dawn declaration of war against the Soviet Union, pending an examination here of the complete text of his proclamation.

It was believed generally here that the Nazi turn toward war with Russia indicated that Hitler had become convinced that a quick victory for Germany over Great Britain was impossible.

Sources expressing this opinion said Hitler apparently had decided to undertake a Russian campaign in an effort to gain vast additional material and economic resources with which to help equalize aid the United States is rushing to Britain.

Moscow Says It Stands Now With Britain

Hostilities Proclaimed by Ribbentrop After Long Review of Soviet Sins

160 Red Divisions Said to Face Reich

Fuehrer Says Yugoslav Coup Was Soviet Work; Fights to 'Save Europe'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 22 (Sunday).—Adolf Hitler ordered today a march of the Nazi armies into Soviet Russia.

Declaring war on Russia, he made a bitter radio attack upon that country, condemning the Soviet occupation last year of the Baltic States, a move which he said was directed only against Germany.

The announcement of hostilities between Germany and Russia was made over the Berlin radio by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, after Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, had read a proclamation by Der Fuehrer. Goebbels began speaking at 5:30 a. m. (11:30 p. m. Saturday, New York daylight time).

"160 Divisions on Border"

After declaring Russia had repeatedly violated Germany's frontier and taken measures in Rumania, the Baltic and elsewhere which were aimed against the Reich, Hitler, as heard here on the radio, said:

"I cannot be an onlooker any more. There are 160 Russian divisions around our border."

"Russia organized the putsch in Yugoslavia," he charged. "This was not from platonic motives and still I kept silent. It was Moscow that demanded mobilization of the Serbs."

Strike From Three Directions

BERLIN (by trans-Atlantic telephone to New York).—Sunday, June 22.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler declared war at dawn today on Soviet Russia.

German troops massed in East Prussia already are on the March, along with soldiers from Finland and Norway in the north and Rumania to the south.

The march was ordered as Hitler's proclamation of war was read over the German radio by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister.

The announcement said that mobilized on Germany's side were the forces of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim of Finland and Chief of State Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania.

(The National Broadcasting Company reported hearing the London radio say this morning that a statement had been issued at Moscow asserting that Russia and Great Britain were in full accord on the international situation at this moment.)

(The London radio said in an earlier broadcast that, all newspaper, radio and press reports to the contrary, "it can be definitely stated that no actual troop movements on the part of either Germany or Russia have as yet taken place.")

Moscow Radio Silent on War

LONDON, June 22 (Sunday) (UP).—The Moscow radio broadcast normally today and made no mention of the German declaration of war against Russia.

Proclamation Broadcast

The news that Germany had declared war on Russia was received by the American public soon after midnight last night through radiobroadcasts by the major radio networks of a proclamation issued by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler over the Berlin official radio, in which he bitterly assailed the Soviet Union, declared that he had had enough of Russian violations of his frontier and that he had given the fate of Germany to the Nazi armies. The rebroadcasts of Der Fuehrer's speech were carried by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In Hitler's momentous declaration, read by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, his Propaganda Minister, Hitler said that "together with the Finns and the Rumanians, the Germans

Summary of Today's News on Inside Pages

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II Editorials, Politics, Financial, Cables, Schools, Aviation, Automobiles, Gardens, Science, Stamps and House Clinic.
III Sports, Shipping.
IV Real Estate, Classified Advertising.
V Society, Fashions, Resorts.
VI Drama, Screen, Music, Art.
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IX Books.
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Two Axis air raids on Alexandria do little damage. Page 6
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British woman runs ship's engines as it is bombed. Page 13
Wang declares rights in China go only to friendly powers. Page 24

DEFENSE
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Section III—Sports, Shipping
Yankees lose to Tigers, 7—2, but equal 17-game home run streak. W.....away, 1 to 5, wins Dwyer Stakes by length at Aqueduct.
MacMitchell, of N. Y. U., captures N. C. A. A. mile title in 4:10.4.
Billows and Hamilton, medalists, eliminated in Cherry Valley golf.
Reds beat Dodgers, 4—1, behind Elmer Riddle's six-hit hurling.
Ernie White limits Giants to two hits as Cards triumph, 6 to 0.
Nova signed to September heavyweight title bout with Louis.
Weber named by Crowley to train Eastern all-star football squad.
Down in Front, Richards Vidmer.
The Bridge Deck, Florence Osborn.

Section IV—Real Estate
New York civil defense preparations rouse nation.
Philip W. Kniskern hits "hysterical approach" to oil problem.

Section V—Society, Resorts
Series of garden exhibits starts Tuesday at Newport.
Mr. and Mrs. Waller Hoving give Southampton dinner party.
Bridal theme, period costumes to mark benefit tour at Madison.
Many to entertain before Westchester County ball Friday.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art
The Theater, by Richard Watts Jr.
The Screen, by Howard Barnes.
The Playbill, by Joseph Pihodna.
Stage Asides, by Lucius Beebe.
Art, by Carlyle Burrows.
Music, by Virgil Thomson.
The Dance, by Walter Terry.

Section IX—Books
"Berlin Diary," by William L. Shirer; reviewed by Jos. Barnes.
"The Land of Spices," by Kate O'Brien; review by Clare Godfrey.

Section X—This Week
"Secret Film," by David Burnham; a short story.
"Danger in a Doorway," by Leslie Gordon Barnard; a short story.

Service orders. Sec. III, Page 10
Going On Today. Sec. III, Page 10
Weather reports. Sec. III, Page 10
Radio programs. Sec. VI Page 8

SEA CONFERENCE which Prime Minister Churchill calls a 'Marshaling of Good Forces' starts with all hands singing at church services aboard H.M.S. Prince of Wales.

Associated Press

PRES. ROOSEVELT and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on H.M.S. Prince of Wales plan the future. In the background are General George C. Marshall, Sumner Welles, then Undersecretary of State; and Admiral Harold R. Stark. It was not long after this meeting that H.M.S. Prince of Wales was sunk by Japs.

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Clouds and somewhat warmer, with occasional showers.
Tomorrow: Showers and moderately warm.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 78, Min. 58
Detailed Report on Page 20

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CI No. 34,606 | Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc. | FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1941 | THREE CENTS New York City and Vicinity

Roosevelt and Churchill Reveal Their War Aims; Historic Sea Meeting Heralds Swift Blows at Axis

Russia Admits 60-Mile Loss In the Ukraine

Denies Odessa Is Ringed as Third Attack Rages Anew From Sea to Sea

Nazis Claim Victory In Vital Ore Region

Say Bombs Batter Ships Massed on Black Sea for Soviet 'Dunkerque'

By The United Press

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (Friday)—Germany's third offensive of the Russian war, resumed with "fierce fighting" along a 1,100-mile front after a two-day lull, has driven the Red Army from Pervomaisk and Kirovograd, in the Ukraine north of Nikolayev, the Russian high command acknowledged today. The description of fighting extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea coast followed by a few hours an official statement that "the Germans have been halted everywhere."

An official spokesman had admitted earlier that in some sectors of the Ukraine Marshal Semyon M. Budenny's forces were making strategic withdrawals, but he branded as mere "German wishful thinking" Nazi assertions that the Black Sea port of Odessa had been encircled.

At the same time it was announced that the German Army's "myth of invincibility has been shattered forever" with the destruction or crippling of more than thirty Nazi divisions, whose tens of thousands of dead were declared to be strewn along the highways to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Germans Claim Ore Center

[The German high command reported Thursday the capture of Krivoi Rog, east of Kirovograd, in the Ukraine iron ore region, and the city's fall was described as a crippling blow to Russian war production. Odessa and Nikolayev were reported encircled, and trapped Red armies were said to be facing destruction. Ships assembled in the Black Sea to remove the Russians were the targets of bombers, the Germans said.

[A Rome radio broadcast heard in New York Thursday said Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had gone to the headquarters on the southern front and that his presence was "the prelude to important announcements" regarding the fighting there. The broadcast was heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Today's Russian high command communique said the Red Army had "evacuated" the Bug River town of Pervomaisk, 110 miles north of Odessa and 140 miles southeast of Kiev, as well as Kirovograd in the same vicinity.

This meant that the Germans, swinging south around Kiev and down the Bug Valley toward the Black Sea, had pushed sixty miles farther on from Uman, which was the most advanced point of fighting reported in previous Russian communiques. At Pervomaisk the Germans were on a direct route leading to the important Russian grain port and naval base of Nikolayev, ninety miles southward.

No Word of Other Drives

No details were provided of the course of the Germans' attempted encirclement of Leningrad, which was admitted twenty-four hours ago to have made a forty-mile advance

(Continued on page 5, column 5)

Work Waiting for Women

FINGERWAVER - manicurist, experienced ... Prospect Beauty Salon, 1147 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

"We got just the girl we were looking for."

Girls wanted for bottling extracts and ... Steady position. Inter Charles at ...

"We filled the position through this advertisement . . . and are quite satisfied with the returns we received."

These are specialized jobs—one in a beauty salon, the other in a bottling plant. They represent only two of thousands of lines of opportunity where women are now wanted. If you are a woman with ability or training and with the will to work, look in today's Classified Help Wanted Columns. There's work for you . . . and maybe a life time opportunity . . . . for no more effort than it takes to look in the back pages of this newspaper. But don't delay!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Business Opp.	28	Real Estate	28
Dental Notices	28	Resorts	28
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Paris Rioters Shot In 'Red' Outbreak

Several Hurt in Fighting; Food Shortage Blamed

By The United Press

VICHY, Aug. 14.—Rioting involving Communists and Jews occurred in German-held Paris yesterday evening, with shots fired and several persons wounded, it was revealed by press dispatches reaching Vichy today. Rising discontent over the shortage and method of distribution of food was blamed in part for the outbreak.

The Paris newspaper "Aujourd'hui," insisting that the demonstrators were "all foreign Jewish Communists," said that the rioting began at the St. Lazare railroad station at 7 p. m. Wednesday and that police intervened quickly, arresting sixteen Communists. A few minutes later demonstrators assembled near the St. Denis arch, two miles away, and battled police.

Shots were said to have been fired, wounding a number of persons. Other Communists were arrested near the St. Denis arch, and a red flag was seized by the police, the Paris press accounts said.

Draft Extension Measure Is Sent To White House

Senate Accepts House's Version, Roosevelt Likely to Sign It at Week End

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congressional action on the service extension act of 1941, by which eighteen months will be added to the term of more than 1,500,000 men now on duty in all components of the Army, was completed today when the Senate accepted the version passed by the House Tuesday night by a vote of 203 to 202.

President Roosevelt is expected to sign the measure immediately upon his arrival in Washington this week end. At the same time, he will approve the service deferment bill, perfected during his absence at sea, under which draft boards automatically will defer the calling up of men now in selective service pools who reached the age of twenty-eight years on July 1. Together with the "hardship case" provisions written into the extension act, the two laws presumably will be construed as an order to weed out of the armed forces as rapidly as possible all draftees over twenty-eight years of age and those who are married.

The Senate accepted the House amendments by a vote of 37 to 19 after Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, of California, had reminded the chamber that "some of us who are against this bill want to be recorded and see that the Senate

(Continued on page 7, column 3)

British Think Meeting Will Speed Victory

Officials Expect Flow of Supplies to Swell, See Japanese Checkmated

Some Disappointed U. S. Is Not at War

Berlin Snorts 'Bluff' and 'Lie'; Rome Scoffs, and Moscow Is 'Very Happy'

Reactions abroad to Roosevelt-Churchill statement:

LONDON—British officials described the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting as the most momentous event in the history of Anglo-American relations and hailed the resulting eight-point statement as evidence of a "community of spirit and parallelism in the two countries that absolutely delights us."

BERLIN—Nazi political circles called the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting a propaganda bluff which had been counteracted by new German reports of impressive military victories. They denounced as an "impudent lie" the statement's disclaimer of any desire for territorial gains.

ROME—Fascist spokesmen dismissed the meeting and statement as valueless from a military point of view.

VICHY—The statement failed to impress Vichy, which likened the program to Wilson's "futile" fourteen points.

British See Victory Nearer

By William W. White

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Aug. 14.—The long-awaited story of the three-day meeting at sea between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, regarded in some quarters as "the most momentous event in the history of Anglo-American relations," brought to Great Britain tonight mingled feelings of delight and surprise and some disappointment.

Considered opinion in government circles looked upon the meeting as signifying "an intensification of American and British policy that may speed the end of the war."

Government officials were particularly pleased with the announcement that high ranking Army, Navy and air officers, as well as other governmental officials, attended the meeting. This indicated, one source said, that the meeting was "not a slipshod, casual survey of the war, but a detailed examination of the quantities of supplies needed and means of arranging their transport-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Herald Tribune—Acme (telephoto from Washington)

MEETING AT SEA—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill aboard H.M.S. Prince of Wales on Aug. 10

8-Point Credo Asks Security, Liberty for All

U. S. and Britain Pledged to Free Subject Lands, Disarm the Aggressors

Leaders Conferred On Board Warships

Mapped Campaign, Allies to Do Fighting, U. S. Waging Economic War

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—A bold economic and military offensive against the Axis powers has been decided on by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, it was believed tonight, as a means of putting teeth in their historic announcement this morning that they have agreed upon eight commandments for the world order they expect to follow "the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

Exactly what thrusts will be made by the democracies, and when, was known only to the President and the Prime Minister—and perhaps to Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, who flew in from the conference today but wouldn't talk on the more important issues. However, there were two commonly accepted interpretations here of the joint statement Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt signed after their dramatic meetings in the Atlantic on the British battleship Prince of Wales and the United States Cruiser Augusta, and they were:

That Great Britain, Russia and China will continue to wage the war of arms to crush Germany, Italy and Japan and to free the nations they hold enthralled.

That the nations battling Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and his partners will have the complete co-operation of the United States in new and aggressive counter-strokes designed to choke off the supplies and crush the morale of the Axis peoples.

Britain Halts Exports to Japan

The first indication that the President and Mr. Churchill had shaken hands on a promise to drive home their words with deeds came from London with the disclosure that Great Britain had banned all exports to Japan, except under license, and had revoked all outstanding licenses for that destination.

On the heels of that an order was issued here by Brigadier General Russell L. Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, tightening controls on exports to blacklisted Axis firms in Latin America by adding to the proscribed materials many steel products, electrical machinery, industrial machinery and chemicals and special types of medicinal products.

Tonight the exact whereabouts of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were unknown, but a London newspaper said that "they are now outside any power the enemy may have to harm them."

One rumor was that the President would land tonight at New London, Conn., the port from which he departed, and another was that he would land somewhere in Maine. There was a wholly unconfirmed report from Havana that the President visited the United States naval base at Guantanamo today, arriving aboard a warship.

May Meet Cabinet Today

Some observers believed the President might arrive in Washington in time for tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting. Henry L. Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was asked if he would attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, and replied: "Will I brush my teeth tomorrow? Yes."

The first hint of the scene of the conference was given when the White House released tonight two photographs taken during the series of talks. One, taken aboard the new 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales, bore the caption "Taken After Church Services Aboard H. M. S. Prince of Wales" and was dated Aug. 10. The second showed members of the official party and two of the President's sons, Franklin jr. and Elliott, on board the United States cruiser Augusta on Aug. 9. However, there was nothing to indicate the location of the warships when the pictures were taken.

What other steps would be taken as a matter of war policy were part of the half-dozen new mysteries created when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill solved the major mystery of August, 1941, by revealing that they had met at sea and had agreed on eight common

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$100,000,000 Waste Charged In Army Camps

Truman Says U. S. Is Paying 'Terrible Price' for Lack of Plans, Assails O. P. M.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program, told the Senate today that the United States has paid and "is paying a terrible price for lack of planning and inefficiency."

Senator Truman asserted that "several hundreds of millions of dollars" have been wasted, and termed "conservative" an earlier War Department estimate of $100,000,000 possible savings if camp construction projects had been adequately planned in advance.

The statement was made in connection with a report on the committee's inquiry into the construction cost of nine Army camps, now $338,880,000 above the War Department's original estimates. Senator Truman spoke just before the Senate began on the $6,820,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation bill, and promises more disclosures of mismanagement on the part of "armchair generals" and the Office of Production Management.

Referring to the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in eliminating $1,347,000,000 for a "special ordnance reserve pool" from the supplemental defense bill, Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, asked:

"Has the investigating committee gone into the ordnance feature of awarding contracts and the type of ordnance acquired to determine whether we are getting modern tanks and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns or whether we are getting obsolete equipment?"

Senator Truman said that the committee has not pursued that angle far enough to make "an intelligent report," but that a full-fledged inquiry is being undertaken. In this connection, Senator Truman criticized the O. P. M., which, he said, once denied an impending steel shortage and now has to acknowledge that the deficiency will be at least 11,000,000 tons.

"Then it all boils down," interposed Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, "that the chief bottleneck which the armaments program confronts is lack of adequate organization and co-ordination?"

"That is exactly what our investigation has proved," replied Senator Truman.

"Who is responsible for the situation?" Senator Vandenberg pursued.

"Well, there is only one place where the responsibility can be put," said Senator Truman.

"Where is that—the White House?" asked Senator Vandenberg.

"Yes, sir; and I have been very happy to note a recent quotation from the Senator from Michigan, to

(Continued on page 6, column 6)

The Joint Announcement

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The text of the announcement on the meeting of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain follows:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

They have been accompanied by officials of their two governments, including high ranking officers of their military, naval and air services.

The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the lease-lend act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

JOINT DECLARATION

They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future of the world.

First: Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second: They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned;

Third: They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth: They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth: They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing, for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth: After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh: Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth: They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

New Autos to Lose Decorative Trim

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Elimination of all decorative trimmings from new automobiles and use of substitutes for scarce materials in all non-functional parts was decided upon at a conference today of representatives of the motor industry and defense officials. No definite action will be taken, however, until the Office of Production Management issues an order, officials said.

The critical materials to be conserved include aluminum, chrome, nickel, zinc, copper and rubber. The automobile makers said some of these would have to be used in transmissions, gears, brakes and other essential operating parts.

The conference agreed to the complete elimination of aluminum pistons, but rejected a suggestion that brass be used instead of copper for radiators.

Beaverbrook In Washington For More Arms

Flies From Sea Meeting; Asks Tanks, Planes, Food 'as Quickly as Possible'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's Minister of Supply, who flew here today after taking part in the historic Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea, said at a press conference that Great Britain will effectively end the "menace to democracy" if the United States will provide it with tanks, airplanes and food in quantities "as large as you can afford to send—and as quickly as possible."

Lord Beaverbrook arrived at Bolling Field, the Army airport, at noon. He was accompanied by Major General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, who also attended the sea conference. Lord Beaverbrook went straight to the British Embassy, and almost immediately Washington correspondents were notified that he would meet them there in the afternoon.

Beaverbrook's Statement

After posing for newsreel photographers on the portico of the embassy, Lord Beaverbrook, with Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, sitting beside him, read the following statement to newspaper men:

"I have come to you to deal with issues relating to the supplies needed by Great Britain.

"You know that we have great necessities in Britain.

"We have got plenty of tank divisions, but we haven't got the tanks. We have equipped many divisions and brigades with everything but tanks, and therefore we want them very much and very badly. People that want them as greatly as we are making very great efforts to satisfy our needs. We have had some very fine assistance from the United States.

"I am justified in saying the best bombers we have come from the United States. I am delighted to say that we have had wonderful results with the beautiful American bombers.

"The training of pilots is going on. The youth of the empire is inexhaustible. But we need more aircraft. A short time ago we were in need of pilots. Now we have the pilots.

"As the Supply Minister from Britain I can say the lease-lend has functioned admirably. We have had hundreds of millions of benefits under lease and lend. We have had raw material, oil, steel and other metals and we have had food.

"The British public has been feeding much better on this account. You have been very generous with the stuff you have sent us, but you won't mind my telling you, grateful though we are, we need more.

"We are engaging an enemy that is confident and well organized, one

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

U. S. NAVY'S AIR STATION after attack by Jap bombers on December 7, 1941. Huge ball of flame came from explosion that happened just as this photo was taken.

U.S. Navy from Acme

U.S.S. SHAW exploded after Jap attack at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. At the precise moment that the magazine of the destroyer exploded this remarkable picture was taken.

U.S. Navy from Acme

BATTLESHIPS SUNK after Jap attack. U.S.S. West Virginia, (foreground) and the U.S.S. Tennessee are resting on the harbor bottom. Flames from the blasted U.S.S. Arizona added to the damage.

U.S. Navy from Acme

JAPANESE ATTACK PEARL HARBOR. A section of the harbor just after the attack. Destroyer U.S.S. Shaw, on the right, is burning. Cruiser Helena on the left has anti-aircraft guns pointing skyward. Concussion caused minelayer Oglala to flood, turn over. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature
Tomorrow: Cloudy and somewhat colder
Temperatures Yesterday Max., 51; Min., 36
Detailed Report on Page 33

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CI No. 34,721 | Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc. | MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941 | THREE CENTS New York City and Vicinity

Japan Declares War on U.S., Bombs Hawaii, Philippines, Guam; Congress to Act Today; Tokio Troops Invade Malaya and Thailand

Pacific Fleet Strikes Back At Enemy Off Honolulu

Japanese Planes Blast Pearl Harbor, Hickam Field, Drop Parachutists; Army Lists 104 Dead, 300 Hurt

By The United Press

HONOLULU, Dec. 7—War broke out with lightning suddenness in the Pacific early this morning when waves of Japanese bombers attacked Honolulu and the great United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, and the United States was reported striking back tonight with the full force of the Pacific Fleet.

(A preliminary estimate from the War Department in Washington said that 104 had been killed and more than 300 wounded in the Army's forces alone.)

Japanese bombers, including four-motored dive bombers and torpedo-carrying planes, blasted at Pearl Harbor the city and several outlying American military bases on the island of Oahu. There were casualties of unstated number.

Parachute troops also appeared at Harbor Point, five miles from the center of Honolulu.

Then the United States fleet steamed out of Pearl Harbor. The sound of gunfire was heard off Oahu and gun flashes were seen from the shore. It was believed that most of the Japanese bombers operated from aircraft carriers, which might have been intercepted.

U. S. Battleship Reported Afire

(Japanese warplanes were reported to have killed 350 men at Kickam Field and set fire to the United States battleship Oklahoma, a National Broadcasting Company observer radioed here yesterday. Two other ships in the harbor also were attacked, he reported.

The first news of the attack came about 8 a. m., he said. This was when a private plane owner reported he was given a salute of machine-gun bullets by the Japanese planes. His craft was damaged but he managed to land.

The observer reported that two radio stations announced the attack but that residents still were skeptical until bombs began falling in various parts of Honolulu and at air force and naval bases.

Pearl Harbor Attacked First

The first Japanese planes, he said, attacked Ford Island at Pearl Harbor. Several squadrons swept in from the south over Diamond Head and dropped explosives and incendiary bombs in the city.

One man was killed by a bomb which fell in front of the Governor's mansion in Washington Place, the observer continued, and another dropped near "The Advertiser" building. There was heavy bombing of Pacific Heights and other residential districts, he said. One woman was killed.)

The attack broke with such suddenness that at first the identity of the planes was not definitely known. But observers soon could plainly see the Rising Sun insignia of Japan on the bombers' wings.

After the shock of the first bomb impacts had been absorbed, Gov-

(Continued on page 6, column 4)

Japan Lands Troops, Opens War in Malaya

Invades Thailand, Bombs Singapore, Hongkong; British Forces in Battle

By The United Press

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (Monday)—Japanese expeditionary forces landed on beaches in northeast Malaya and were strongly attacked by British land and air forces, a communique said today soon after an enemy air raid on the big naval base of Singapore.

Ten Japanese ships also were attacked by British aircraft off Bangkok, where they apparently were attempting an invasion of Thailand.

(The Tokio radio, as heard last night by the National Broadcasting Company at Los Angeles, said: "In order to maintain the independence of Thailand, Japan has entered the southern portion of the tiny country to combat British troops which have entered from the Malayan border." The broadcast said informed sources in Japan believed Germany would declare war on the United States within twenty-four hours. The British radio reported that Bangkok had been attacked from the air. Tokio also reported that Hongkong and Malaya had been heavily bombed.)

Enemy planes raided Singapore just before dawn, causing slight damage and some civilian casualties.

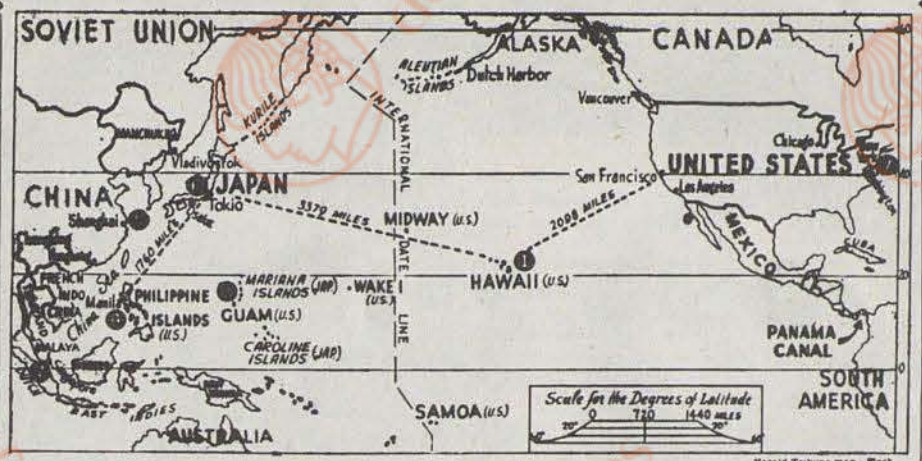
Some of the Japanese landings in Malaya were repulsed, but fighting still was in progress near Kota Bharu, the communique said. The communique said enemy troops landed on a beach near Padang Sabek and were reported trying to work toward Kota Bharu. (The town of Kota Bharu is a railroad junction almost in the northeast corner of Malaya, close to the Thailand border.)

Landings made by enemy troops after 1 a. m. were repulsed, the communique said. The defenders used small arms against the attacking forces, which also were bombarded by airplanes.

The ten ships reported farther north in the Gulf of Siam, off Bangkok, also were attacked by British planes.

(Japanese ships previously had been

(Continued on page 2, column 3)



Herald Tribune map—Fleck

THE NEW THEATER OF WAR—(1) Hawaii, where Japan attacked Pearl Harbor naval base and army posts yesterday; (2) Singapore, British naval base raided by planes as Japanese landing forces came ashore to the north; (3) Guam, United States outpost also attacked; (4) Manila, where it was reported that Japanese bombers were over the Philippines and had raided Davao, in south, and army base in north; (5) Shanghai, where United States gunboat was captured by Japanese and British gunboat was sunk; (6) Tokio, where joint declaration of war on United States and Britain was issued; (7) Washington, where government hastened preparations for war

La Guardia Puts City's Defenses On War Footing

Bids Japanese Stay Home as F.B.I. Starts Roundup; Tells People To Be Alert

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia ordered into immediate operation yesterday afternoon widespread plans to protect New York City and its 7,500,000 inhabitants against air attack or sabotage. In a half-hour emergency conference with four city department heads in his office at City Hall at 4:30 p. m. the Mayor swiftly placed the Police and Fire Departments and other civilian defense agencies on a war basis and ordered all Japanese nationals in the city to remain in their homes until their status is determined by the Federal government.

Japanese on the streets last night in violation of the Mayor's order were being rounded up by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There are 800 to 1,200 Japanese nationals in New York.

In two brief radio broadcasts from his desk the Mayor called on all civilians to "toughen up" and be on the alert for "murder by surprise." He warned the city's 115,287 air-raid wardens and 25,000 auxiliary firemen to be ready for daily drill.

The Mayor also placed the Japanese Consul General under police protection to and from his office at 630 Fifth Avenue, closed the Nippon Club, a Japanese social rendezvous at 161 West Ninety-third Street, and banned all meetings by Japanese in the city.

Announcing that he had apprised Federal agencies in Washington and Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, that all necessary precautions had been taken for the city's safety, the Mayor solemnly declared that no one on the Atlantic seaboard should feel secure because the attack on the United States has come in the Pacific Ocean.

In planning for an emergency city authorities are known to have had in mind the possibility of sharp token raids on New York by small forces of enemy bombers.

Attending the Mayor's conference were the following members of his six-man Emergency Board of Civil Defense: Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh, Dock Commissioner John McKenzie and Irving V. A. Fuile, Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Inspector Louis Costuma, of the Police Department, also attended. The absentees were Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health and Dr. Willard Rappleye, Commissioner of Hospitals.

Commissioner Valentine said afterward that all police precincts had been directed to order Japanese residents to return immediately to their homes and remain there until the Federal government decides their status. The order was understood to apply to about 40 per cent of the 2,000 to 3,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the city. The other 60 per cent are American citizens.

Special police guards were rushed

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

Hull Brands Japanese Answer To Terms 'Infamous Falsehood'

Receives Envoys, Condemns Tokio's Attempt to Pin Blame on U. S. in Plain Tennessee Idiom; U. S. Gets Reply, Word of Attack Together

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Japanese envoys, bearing the diplomatic devoirs by which the government of Japan replied formally today to the statement of American principles for adjustment of the situation in the Far East, heard middle Tennessee idiom for the first time in their lives from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Standing before Mr. Hull's desk, at exactly 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy, bowed and placed the 2,500-word reply in Mr. Hull's hands.

At about the same hour the State Department was getting first word of the unprovoked Japanese attack on Honolulu, but if Mr. Hull had foreknowledge of the assault he did not betray it. In the words of a State Department announcement, Secretary Hull "carefully read the statement presented" by the Japanese. Attaches said he received it with his customary urbanity, adjusting his eyeglasses on their silken cord painstakingly.

As his eyes went down the page after page of charges by which the Japanese government sought to pin the responsibility on the United States, the Cordell Hull of Carthage, Tenn., one-time captain in the Spanish-American War and veteran of many a free-trade fight in Congress, emerged. Mr. Hull startled the Japanese diplomats when he turned to them and said:

"In all my fifty years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

The text of Mr. Hull's statement follows:

"On Nov. 26 the Secretary of State

(Continued on page 12, column 8)

Congress Unites In Call for War; Vote Due Today

Isolationists Join in Cry; Wheeler for "Our Best to Lick Hell Out of Them"

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Congress presented today for the first time during the international crisis an absolutely united front for war.

The Japanese surprise attack on Hawaii and other points in the Pacific had both isolationists and interventionists predicting and supporting war as the only possible course. They spoke in just as strong terms as those who had been for intervention in the Pacific all along.

Far from hanging back from a declaration of war, which seems to be inevitable tomorrow, there was a tendency by former non-interventionists to welcome the opportunity to act under the Constitution in a clear-cut case of aggression against the United States.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, set the tone for the isolation bloc which he had led, declaring that "in view of the vicious and uncalled-for attack upon the United States by the Japanese government, Congress must declare war upon that government." Cutting short a Montana visit, Senator Wheeler asserted at Billings that "the only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them."

Apart from the surprise and indignation over the day's events, one of the most noticeable reactions in Washington was the sense of release which came from the removal of all doubts as to what was best to do. Doubt on this score was completely swallowed up in the realization of what had to be done.

The only suggestion that there might be a distinction between Japanese military and naval action on the one hand and official Japanese government action on the other came from Senator Walter F

(Continued on page 8, column 4)

President Fears U. S. Losses At Hawaii Base Are Heavy

Tokio Asserts West Virginia Is Sunk, Oklahoma Afire; May Have Lost Carrier, 6 Planes, 4 Submarines

Japanese Declaration of War Is Directed at Britain as Well

London and Possibly Russia Expected to Join on U. S. Side Today; Canada, Dutch Indies, Costa Rica in War

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Monday).—Japan has forced the United States into war in the Pacific, and today all the might of America's Army and Navy is being marshaled for a fight to the finish—Japan's finish.

In all likelihood a declaration of war will be rushed through Congress this afternoon as the answer of a united America to the "treacherous and unprovoked" assault launched by Japanese bombing planes on Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands.

President Roosevelt will go to the Capitol at 12:30 p. m. to address a historic joint session of Congress and to place before the representatives of the people the full story of the death-dealing blows rained by Tokio's airmen in a series of Sabbath-day attacks.

Meanwhile, a White House statement said that the President had advised Congressional conferees of "doubtless very heavy losses sustained by the Navy and also large losses sustained by the Army in the island of Oahu (on which Honolulu is situated)." It said also that enemy planes had been reported over central Luzon in the Philippines; that a bombing attack had been made on Davao and another attack on Camp John Hayes at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. The statement added: "So far no essential damage has been reported."

Houses to Vote Separately

Immediately after the President has informed the Congress of the war that Japan began without warning, and later formalized in a statement saying it was at war with the United States and Great Britain, the Senate and the House will meet separately to record its decision.

By nightfall it is probable that the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, China and Russia will be allied in the Far East in a tremendous effort to drive Japan back to the state of isolationism from which she emerged in 1854 as a result of the treaty arranged by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, American naval officer.

The President's address to the joint session of Congress will be broadcast by the three major networks, the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Plans for the joint session were revealed at 10:35 o'clock last night by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, after a White House conference at which the President talked to Cabinet members and legislative leaders. He said the President would present his message in person. And he added:

"That's all the news there is now."

May Declare War on Reich

Other conferees professed not to know exactly what the President would ask of Congress. Most were of the opinion that a war declaration against Japan would have clear sailing. Some even thought a declaration might be asked against Germany, because of the accepted belief that Japan, in its sudden and vicious thrust, was carrying out the will of its European Axis partners, Germany and Italy.

However, America's effort to avenge the death of those who perished in the bombing of Pearl Harbor, America's great naval base in Hawaii, and of near-by Hickam Field, Army airport, did not await any formal action of Congress.

As grimly worded dispatches flashed the news that 104 were dead and more than 300 wounded in the Army alone, not including civilians, America's armed forces went into action by authority of the President's order to execute "all previously prepared orders" for the defense of the United States.

Part of the great Pacific Fleet steamed out of Pearl Harbor late last evening, indicating that whatever the Japanese bombers accomplished in their hit-run raids, they did not achieve their objective of smashing America's forces there and severing the line of communications with the Far East. Bombing planes took to the air from Manila on an unannounced errand, perhaps to bomb Tokio in retaliation.

Despite lack of definite information, there were reports of a naval battle in the western Pacific . . . of four

Tokio Premier Says Emperor Declared War

Tells Japanese They Have Nothing to Fear; Attacks Precede Announcement

By The United Press

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—Japanese Premier General Hideki Tojo, in an address to the Japanese Empire, as heard here by the National Broadcasting Company, announced that Emperor Hirohito had declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

"Japan has done her utmost to prevent this war," Tojo said, "but in self-protection and for self-existence we could not help from declaring war, considering the past attitude and acts of the United States."

He said the rise or fall of East Asia "depends on this fight." He recalled that in the 2,600 years of Japanese history the Japanese had never lost a war.

"We therefore ask your co-operation. I hereby promise you that the final victory will be that of Japan. I ask that every individual in the island empire do his utmost to defend our country."

Urging the entire nation to be calm and collected, Premier Tojo

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

Lindbergh Won't See Reporters or Messages

Special to the Herald Tribune

WEST TISBURY, Mass., Dec. 7.—Charles A. Lindbergh, a leader of the America First Committee and isolationist critic of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, secluded himself tonight at Seven Gates Farm and refused to receive either interviewers or messages seeking his views on the Japanese attack on American territories and citizens in the Pacific.

Reporters who sought to interview Mr. Lindbergh were stopped at lodge house and told by Otis Burt, superintendent of Seven Gates, a part of the estate of Nathaniel S. Shaler, that the new master of the wind-swept Martha's Vineyard island establishment was unavailable. Mr. Burt said he had instructions not only to permit no reporters to approach Mr. Lindbergh, but to deliver no messages to him.

Reaction of World Capitals

Reaction in world capitals after Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain, effective at dawn today, follows:

LONDON—The British capital expected the government statement to be delivered to the special session of Parliament Monday afternoon to be a declaration of war against Tokio.

BERLIN—D. N. B., the German official news agency, carried the news of Japan's actions against American bases in the Pacific, and the effect on the German capital was described as "electrifying." The German radio, asserting Japan acted after "continued provocation," described the clashes as occurring "in East Asia" and said that "President Roosevelt has at last got his war, which he has always looked for."

SAN JOSE—Costa Rica declared war on Japan, the first country in the Western Hemisphere to do so.

BATAVIA—The Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies declared war against Japan and proclaimed a state of "danger of air attack." Japanese in the Dutch possession were reported interned.

OTTAWA—Canada, acting in this instance before the British, declared war on Japan last night, following a special Cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. The Dominion's west coast defenses were reported "on the alert."

BUENOS AIRES—Acting President Ramon S. Castillo said: "Argentina will maintain absolute neutrality" in the American-Japanese conflict.

MEXICO CITY—The Foreign Office declared Mexico's "solidarity" with the United States in the war against Japan. Defense precautions were instituted, with special patrols established on the Pacific Coast.

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General of the Army DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Generally fair and colder
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 36; Min., 31
Detailed Report on Page 10

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

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Manila, Cavite Lost; MacArthur Fights On, Holding Corregidor and Near-By Mainland; 26 Allied Nations Pledge No Separate Peace

Russia Joins U.S.-British Anti-Axis Pact

China, Netherlands and 21 Others Promise Full Resources for Victory

Moscow Excepted From War on Japan

Hull Calls Washington Move History's Biggest Common Military Effort

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Twenty-six nations, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and the Netherlands, pledged their total resources today in a co-operative military or economic effort against their Axis enemies and bound themselves not to make a separate armistice or peace.

The anti-Axis powers subscribed to a "declaration by united nations" which was worked out during conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain during their close consultation in Washington with the other powers.

The declaration, which was foreshadowed at the President's press conference today as the first fruits of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations, was welcomed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as "the greatest common war effort in history." Some Congressional leaders also hailed it as a "historic and significant declaration" while others united in welcoming it.

Signers of Agreement

The signatory powers are the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

The declaration was signed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and by the diplomatic representatives of twenty-four other states banded with the United States and Britain in war to the death with the Axis.

Briefer than any treaty of comparable importance, the declaration, after the recital of assenting members, contained only five paragraphs—a two-paragraph preamble and then the two pledges, the first covering employment of full resources against the enemy and the second promising co-operation and banning separate peace or armistice. The final paragraph provided for the adherence of other nations.

Special Provision for Russia

Special provision was made for the case of Russia, which is not yet at war with Japan, by formulating the pledge of full resources to be employed "against those members of the tripartite pact and its adherents with which such government is at war."

It was also noted that the "full resources" to be employed are qualified as "military or economic" and not "military and economic." This is evidently intended to cover such nations as the Central American republics, which would not be expected, presumably, to send troops, but which might make valuable economic contributions.

This interpretation is borne out

(Continued on page 6, column 8)

A Famous French Liner Being Girded For U.S. War Duty

Herald Tribune—Franz

The Normandie being converted into the U. S. S. Lafayette, Navy auxiliary, at Hudson pier last night. Splotches of light along hull were made by welders standing on scaffolding as they installed steel hoods over portholes. United States Navy authorities granted permission for taking this picture

Navy Is Turning Normandie Into Auxiliary Craft

Liner, Now U.S.S. Lafayette, Being Transformed by Thousands of Craftsmen

Several thousand welders, joiners and other craftsmen were rushing to completion last night the work of converting the U. S. S. Lafayette—the seized former French liner Normandie—into an auxiliary vessel of the United States Navy, it was officially confirmed yesterday. The Lafayette will be drydocked probably at an Eastern domestic port.

Throughout New Year's Night, as well as last night, scores of welders equipped with metal and glass hoods, reinforced the vessel by welding steel sheaths over the three lower rows of glass portholes, extending from stem to stern. They worked like acrobats on three catwalks of planking that were suspended by ropes from the ship's super-structure.

Two-thirds of the 83,423-ton vessel, which has a speed of thirty-three knots, has been painted battleship gray, and painters were coating her three huge funnels yesterday.

It was obvious that she will be employed as a troopship and supply vessel, rather than as an airplane carrier.

Navy officials in charge of her

(Continued on page 12, column 3)

Henderson Says U.S. May Seize Private Autos Before War Ends

Sees Commandeering or Purchase of Cars if New Stock of 650,000 Is Exhausted; Production Is Expected to End About Jan. 31

By Nicholas P. Gregory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, asserted today that the government may have to commandeer or purchase private automobiles if the stocks of new cars, estimated at 650,000, which are to be rationed, become depleted during the war.

This unprecedented step is "one of the gloomy possibilities" of the war, according to Mr. Henderson, who emphasized that every rationing step of the government depends on how quickly the United States "can lick the Japs." Even Great Britain and Germany have not resorted to the commandeering of cars.

Mr. Henderson said he "knew he was sticking his neck out" when he revealed that the government may have to resort to commandeering, but he added that this was one of the possibilities American consumers will have to face if 50 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity is converted to war production.

Commandeering would be undertaken, he explained, only after a thorough survey of used-car stocks in dealers' hands and use of the some 650,000 new cars expected to be available by Jan. 31 for allotment to the government, lend-lease and essential civilian users.

The Supply Priorities and Alloca-

(Continued on page 26, column 4)

Price-Control Licensing Plan In Senate's Bill

Committee Restores Method House Rejected; Congress Adjourns Until Monday

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported out unanimously today a stringent price-control bill which would restore the House-eliminated provision for licensing all business, but with a provision that only the courts could revoke licenses because of price-ceiling violations.

No wage controls whatever are provided in the bill as it comes to the Senate floor. The closest the committe came to mentioning wages was in an amendment offered by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, providing that it shall be the policy of the government and those departments having to do with labor "to work toward a stabilization of prices and cost of production."

The farm bloc obtained a provision for a ceiling minimum at 110 per cent of parity or the market

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Specialized Jobs
FOR TECHNICAL MEN
From Today's Employment Columns

Engineers, recent grads, electrical exper. voice commun. equipmt. ... Open
Machinists, tool and diemakers, highly skilled for developmt. and maint. work, excellent working cond. ... Good Sal.
Production control, managerial asst., permanent, 10 years exper., personality, leadership and organiz. ability ... Open
Draftsmen, good mech'l exper. ... Open
Machine shop boys ... $20-$30
Carpenters, dock builders, plumbers, electricians, linemen, crane operators, blacksmiths, machinists, construction exper. North Africa ... Attractive Contract
Printing and broaching machine operators ... Open

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Wavell Is Seen As Allied Head In Pacific War

Australia Reports Briton Will Direct All Land, Sea and Air Forces

Would Rank Above MacArthur, Chiang

Curtin Indicates Proposal Has Been Approved in Talks at Washington

By The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Jan. 2.—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander for India and Burma and the first military leader to score—in Libya a year ago—a smashing success against the Axis, will head the anti-Axis land, sea and air forces in the Pacific, The Australian Associated Press said tonight.

[The dispatch apparently referred to command of all Allied forces, since a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Canberra to London said Australian Prime Minister John Curtin had "confirmed indirectly" that Wavell was being considered for such a post.]

The Australian Associated Press said it had learned authoritatively that the fifty-eight-year-old general who laid the groundwork for the conquest of most of Premier Benito Mussolini's African empire was to be the new Pacific commander in chief. Earlier Prime Minister Curtin had said at Canberra that he was mystified by a London forecast by radio to that effect.

Would Rank Above MacArthur

As commander in chief in the Pacific General Wavell presumably would take precedence over General Douglas MacArthur, head of the Philippine forces; Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet; General Sir Henry R. Pownall, British Far Eastern commander at Singapore, General Hein ter Poorten, Dutch commander at Batavia, and Chinese and other leaders.

General Wavell's headquarters at present are at Simla, India, to which he was shifted last July, exchanging places with General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, the present British Middle East commander.

A few days ago an A. B. C. military council was created at Chungking, China. It was composed of General Wavell, Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese generalissimo, and General George A. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps. After a three-day strategy conference General Wavell and General Brett left for Rangoon, Burma, en route to their headquarters.

Curtin Reveals Surprise

CANBERRA, Jan. 2 (AAP).—Prime Minister John Curtin said today that the release at London, in advance of the official announce-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Where Luzon Defenders Continue to Resist Enemy

Washington reported yesterday that American and Philippine troops north and northwest of Manila were resisting Japanese attacks after abandoning Manila, Cavite naval base and territory to the south. Military observers in Washington believed General MacArthur had anchored a semicircular defense line at Olongapo on the west coast, with the rugged Bataan peninsula leading to Corregidor at his back

British Troops Capture Bardia, Kill or Seize 5,000 Defenders

Tank-Led South Africans Storm Axis Stronghold in Libya on Heels of Sea and Air Bombardment; 1,000 Imperial Prisoners Are Rescued

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—South African troops with fixed bayonets, advancing into battle behind British tanks, have occupied the Libyan port of Bardia and killed or captured all of its 5,000 Axis defenders, it was announced tonight. The high command announced also that 1,000 imperial soldiers imprisoned there were liberated.

The fall of the stronghold, fifteen miles from the Egyptian border and defended by 4,000 Italians and 1,000 Germans, removed a serious rear-line threat and released British reinforcements for the major contest more than 300 miles to the west, where General Erwin Rommel's remaining Nazi armies are holding out at Agedabia.

Official reports indicated the Axis was rushing reinforcements to Rommel, who is almost surrounded by imperial desert troops.

The final storming of Bardia's inner defenses came after terrific artillery and air bombardments. Apparently the Royal Navy also participated by shelling the Germans and Italians, who had tried to make another Tobruk out of Bardia. "Our casualties are reported to be light," the special British communique said.

When the British took Bardia a year ago they captured 40,000 prisoners in a five-day assault. That was before Nazi reinforcements aided the Italians in pushing the British back into Egypt.

Another pocket of Axis resistance remains on the Egyptian coastal border at Sollum, which has been under heavy British artillery and air bombardment for weeks.

The main task for the British now is to destroy Rommel's troops near the Cyrenaica-Tripolitania border. For days the R. A. F. has been bombing the coastal road between Agedabia and Tripoli to cut off Axis reinforcements. Axis troop and supply columns are said to have suffered heavily.

British, Australian, South African and Free French airmen today again reported successful attacks on

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Malaya Battles More Invaders: 'Help Is on Way'

Japanese Land in Force in Lower Perak; British Hold Kuantan Airfield

By The Associated Press

SINGAPORE, Jan. 2.—The defenders of Malaya were engaged in battle with newly landed contingents of Japanese invaders nearly 300 miles above Singapore tonight, and latest reports said the fighting was increasingly heavy.

The more violent fighting developed in western and central Malaya as the British came to grips with the enemy along the main front extending roughly east and west. They moved also to check Japanese who landed in strength on the lower coast of Perak Province, west of the main British positions.

While the British struggled to stave off the invaders, the highest British authority issued the brief, unelaborated message that "considerable help is on the way."

Military quarters had little to say about the situation on the east coast of Malaya, where British patrols and artillery were reported engaging the enemy in the vicinity of Kuantan, 190 miles from Singapore. British quarters were silent on a Tokio report that the port of Kuantan was occupied Dec. 31, but they reiterated that the British still held the airfield there.

Some of the heaviest fighting was in Perak Province below Ipoh, which

(Continued on page 3, column 6)

Cold Here Today, Blizzard Hits Mid-West, Snow in Los Angeles

A cold snap is expected to settle on New York this morning on the heels of a windstorm which toppled a building cornice yesterday afternoon onto a Brooklyn woman, killing her instantly. The Mid-West, shivering in below-zero temperatures, was digging itself out, meanwhile, from the heaviest snowfall of the year.

The highest temperature in New York yesterday was 36 degrees, recorded at 8:40 a. m. The lowest was 31 degrees, at 9 p. m. The Weather Bureau forecast for this morning was fair and cold.

The Brooklyn victim of the wind storm was Miss Essie Stone, fifty-five years old, of 755 Ocean Avenue, who was buried under a pile of brick and limestone which tumbled from the roof of a four-story apartment building at 2101 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, at 2:55 p. m.

The crash of the debris attracted hundreds of shoppers from Flatbush Avenue, a block away, and brought thirty air-raid wardens to the scene on the run. They established lines to hold the crowd back.

The cornice section which fell was eighteen feet long and two and one-half feet wide. It also crushed in the roof of a parked automobile owned by Jack Scotto, of 31 Linden Boulevard.

Police ordered eight of the thirty-two families in the apartment house to leave the building and tore down the rest of the cornice. The building, which is owned by the Budrose Realty Corporation, is at Beverly Road and East Twenty-first Street.

In the Mid-West heavy snow blocked many roads. In Iowa the snow was eighteen inches deep on level ground. The temperature at Sioux City was 14 below zero. Minnesota reported temperatures as low as 25 below zero. Wisconsin was covered with eight to fourteen inches of snow.

Bus lines had to suspend schedules between Minneapolis and Milwaukee, while delays of two or three hours were common for trains on Wisconsin, Iowa and northern Illinois lines. Snowplows were unable to break through the drifts on many main Iowa highways.

In Des Moines, Iowa, slightly more

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

Reds Retake Maloyaroslavets, May Pinch Off German Salient

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 2.—New disaster imminently threatened the German salient west of Moscow tonight after Red Army forces reoccupied Maloyaroslavets, to the south, in a tightening pincer movement fashioned from the Nazis' own plan.

The Soviet thrust to Maloyaroslavets, thirty miles south of the German advance position, and a companion Red Army drive to Staritsa, eighty miles to the northwest, left the Germans facing the prospect of encirclement or a hazardous retreat of more than eighty miles from Mozhaisk to Vyazma.

Even before the capture of Maloyaroslavets, sixty-five miles southwest of Moscow, the westward push of the Russian armies to Staritsa and Kaluga had thrust deep salients into the Nazi lines both above and below Mozhaisk, menacing the rear of that position. Mozhaisk itself is under the fire of Russian artillery and seems about to collapse.

As the southern claw of the Red Army shaped up, the Red drive was swinging around Mozhaisk, barn-door fashion, from a point hinged in the vicinity of reclaimed Narofominsk, some thirty miles southeast of the exposed German strongpoint.

With Maloyaroslavets back in their hands, the Russians appeared further to have blasted the Germans from the entire 100-mile length of the rail line from Moscow to Kaluga.

In order to "straighten their line"

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Luzon Army Holding Line Near Manila

MacArthur Makes Stand on Corregidor Island and Bataan Peninsula

U. S. Warships Aid Allies in Far East

Japan Lands Small Force on Island of Jolo in Southwest Philippines

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The city of Manila and the United States naval base at Cavite fell to the Japanese invaders today, but the army of General Douglas MacArthur continued to give furious battle to the enemy on a line flung across the northern end of the Bataan Peninsula, which lies westward across Manila Bay from the metropolis of the Philippines.

Last-minute dispatches received by the War Department tonight from the front, where General MacArthur's men are fighting against terrific odds, contained the news that the American and Filipino troops are stubbornly resisting attacks "which are being pressed with increasing intensity."

The wording of the War Department's communiques made it apparent that General MacArthur is now staking everything on his ability to hold the narrow peninsula, with the China Sea at his left, Manila Bay at his right and the fortress of Corregidor Island at his extreme rear.

Stand on Corregidor Expected

The Corregidor fortress, which has been compared with Great Britain's mighty base at Gibraltar, dominates the entrance to Manila Bay, and its gun emplacements, built into the rocky island itself, can sweep the sea up to distances as great as fifteen miles. At the same time it has batteries of anti-aircraft weapons to counter any air attack.

Some military experts are of the opinion that Corregidor can hold out indefinitely. Many believe that General MacArthur, who will battle on despite all odds, may base his defenses on the island and withstand a siege.

As scant details of the day's reverses reached Washington, President Roosevelt held a conference late in the day with the men who run the American Army and Navy, presumably to determine how to aid General MacArthur's valiant soldiers and what strategy to pursue against the Japanese if the defenders are swept from their last-ditch strongholds.

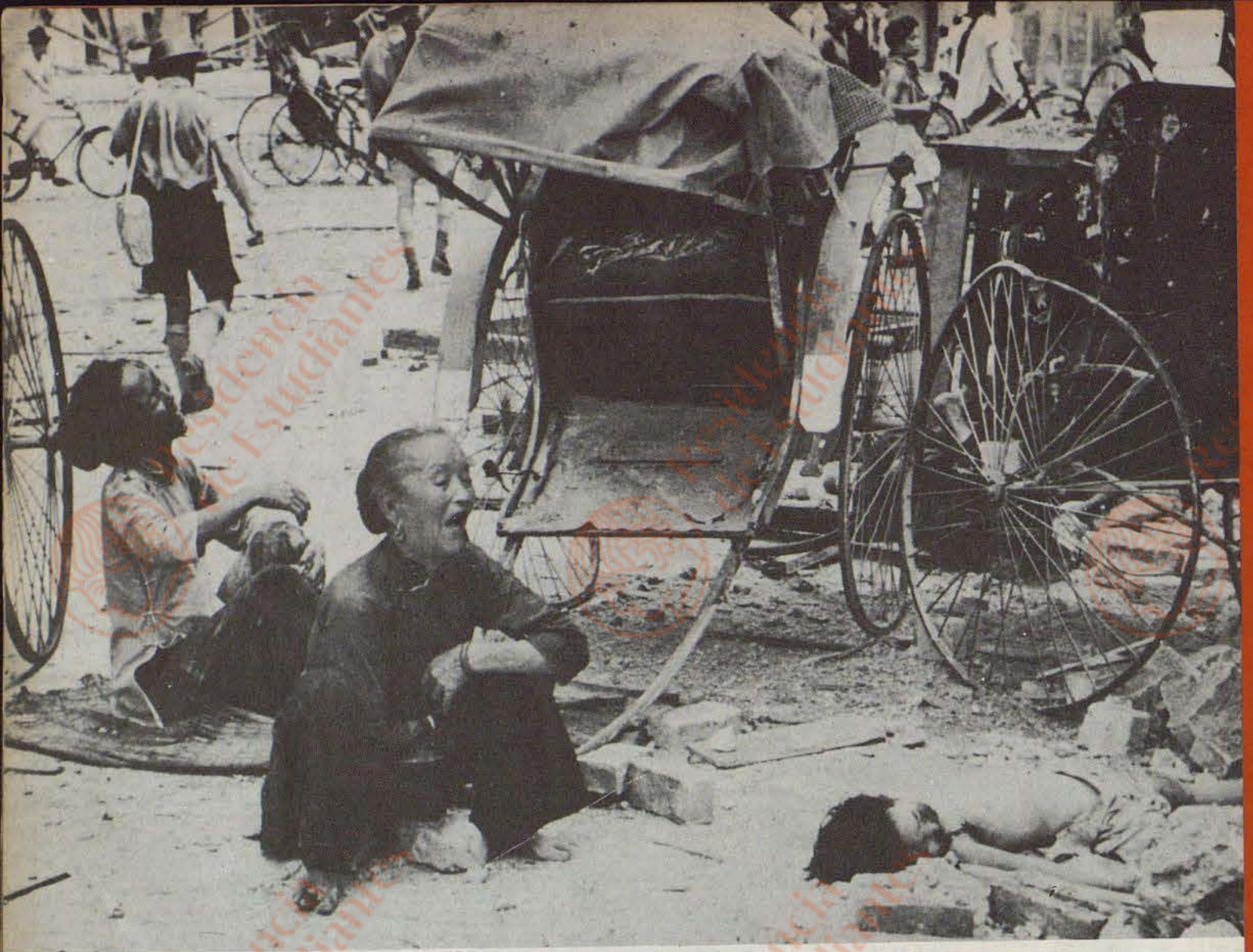
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, were at that meeting. So were General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnold, Army air chief; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the combined United States Fleet.

U. S. Warships Aiding Dutch

What they decided on was not made known, but a hint of possible plans for the future was seen in the Navy's announcement that American warships are co-operating with the Dutch and British in the Pacific. One obvious inference was that the combined might of the three navies would be used to fend off Japanese assaults on Singapore, on the Dutch East Indies or on any other Far Eastern bases which will be required for the eventual offensive against Japan.

A suggestion of what the primary needs is came in a statement by Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister, who talked with President Roosevelt for almost an hour, and who said afterward: "The Dutch Navy needs planes, planes and more planes to maintain the record it is setting against the Japanese."

Most of Washington's attention was centered on the events of the present, and chiefly upon the loss of Manila, which went into Japanese hands just forty-three years, eight months and one day after Commodore George Dewey established America's claim to it by destroying



TEARS: Greater than the loss of Singapore to these Malayans is the loss of a little child whose mutilated body lies amid the wreckage of one of the last raids on the city before its surrender to the Japs. Acme

GREETING: Taken during her trip to New Zealand, this picture of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt shows the traveler as she greeted her Maori guide with the traditional nose-rubbing gesture which is the Maori custom.

©1943 by LOOK from Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Rain and warmer
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 36; Min., 24
Detailed Report on Page 23

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CI No. 34,791
Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1942

THREE CENTS
New York City and Vicinity

Singapore Falls, Churchill Bids Britain Hold Firm, Japanese Control Gateway to Indies and Indian Ocean; Sumatra Fights Sea Invasion, Wrecks Oil Refineries

75% Register Here for Draft On First Day

Hundreds of Thousands, 20 to 44, Sign in Good Humor in Third Listing

Youths, Veterans Enrolled Together

40,000 Registrars Used; Buses Rush Reserves to Few Crowded Spots

The second line of the nation's man power, men of thirty-six through forty-fo and men twenty and twenty-one years old, marched from their homes yesterday to sign up for America's third selective service registration in sixteen months. The final day of registration is today from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

As this draft dug deeper into the country's reserve, thousands of veterans of the first world war became prospective soldiers for the second time in twenty-four years. Trim young sons and paunchy fathers signed up together. Fatter, grayer, balder men than the draft has seen before added their names to the list of potential fighters.

This new group of registrants are all men who were born on or after Feb. 17, 1897, and on or before Dec. 31, 1921. Both citizens and aliens must register. The only exceptions are men already registered or in the armed forces or in a few governmental agencies.

Registration Ends Tonight

In much of the nation yesterday was the second day of a three-day registration; in New York City it was the first day of a two-day period. When registration ends tonight an estimated 9,000,000 new men, 400,000 of them in New York City, will be added to the rolls.

Exact registration totals will not be disclosed for military reasons. But the Sunday rush of applicants to the city's 280 registration places indicated that perhaps 75 per cent of New York's men signed up yesterday.

Registration proceeded smoothly here, except for congestion in some places when tens of thousands—their Sunday plans apparently changed by the snow flurries—decided to register at the same time.

But Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, selective service director, had planned for that and no serious inconvenience resulted. He dispatched hundreds of reserve registrars to the bogged-down places by bus and taxicab. At several points buses parked on the street were used as emergency registration centers.

The Draft as a Leveler

As always, the democracy of the draft was a great leveler. The poor and the rich waited in the snow to record their names for selective service. Citizens and aliens—many from the Axis countries—lined up together. Truck drivers and actors, cabbies and stock brokers, doctors and sophomores and messenger boys—all of them were just men waiting to have their names and addresses jotted down on a little green card.

The men were in good humor. The most infrequent cases of grumbling and complaining that marked the first registration—before the country was at war—were absent yesterday. Even in Yorkville, where hundreds of German-born men registered, there was manifest no spirit of resentment.

The first draft registration, on Oct. 16, 1940, took men twenty-one to thirty-five, inclusive, and the second one was held last July 1 to include all men who had become

(Continued on page 5, column 4)

Registered in New Draft

Herald Tribune—Acme

Lieutenant Governor Charles A. Poletti displaying his card after registering here yesterday

Congress Seeks To End Disputes Sapping Morale

Acts to Meet Storms Over O. C. D. and Pension Bill as Threat to War Effort

By Coleman B. Jones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Congressional and Administration leaders confronted tonight the problem of combating a threat to public morale by speeding action on a variety of measures and situations which have drawn to the Capitol in the last week or so a growing deluge of criticism and complaint from all parts of the country.

In this category were included the controversies over using the Office of Civilian Defense to promote physical fitness through "fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainment" and over provision of "pensions for Congressmen" in the new government employees' retirement program.

Other issues were hints of "politics as usual" persisting in "pork barrel" legislation and in the resistance of various government agencies not directly connected with the conduct of the war to demands that they be eliminated or sharply curtailed. Also included were disputes over maintaining "social objectives" of New Deal vintage in handling such matters as priorities unemployment and tax legislation and in dealing with demands of labor and farm groups.

The Senate is scheduled to dispose of its part of the controversy over the O. C. D. on Tuesday. Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Dem-

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Dutch Blast 3 Troopships Off Sumatra

Mop Up 700 Chutists in South as Japanese Try for Invasion Foothold

Defenders Smash Works in Oil Fields

Palembang Destruction Is Called Greater Than Reds' at Dnieper Dam

By The Associated Press

BATAVIA, Feb. 15.—Determined Dutch defenders of southern Sumatra fought today a sea-borne Japanese attempt to establish a foothold in the oil region near Palembang after cutting down 700 parachute shock troops and dynamiting at least part of the huge refining center, a Dutch high command communique said tonight.

The new threat to the second largest island in the Dutch East Indies, only 250 miles from Batavia, in Java, developed early today when three large Japanese transports appeared at the mouth of the Musi River, between Sumatra and the Island of Banghs.

Dutch bombing planes immediately attacked the ships, loaded with troops, as they swung into the channel only forty-five miles from Palembang. Direct hits blasted the vessels near Muntok, the communique said.

Parachutists Mopped Up

Heavily armed parachute troops, dropped at three points in the important oil region around Palembang from 100 transport planes, protected by fighters, already had been mopped up, with the exception of "only a few score of the enemy still alive," the Dutch said. To defend themselves the Japanese had light mortars and Tommy guns.

(Tokio broadcasts said their parachutists had occupied the airdrome "and other key points.")

The unsuccessful Japanese attempt was clearly aimed at the oil refineries, which produce 4,200,000 tons a year, but the Dutch went one step further. They announced today they had carried out "thorough destruction of all vital points in the vicinity of Palembang." This meant at least part of the huge refining plants, with their installations, storage tanks, railroads, loading docks and extensive administration buildings, had been blown to pieces to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands.

(The British radio, commenting on the possibility of complete destruction of Dutch refineries in the

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Washington To Take Main Pacific Role

Expects to Lead Defense of Australia and Indies in Recasting of Strategy

Prepares for Battle Of Fleets in Atlantic

Congress Leaders Back Churchill Plea, Pledge United Action in War

By John Elliott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The urgent need for an immediate recasting of the war strategy of the United Nations was seen here today in the light of a month of almost uninterrupted reverses for them, culminating in the fall of Singapore and the successful dash of the German naval squadron from Brest to its home base in Helgoland.

The gravity of the situation was stressed by Prime Minister Churchill's radio address this afternoon, which was hailed in the nation's capital as epitomizing the determination of the Allies to fight on to ultimate victory, despite the disappointments and trials of the moment.

With the danger to the United Nations now greater than ever, the need was appreciated in the nation's capital for preserving unity among them at this critical hour and for doing nothing in the way of recrimination that might divide them or arouse mutual antagonisms. It was noticeable in this connection that President Roosevelt in his radio speech to Canada tonight stressed the significance of that country's war effort to the common cause and completely ignored the slurs cast by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario on the United States Navy.

Need for Unity Seen

Similarly in the comments that leading members of Congress made today on the fall of Singapore there was no reproach of Great Britain for failure to hold this key bastion in the Far East, but instead a demand that the American and British people should retain confidence in their chosen leaders to see the war through to a successful conclusion.

Last week's developments on the war fronts of the world have transformed the situation in two vital respects, it was felt here. First, after the fall of Great Britain's supposedly impregnable $400,000,000 naval base of Singapore, the defense of Australia and the Dutch East Indies now falls mainly on the shoulders of the United States; success in carrying out this task will be determined by the speed by which this country can rush reinforcements and supplies to the Southwest Pacific.

Second, the reinforcement of the German high seas fleet by the addition of the two 26,000-ton battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, which escaped from Brest, enormously increases the menace to the vital Allied lifelines in the Atlantic.

Thus the situation calls for closely

(Continued on page 3, column 7)

Associated Press

ALLIED BASTION LOST TO JAPANESE—Singapore City, on island which surrendered yesterday

Singapore's Troops End Gallant Fight

Unconditional Surrender Leaves Fate of 100,000 in Garrison in Doubt

Churchill Rebukes Critics, Asks Unity

Reveals Mediterranean Is Closed to Allied Ships; Commons Debate Likely

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the fall of Singapore in a world broadcast tonight and called on the British people for unity in the face of a "heavy and far-reaching military defeat."

The Prime Minister made no mention of the other bitter news of the last week, the escape of the German warships from Brest which, coming with the British disaster in Singapore, threatens Churchill, at the very least, with a bad week in Parliament.

He revealed the additional unpleasant fact that the Mediterranean now is closed to Allied shipping, a fact which, he emphasized, multiplies the difficulties of supply to the Middle and Far East.

Singapore's Fall Unconditional

The unconditional surrender of Singapore, just one day over four years since the great naval base was opened, first was reported by the Tokio radio and came after a stubborn seven-day defense in the face of overwhelming odds.

About 100,000 imperial forces had taken part in the futile attempt to hold this bastion of Allied power in the Pacific against the Japanese advance, according to the best information available here.

Although Axis radio reports said the greater part of the garrison had been successfully evacuated to Sumatra, expert opinion in London was inclined to fear the worst, pointing out that the heavy Japanese shelling and aerial bombardment of the harbor during the last few days had made it virtually impossible for British and Dutch warships and merchantmen to remove substantial numbers of troops or equipment.

With the fall of Singapore the Allies have lost their only base between Durban, in South Africa, and Pearl Harbor with drydocks capable of taking modern battleships. Japan, with its fall, has acquired much equipment, some of which probably can be readily renovated for immediate use, and it will soon be possible for her to initiate from Singapore operations in the Indian Ocean.

Threat of Three-Ocean War

Thus the strain on Allied naval forces and merchant shipping, already stretched near the breaking point with the extension of the war to the Pacific, must be further weakened to meet the threat of a three-ocean war. So long as the Dutch, however, retain possession of the great islands of Java and Sumatra, and their satellites, the Japanese will not be able to make entirely free use of Singapore.

First news of the capture of Singapore came in a brief communique today from Japanese imperial headquarters, announcing that the garrison had surrendered unconditionally at 12:30 p. m., British time (7:30 a. m., New York time). This was amplified by a Domei news agency report that fighting ceased everywhere on the island at 3:30 p. m.

"The British sued for peace when they found themselves surrounded in Singapore City and in the central section of the island, helpless to defend themselves against bombs and shells," the report continued.

"The British and Japanese commanders in chief, Lieutenant General (A. E.) Percival and Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, met in the Ford motor plant at the foot of Bukit Timah hill and signed the surrender document.

"Ragged Tommies and Annam, stumbling with fatigue after being driven before the relentless Japanese juggernaut, enjoyed their first real rest in the month and a half that had elapsed since the Japanese machine began its drive down the highway from Ipoh on Dec. 21."

Four British officers, headed by a staff major, approached the Japanese headquarters this afternoon

Roosevelt Tells Canada 'Peril Is Ahead for All'

Radio Talk for Dominion's 2d Bond Drive Adds: 'but Our Strength Is Growing'

By The Associated Press

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Joining high Canadian officials in launching Canada's second victory loan of $600,000,000, President Roosevelt declared tonight there was "peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many," but that "our cause is right, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing."

The American Chief Executive's address was broadcast from a recording made by him in Washington.

Praising Canada's war effort and asserting America was "proud to be your neighbor," the President said the United States would "fight and work and endure together until our common purpose is accomplished."

Recalling American-Canadian mutual pledges of support four years ago, he said these were being implemented and the two countries were now joined with the other free peoples of the world "against an armed conspiracy to wipe out free institutions wherever they exist."

"Freedom—our freedom and yours—is under attack on many fronts," he asserted. "You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can best be brought to bear."

The text of the address follows:

I am speaking to my neighbors of Canada this evening—in regard to something that is a Canadian matter—only because of a personal relationship, which goes back fifty-eight long years, when my family began taking me every summer to spend several months on a delightful island off the coast of New Brunswick. I hope that my privilege of free and in-

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

MacArthur Faces Big Offensive; Homma Moves In Fresh Troops

Skirmishes Open 11th Week of Battle in Luzon; General Tells of Filipino Who Drove Truckload of Japanese Off Cliff, Killing 11 and Himself

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The opening of General Masaharu Homma's long-expected "knockout" drive to push General Douglas MacArthur's stout-hearted American and Filipino defenders off Bataan Peninsula now seems imminent as the eleventh week of the Battle of the Philippines begins, the War Department communique disclosed today.

Japanese forces are "evidently being regrouped for a resumption of the offensive," the communique said, indicating that the lull in heavy fighting on the Island of Luzon, which has existed for more than a week, is about to end. It added that the enemy units on the front line, which have suffered heavy casualties in their desperate efforts to pierce General MacArthur's position, were being relieved by fresh troops.

Fighting in Bataan in the last twenty-four hours has been confined to "local, unimportant patrol skirmishes," the War Department announced in a communique outlining the situation up to noon today, New York time. It is thought that the Japanese are cautiously feeling out General MacArthur's lines, trying to locate a soft spot against which the full fury of the Japanese offensive might be directed.

It is believed in Washington military circles that General Homma, anxious to emulate the achievements of his Japanese Army colleague who has just captured Singapore, and annoyed by the obstinate resistance of the little band of Americans and Filipinos in front of him, is preparing to start an offensive far greater than anything he has yet attempted to crush General MacArthur's men.

Homma had more than 200,000 men at the outset of the campaign in the Bataan Peninsula, outnumbering the defenders by odds estimated at 10 to 1, and his forces have recently been reinforced by

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

One-Man Army In Bataan Kills 116 Japanese

Wermuth, Heroic Captain of Filipino Scouts, Thrice Wounded in Bold Forays

WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, Feb. 13 (delayed) (AP).—Captain Arthur W. Wermuth, of Chicago, who has killed 116 Japanese and captured many more, is America's No. 1 one-man army to his fellow officers of the 57th Filipino Scout Regiment.

He "absolutely accounted" for at least 116 Japanese with his .45-caliber Tommy gun and Garand rifle, his fighting companions said today.

He has won the Silver Star for gallantry, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism and the Purple Heart with two clasps.

Thrice wounded, he passed more than two weeks in January more behind the Japanese lines than the American. He has led so many scouting raids he has lost count. His actions have forestalled many enemy attacks and prepared the way for American counter-attacks.

Wermuth fights the war as he played football for Northwestern Military Academy at Lake Geneva,

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Yale Men Turn Ditch Diggers To Toughen Up for Draft Call

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Ditch digging, wood chopping and other virile forms of manual labor calculated to improve the musculature of the Elis and prepare them for the draft will be included in a program of compulsory physical training for all Yale University students starting on March 30, it was announced today by Dr. Charles Seymour, university president.

Ditch digging, in itself, is not compulsory, but the 3,000 undergraduates will be required to toil at some kind of "hard" labor, whether sawing, wood chopping, excavating or brush cutting. A natural area for such activities remains to be found, according to the publicity department, but assurances were given that the sod of the old campus, the New Haven Green, Sheffield Square and the Grove Street Cemetery would not be turned.

The program will start at the opening of the spring term and no student, seniors included, will be exempt unless physically handicapped. The number of hours to be devoted to the body-building program has not been fixed. At Harvard, where a similar program was announced two weeks ago, undergraduates will put in four hours a week, starting on April 6.

Even Yale's football, basketball, hockey and baseball players must participate in the physical-training program once they have completed their seasonal grind. It is the opinion on Elm Street that the football team needs toughening as much as the wannest philosophy student in Berkeley College. Last fall the Bulldogs lost every game except the opener.

Dr. Seymour emphasized that the program would supplement rather than supplant the existing intercollegiate and intramural sports schedules. It was designed, he said, to equip every student physically for service in the armed forces. Emphasis will be placed on bodily contact exercises such as boxing and wrestling, and especially jujutsu, which Dr. Seymour considers the

(Continued on page 23, column 7)

Surrender at Singapore Britain's First Since '16

Last Army to Yield Bowed to Turks at Kut-Al-Amara

The surrender yesterday of the British forces at Singapore was the first capitulation of a British army since the forces of General Sir Charles Townsend surrendered to the Turks at Kut-Al-Amara, in Mesopotamia, on April 29, 1916. Before that the last British army to surrender was that of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on Oct. 19, 1781.

There have been in the present war several British evacuations, the most costly of which were those from Dunkerque and the Island of Crete, but none of these constituted a surrender. At Hongkong the British garrison gave up to the Japanese, but these surrendering forces were not regarded as an army.

General Townsend's army at Kut-Al-Amara was under Turkish siege for five months before it capitulated. The next year the British recaptured the stronghold from the Turks and held it until the end of the World War.

Pitcairn Island Receives Tons of Unwanted Food

Residents Are Unable to Pay for Mysterious Shipment

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP).—Some one sent twenty-seven tons of food to Pitcairn Island, but it left the islanders somewhat bewildered. In the first place they were not starving. In the second place the cargo was sent collect.

The story was told in a letter received here by Mrs. Kethryn Greenwood from Miss Lucy Christian, a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the Bounty.

The food arrived on a freighter from Fiji, Miss Christian related. The islanders spent an entire day taking the food by small boat from the ship to shore, a distance of two and one-half miles.

When all was ashore the captain presented his bill. Pitcairn's residents couldn't pay, so they placed the food in storage. Much of it will spoil. Included were 200 sacks of wheat, which cannot be kept long in the muggy climate. There was almost no sweetstuff, which the islanders want most.

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And many other splendid opportunities to buy at auction.

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CLOSEUP STUDY OF Lt. General James H. (Jimmy) Doolittle made in Washington after the speed flyer was revealed as the leader of the Army Air Forces' April 18 bombing on Japan in 1942.
Associated Press

DOOLITTLE'S RAID, April 18, 1942, on Japan startled Jap militarists. The sixteen bombers left the deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet, later lost in action in the Southwest Pacific. What the raiders did to the homeland of the Japs, can be seen in the Japanese published pictures smuggled out of Nippon.
U.S. Navy from Acme. Japanese Newspaper pictures from Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Warm
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 81; Min., 67
Detailed Report on Page 6, Sec. III

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CII No. 34,902 | Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1942 | Section One | 10th CENTS New York City and Vicinity

2, Maybe 3, Japanese Plane Carriers Sunk, 3 Battleships, 8 Other Warships Damaged; Pearl Harbor Partly Avenged, Nimitz Says

French Coast Hit by Planes And Big Guns

R. A. F. and Artillery Join in Hammering at Nazi Anti-Invasion Defense

A Third Night Raid Pounds at the Ruhr

6,000 to 7,000 Planes Were Used by British in a Week of Attacks

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 7 (Sunday).—The mighty Royal Air Force offensive thundered into its eighth day with a raid early this morning upon the German-held French coast, and British coastal guns joined the assault, sending a series of earth-shaking, two-gun salvos across the Channel.

Nazi big-gun positions in the Boulogne and Cap Gris Nes areas appeared to be the targets of the post-midnight attack, which followed a third powerful assault Friday on Germany's industrialized Ruhr and a Saturday daylight sweep perhaps outdoing all others over northern France.

The Germans struck back early today, making an hour's attack on the southeast coast with high explosive and fire bombs.

The opposing night raiders plunged through stormy weather over the Channel, and the flashes from British bombs on the French coast were intermingled with lightning.

6,000 to 7,000 Planes

The daylight raids yesterday over northern France brought to a smashing week-end climax in the war's greatest aerial offensive, in which the R. A. F. hurled between 6,000 and 7,000 planes at the Continent.

"Many squadrons of fighters made a sweep over Le Havre, Abbeville and Berck," the Air Ministry said last night in a communique. Only two R. A. F. fighters were lost.

The Air Ministry news service said German Army huts at a Normandy encampment were blown high into the air at noon yesterday when Hurricane bombers with a Spitfire escort roared over at nearly ground level. They encountered no German fighters.

A few enemy aircraft were reported over the English south coast yesterday. Bombs were dropped, but damage and number of casualties were declared small.

Airdrome Is Hit

Bomb-carrying Hurricanes escorted by Spitfires scored hits on airdrome buildings and the perimeter of the track at Maupertuis, on the Cherbourg peninsula, the news service added.

Hundreds of Great Britain's fighter craft appeared to rule the air over the enemy-occupied coast last night as British quarters estimated that more than 3,000 bombers in the last week had dropped their destructive cargoes on cities of the Reich, beginning with Cologne.

Fires in the Ruhr, lighted by the R. A. F.'s third strong attack of the

(Continued on page 14, column 5)

Summer's About Here . . .

Are you looking for a place in the country? Today is a splendid time to check the wide list of summer places in the Classified pages under "Summer Homes and Camps for Sale and Rent" . . . see the excerpts below . . . Section IV for details.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.—Small, charming cottage, furnished, fireplace, $450 season.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Commodious home, modern conveniences, cottage, camp, furnished.

NEW JERSEY—2 hours out, cottage, furnished for a season, $750.

POCONOS, PENN.—Cottage, all conveniences, completely furnished, $200 season.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—8-room Colonial farmhouse, furnished, to November, $150.

BELLE ISLAND, CONN.—Waterfront cottage, 9 rooms, bath, garage, sale, rent.

ADIRONDACK MTS., N. Y.—Furnished cottage, safe bathing for children, rent.

LAKEVILLE, CONN.—Country house, near lake, seclusion, large grounds, rent.

LAKE MOREY, VT.—Attractive cottage, sleeping porch, garage, season, month.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—Comfortable, well-equipped cottage, private beach.

LONG ISLAND—Charming country home restricted bus-train, $2,500.

GREENWICH, CONN.—Furnished attractive stone gatehouse, 20 acres, beach, rent.

NEW JERSEY—3-room apartment, furnished outdoor sleeper, view, rent.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
See Index, Section IV, Page 1

Brings Battered British Cruiser to U. S. Port

Associated Press

Captain Angus Nicholl, commanding officer of the 5,300-ton Penelope, looking at the New York skyline yesterday

Pictures Show 8-Square-Mile Cologne Ruins

Raid-Battered British Cruiser In U. S. Haven

Rhine Bridge Hit Squarely, War Factories Smashed, Cathedral Is Undamaged

Captain Says the Penelope Wore Out Guns Fighting Off Planes at Malta Dock

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 6.—The utter destruction of fully eight square miles of Cologne and widespread fire and bomb damage to the rest of the great Rhineland city and its suburbs were announced tonight by the Air Ministry from a detailed study of aerial photographs taken after the first of the Royal Air Force's 1,000-plane attacks this week.

"The great part of the old town of Cologne is finished," an Air Ministry source said.

The pictures, it was announced, showed one-twelfth of the entire Cologne metropolitan and suburban

(Continued on page 14, column 6)

The 5,300-ton British cruiser Penelope, battered by the attacks of more than 1,000 German bombers during two weeks when the ship was in drydock at Malta, has arrived safely in an eastern port of the United States, Captain Angus Nicholl, her commanding officer, revealed yesterday in an interview at the Hotel Barbizon-Plaza, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

When the Penelope left Malta on April 8 her anti-aircraft guns were so worn that they were believed capable of only one more day's firing. After five attacks at sea that day the ammunition was exhausted, but

(Continued on page 14, column 3)

British Open Big Attack on Axis in Libya

Main Tank Forces Lock as 3-Forked Advance on 'the Cauldron' Starts

Rommel Is Flown To Front-Line Post

British Motor Columns Reach First Objective, R. A. F. Harasses Enemy

By Russell Hill
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY IN LIBYA, June 5 (Delayed).—The British forces in Libya, seizing the initiative, have begun a counter-offensive against the main enemy forces in the forward area. Last night British infantry moved against strong Axis positions in the "cauldron" sector, where enemy tanks, guns and infantry have been consolidating for almost a week.

The "cauldron" is situated east of the former British minefields in which German engineers succeeded previously in making a gap.

It is north of Bir Hacheim, west of Knightsbridge, southwest of Tamar and east of Mteifel. It is seething and bubbling this morning, for reinforced British tank brigades are pressing forward in the wake of the infantry's night attack, while twenty-five-pounder guns lay down barrages and anti-tank weapons are being moved up to attack the Nazi panzer units.

The latest news of the battle is that the first objectives have been reached.

It has not yet become known what these objectives are, and one must expect that for a day or two the situation may remain obscure.

[Reports from Cairo dated Saturday gave no further information on the objectives reached. A military commentator quoted by The Associated Press said, however, that the British were battering at the Axis forces from three sides in a mighty stroke of attrition which had placed

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

Chinese Take Heavy Toll of Chuhsien Foe

Inflict 11,000 Casualties in 3 Days; Japanese Report City Has Fallen

Enemy Drive Fails To Merge 2 Armies

One Column Beaten Back at River Crossing; A.V.G. Slashes at Foe in South

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, June 6.—Chinese troops, forcing the Japanese to pay a heavy price for their Chekiang-Kiangsi offensive, were reported officially tonight to have thrown back repeated Japanese attacks against the walled city of Chuhsien yesterday.

[Domei, Japanese official news agency, reported from the Chekiang front that Japanese soldiers had occupied Chuhsien at 6 p. m. Saturday after defeating fifteen Chinese divisions in a three-day campaign.]

A Japanese column driving southward tried in vain to cross the Chu River and join the fight on Chuhsien, the Chinese communique said. It announced that the column lost 1,000 men killed and wounded, making a total of 11,000 enemy casualties in the last three days. A Japanese plain-clothes unit which filtered through the Chinese line south of Chuhsien was virtually rounded up, the communique said.

As the fifty-ninth month of the Chinese-Japanese War ended, the Japanese were driving hard against determined Chinese defenses in the eastern seaboard provinces; the Chinese reported the recapture of several points in Anhwei Province, and the Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group announced that their planes had killed more than 200 Japanese in attacks along the west bank of the Salween River in Yunnan Province, and along the Burma Road.

The Chinese said the defenders of Chuhsien were in "exceedingly high spirits," and their determined infantry and artillery attacks crushed Japanese thrusts on Chinese positions.

In Kiangsi Province, the Chinese announced, fighting continued between the Lu and Nan Rivers as the Japanese attempted to join their comrades in Chekiang.

Japanese soldiers pushing northeastward from Yuantan, in Kwangtung Province, were said to be fighting fiercely against the Chinese along the Chinkow-Liutunghai-Taling-Kutungchen line.

On the Anhwei front, north of the Kiangsi-Chekiang sector, Chinese forces which launched an attack against the outer defenses of Japanese-occupied Anking on May 27 have recaptured a number of points.

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Admiral Nimitz's Report

By The United Press

PEARL HARBOR, Honolulu, June 6.—The complete text of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique No. 3, issued today, follows:

Through the skill and devotion to duty by the armed forces of all branches in the Midway area, our citizens can now rejoice that a momentous victory is in the making.

It was on Sunday, just six months ago, that the Japanese made their peace-time attack on our fleet and Army activities at Oahu. At that time they created heavy damage, it is true, but their act aroused that grim determination of our citizenry to avenge such treachery and it raised, not lowered, the morale of our fighting men.

Pearl Harbor now has been partially avenged.

Vengeance will not be complete until Japanese sea power has been reduced to impotence.

We have made substantial progress in that direction. Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective!

The battle is not over. All returns have not yet been received.

It is with full confidence, however, that for this phase of action the following enemy losses are claimed:

Two or three carriers and all their aircraft destroyed;

In addition one or two carriers badly damaged, most of their aircraft lost;

Three battleships damaged, at least one badly;

Four cruisers damaged, two heavily.

Three transports damaged.

It is possible some of these wounded ships will not be able to reach their bases.

One American carrier was hit.

Some American planes were lost.

American casualties were light.

This is the balance sheet that Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in this area offer their country this morning.

Japan's Fleet Withdrawing From Midway

U. S. Damages 4 Cruisers and 3 Transports as Pacific Battle Continues

Enemy Planes Lost On 3 to 5 Carriers

Nimitz Says 'Momentous Victory Is in Making'; One U. S. Carrier Is Hit

By The United Press

PEARL HARBOR, Honolulu, June 6.—American forces have partially avenged Pearl Harbor and "a momentous victory is in the making," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced today, revealing that thirteen to fifteen Japanese warships, including three aircraft carriers, have been sunk or damaged in a great air and naval battle raging since the attack on Midway Island Wednesday.

The Japanese losses are:

	Sunk	Damaged
Aircraft carriers	2 (or 3)	1 (or 2)
Battleships	—	3
Cruisers	—	4
Transports	—	3

In addition, the Japanese lost 48 the warplanes carried by from three to five airplane carriers.

Admiral Nimitz said the American people "can now rejoice" because their fighting forces in the Pacific are on the road to reducing Japanese sea power to a state of "impotence." The battle is not over, he said, and all of the returns have not yet been received from what appears to be the greatest naval-air struggle of the war.

American Casualties Light

He said that Japanese vessels had been damaged so badly that "it is possible some of these wounded ships will not be able to reach their bases."

"This," he declared, "is the balance sheet that Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in this area offer their country this morning."

Admiral Nimitz said American casualties were light, although one American aircraft carrier was hit and some American planes were lost.

He said that the American forces had made "substantial progress" in reducing Japan's sea power, having now "partially avenged" the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, which occurred six months ago tomorrow.

Admiral Nimitz's report on the progress of the struggle was announced late this afternoon as the battle spread, in its third day, over a steadily expanding area of the Far Pacific.

"Our citizens can now rejoice that a momentous victory is in the making," he said.

Making it clear that the Japanese casualties which he listed were inflicted only in one "phase of action," Admiral Nimitz said he listed the enemy losses with "full confidence."

Troopships Probably Loaded

The transports of the Japanese invasion fleet presumably were loaded with troops which the Japanese had intended to use in an occupation of Midway Island, or perhaps even more vital objectives.

Large air and naval forces of both sides appeared to be locked in the battle that may mark a turning point in the Pacific war. It was indicated that both sides might be rushing reinforcements into the battle for a toe-to-toe showdown, inasmuch as Admiral Nimitz's communiques have made it clear that the battle has not yet been decided.

A communique earlier today had reported that American forces were pressing the attack with determination.

It was evident that the Japanese had lost the first round of the battle and suffered a humiliating and possibly disastrous setback in their attempts to knock out Midway Island, the American outpost 2,500 miles east of Tokio.

"While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that United States control remains firm in the Midway area," Admiral Nimitz said in the earlier communique.

"The enemy appears to be with-

Willkie Rejects a State Coalition, Hopes All Aspirants Will Run

Asks Supporter to Drop Single-Choice Campaign in His Behalf for Governor, Lists Objections to Pre-Convention Party Indorsements

Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican candidate for President, disclosed yesterday that he has asked Sydney S. Baron, publicity agent, of 277 Broadway, to give up a campaign Mr. Baron has been promoting for the gubernatorial nomination of Mr. Willkie on a coalition ticket.

Mr. Baron said that he received a letter to that effect from Mr. Willkie and will respect Mr. Willkie's wishes, but that his as yet informal organization will look around for another candidate to head a coalition ticket. Mr. Baron said he hopes to avert a contested election in war time.

In a separate statement Mr. Willkie expressed a desire to see many candidates in the field for all offices before the closing of primary petition filing time, July 5, and before the state nominating conventions in the latter part of August.

Mr. Willkie said he has not made up his mind about what candidates he will support, but is studying their statements, records and characters before deciding. He particularly objected to efforts to eliminate the opportunity of any candidate to run by the concentration of party organization, indorsements on any one candidate in advance of the primaries and the conventions. Mr. Willkie's statement follows:

"There has been a great deal of

(Continued on page 30, column 2)

Farley Confers With Roosevelt On State Ticket

Says Bennett's Name Was Mentioned, With 'Others'; 'Convention Will Decide'

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, June 6.—James A. Farley, chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, stepped back into the political limelight today after a luncheon with President Roosevelt during which candidates for Governor of New York were discussed.

Mr. Farley was quite willing to admit that the name of John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General of New York State, had been mentioned during the luncheon, but so, he added, had many others. He was not disposed to reveal the preferences which emerged from the conference and would only say that the Democratic State Convention would decide the candidate.

He did, however, predict a Democratic victory in the New York gubernatorial campaign. It was the first time that Mr. Farley had visited the White House in two months.

After the luncheon Mr. Farley said that he and the President had "a nice chat about a lot of things," including the coming elections.

Asked if the name of Mr. Bennett was mentioned, Mr. Farley said "Yes. Mr. Bennett's name was mentioned and a number of other names were discussed."

He went on to say: "As chairman

(Continued on page 30, column 7)

Midway Isle Is Mixed To Victory, Nimitz Says

Admiral Hopes He'll Be Forgiven for His Little Pun

PEARL HARBOR, June 6 (AP).—In the midst of recounting the first thrilling details of one of the greatest naval battles in history, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, found a spot for a smile.

In his third communique on the continuing battle off Midway Island the admiral said: "Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective."

Summary of Today's News on Inside Pages

Today's Sections

I General News.
II Editorials, Politics, Financial, Cables, Schools, Aviation, Automobiles, Gardens, Science, Stamps, and House Clinic.
III Sports, Marine.
IV Real Estate, Classified Advertising.
V Society, Fashions.
VI Drama, Screen, Music, Art.
VII Grocers.
VIII Comics.
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Section I—General News

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Nazis withdraw threats against British prisoners in Libya. Page 6
German raiding party almost captures reporters in Libya. Page 7
Hitler reported warning Laval to halt anti-Nazi outbreaks. Page 11
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Yale graduation exercises start as alumni hold meetings. Page 29

CITY AND VICINITY

Signal Corps accepts 125 here to replace those sent to front. Page 12
Homes of aliens in Queens and New Jersey are raided by F.B.I. Page 15
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Eastern mayors urge the extension of oil rationing. Page 20
Letters will prepare New Yorkers for war bond campaign. Page 23
Dewey tells followers of Fish he would vote against him. Page 30
Head of company seized in drive on false stamp racket. Page 36
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Section II—Editorials, Financial, Politics, Foreign News, Stamps

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Success of thousand-plane bombings delights the R. A. F. Page 1
Greek king to visit New York June 16 to ask aid for people. Page 1
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Section III—Sports, Marine

Shut Out beats Alsab, 3-5 favorite, by 3 lengths in Belmont Stakes.
Ruffing wins 250th victory, blanking Indians for Yankees, 3—0.
Dodgers down Cubs, 2—0, as Davis beats Lee in pitchers' battle.
Yale nips Harvard nine, 3—1, in tenth; Harrison hurls four-hitter.
Burnham beats MacAlthcell by inches for Metropolitan mile.
Mrs. Torgerson wins Women's Metropolitan golf crown at Lakeville.
St. John's Prep defeats St. Ann's, 6—3, reaching C.H.S.A.A. final.
Winged Foot and Ardsley golfers aided by proximity of trains.
Mike Turnesa and Coggin tie at 200 in Hale America golf tourney.
Views of Sport, Stanley Woodward.
The Bridge Deck, Florence Osborn.

Section IV—Real Estate

F. H. A. begins operations to permit construction in vital areas.
War building is put under more rigid conservation control.

Section V—Society, Resorts

Yugoslav festival in Turtle Bay Gardens to benefit war prisoners.
Dance at the Casino Saturday will open Newport club for officers.
Tuxedo Park holds horse show with fewer entries, and no dance.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art

The Theater, by Richard Watts Jr.
The Screen, by Howard Barnes.
Stage Asides, by Lucius Beebe.
The Playbill, by Joseph Pihodna.
Music, by Virgil Thomson.
The Dance, by Walter Terry.

Section IX—Books

"The Knight of El Dorado," by German Arciniegas; reviewed.
"The Wind Blew From the East," by Ferner Nuhn; reviewed.
"There Will Be Bread and Love," by Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

Section X—This Week

"The Redheaded Brat," a short story by Matt Taylor.
The Whole World Must Be Free," an article by Wendell Willkie.
"The Aussies' 'Little Digger,'" an article by Henry C. Wolfe.

Weather reports.	Sec. III, Page 6	Obituary articles.	Sec. III, Page 6
Going On Today.	Sec. III, Page 6	Radio programs.	Sec. VI, Page 5
Police orders.	Sec. III, Page 6		

City Is Planning Mass Welcome For 15 United Nations Heroes

The city will hold a mass welcome tomorrow for fifteen United Nations heroes, including Royal Air Force pilots who participated in the attacks on Lueback and Rostock, veterans of Commando raids on France and Norway, and Americans recently cited for valor against the Japanese.

The celebration, staged jointly by the United States Treasury Department and the war activities committees of the motion-picture industry, is designed primarily to stimulate the sale of war bonds.

Great Britain has lent ten of her heroes for a thirty-day tour of the nation, and tomorrow's parades and rallies will mark the first of a series of personal appearances by the British and American heroes in nineteen cities.

Tomorrow's opening event will be a traditional ticker-tape parade up Broadway from Battery Park to City Hall.

At 11:30 a. m. the fifteen heroes will arrive at the Battery in three police patrol boats from the seaplane base at LaGuardia Field. They will be greeted by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Wendell L. Willkie, Alfred E. Smith and city officials.

With a police escort and the Police Department Band, the fifteen will ride in open cars to City Hall, where they will be received at noon by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

The Mayor will introduce the men to the crowd assembled in City Hall Park. Then the heroes will be rushed to Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, where the Fire Department Band and a fresh convoy of police will start them off on a second parade up Seventh Avenue through the garment and theater districts to Duffy Square.

The entourage is scheduled to reach Duffy Square at 1:15 p. m. From a large grandstand in the square a number of stage and screen entertainers will appear in a program starting at noon. When the heroes arrive they will again be introduced by Mayor LaGuardia. A private luncheon in the Hotel Astor will follow.

A "War Heroes' Rally" in Madison Square Garden will climax the day. The doors of the garden will be

(Continued on page 30, column 5)

VIGIL ON A FLATTOP: Awaiting the return of pilots on a Pacific mission. A portrait of tenseness in the ready room of a carrier as the skipper and pilots, who have returned from their assignments, await return of others. Official U.S. Navy

PLANNING COMES FIRST: Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, USN, and Commodore Arleigh Albert Burke, USN, plan operations of fast carrier Task Force 58 in the Pacific. Official U.S. Navy

ACTION COMES QUICKLY: With air cover the ships move out to their targets. Official U.S. Navy

THE WEATHER
Today: Showers and slightly warmer
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 76; Min., 66
Detailed Report on Page 25

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CII No. 34,967 | Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc. | TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942 | - THREE CENTS - In New York City

U.S. Marines Land in Solomons, Navy Presses Attack, Loses Cruiser; Germans Drive Into Maikop Oil Fields

Senators Kill Joint-Return Tax Proposal

Committee, 11-4, Rejects Morgenthau Appeal to End 'Special Privilege'

Cut of $485,000,000 In Bill Is Predicted

27½% Depletion Credit on Oil and Mining Is Likely To Be Retained

By Nicholas P. Gregory

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Senate Finance Committee dealt the Roosevelt administration another blow today when by a vote of almost 3 to 1 it threw out the Treasury's recommendation for mandatory joint income tax returns by husband and wife. About $85,000,000 in revenues would have been added to the $6,271,000,000 House-approved bill if the suggestion had been adopted.

The actual vote was 11 to 4. "Then that means the community property states can rest at ease for at least another year?" Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, was asked. "That means they can rest at ease," he responded.

Benefiting directly from the Senate committee's rebuff to the Treasury are married residents of California, Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho and Washington. Under existing law couples in these eight states are permitted to divide their income and each to file individual returns on half the total, thus effectively reducing their total taxes.

Morgenthau Twice Rebuffed

This is the second consecutive year in which the House and the Senate committees have turned down proposals by Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to abolish separate returns in the community property states. When he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee on July 23, he labeled separate returns a "special privilege" "intolerable at a time like this."

It was forecast that two other "special privileges," also denounced by Mr. Morgenthau—tax-free securities, issued by local and state governments, and the 27½ per cent depletion credit accorded mining and oil companies—will not be abolished.

If the committee refuses to accede to Mr. Morgenthau's wishes, the estimated loss in proposed new revenues will be about $485,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau has insisted that the House-approved tax bill "as it stands violates the basic principle of equity which is so important to an all-out war finance program."

Senator George announced that the committee has decided to close its tax hearings probably next Thursday and recess for a week before taking up the measure in executive session. He said that persons wishing to appear who have not been heard will get an opportunity to file briefs.

Calls Tax Credit Essential

Strong opposition to eliminating the depletion deduction for oil and mining companies developed during the day's hearing. Former Senator T. P. Gore, of Oklahoma, urged the committee to retain the 27½ per cent allowance, a principle he sponsored in 1918 as a member of the committee.

Mr. Gore, who is blind, represented the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Independent Petroleum Association of America. He said the tax credit is "essential to the success of the petroleum industry if not its survival."

"It is up to the Treasury to show that the present law has failed," Mr. Gore said, "and they certainly

(Continued on page 25, column 7)

Technical & Stenographic
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK
Classified from today's
HELP WANTED COLUMNS

MEN
Machine Shop Supts. $10,000
Chief Engr., co-ordinate depts. ..... to $7,500
Works Mgr., motors & sm. pts. $15,000
Supt., tool & gauge dept. ..... to $12,000
Tool engr. ..... to $10,000
Maintenance Engr., New Jersey ..... Open
Machine & tool designers ..... to $6000
Mchn. Shop foremen & supervors. to $6000
Dagors., Diesmen (many & misc.) to $7500

WOMEN
Secty.-steno., French, English dict., $40
Steno., heavy typing ..... $32 up
Steno.-secty., opr. A-1 firm $30
Confidential Secy., Wash., some financial
Secy.-steno. for Wall St. rep $1,500
Steno., rapid, airlines, midtown $120
Secy., airlines, temp. & perm. $30
Steno. to editor, rapid dict'n $35
Steno., Commerc'l, 35 ..... $30

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Fighter Pilots Drop Old Army Tradition

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 10.—The fighter pilots of the United States Army Air Force get along well with their colleagues in the British Royal Air Force.

Already they have adopted one of the customs of the R. A. F. fighter pilots. If an R. A. F. pilot appears with the top button of his tunic unbuttoned, one knows immediately that he is a fighter pilot. Now the American fighter pilots are going around with their top tunic buttons undone as a special symbol to distinguish them from American bomber pilots. And thus another tradition of the United States Army—all buttons buttoned—goes by the board.

Hamilton Fish Battle Features Primary Today

Isolationism Figures as Campaign Issue in Four Major Contests in State

City and state voters go to the polls today in the primary elections and out of a welter of inconsequential contests national interest will be drawn to the battle involving Hamilton Fish and the issue of isolationism.

Mr. Fish is seeking Republican renomination in the 26th Congress District, comprising Dutchess, Orange and Putnam Counties. His primary battle is one of four Congressional contests in which isolationism has been the chief issue. It also has been an issue in greater or less degree in other Congressional contests in both parties.

In New York City, the polls will be open from 3 to 10 p. m. Outside New York City voting hours are from noon to 9 p. m.

All New York City restaurants, taverns and bars are prohibited from selling liquor during voting hours.

Mr. Fish is opposed in the Republican primary by Assemblyman Emerson D. Fite, of Poughkeepsie; Augustus W. Bennet, Newburgh lawyer, and Edward J. ("Doc") Bowen, who has frequently run against Mr. Fish.

Under a purge drive by President Roosevelt, whose district Mr. Fish represents, Mr. Fish's voting record in Congress and his public utterances as well as his financial dealings with General Rafael L. Trujillo, of the Dominican Republic, are the test. It is conceded that Mr. Fish will probably win the Republican primary handily. The next move of his opponents is expected to be a campaign for the general election, probably lining up the opposition forces behind Ferdinand A.

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

Mobs in India Defy Bullets In New Riots

Bombay Death Toll Is 18, 209 Hurt; Police Fire on Street Crowds 10 Times

Mill Workers Quit, Grain Store Burned

British Call Out Troops; Gandhi's Hindu Backers Stone Shops of Moslems

By The Associated Press

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.—Mohandas K. Gandhi's "do or die" followers defied police bullets time after time in Bombay and elsewhere in India today, rioting and striking in prolonged response to the Nationalist All-India Congress campaign of civil disobedience designed to drive British rule from this country.

In Bombay alone, in two days of disorder, police and troops fired on crowds "about ten times," a provincial government communique said tonight. There were numerous casualties today, in addition to the eleven dead and scores injured on Sunday. Of Sunday's casualties, 8 were slain and 156 injured in the Bombay area alone.

[A United Press dispatch from Bombay said that 18 persons had been killed and 209 injured in two days of rioting, and that an airplane had dumped tear gas on unruly crowds.]

Situation Grows Worse

Late today the situation was growing progressively worse in northern sections of this city, with crowds stoning trains, cutting wires and smashing police lamps. A post-office was attacked, and several buses were damaged badly and abandoned by their drivers.

Regular troops were deployed throughout Bombay in patrols ranging from a dozen to a full platoon, but for the most part they merely stood armed guard about their trucks, leaving actual repressive measures to the police.

Twice in the Dadar area of Bombay these policemen fired on a large crowd which was attacking suburban trains with any weapon that came to hand. At least twenty-seven of the demonstrators were wounded.

Police prevented attempts to set fire to the Bombay gas works and to the Central India Railway station at Dadar, a communique announced.

Elsewhere, three police stations were set afire, two were destroyed, and some postal boxes were removed. Some buses were halted by releasing air from their tires. A municipal

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Nazis Sweep To Foothills Of Caucasus

Reds Fight With Backs to Black Sea to Hold Novorossisk Fleet Base

Start Putting Torch To Maikop Oil Pool

Ease Threat to Stalingrad With Attacks Against Both Ends of Pincers

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (Tuesday).—Powerful German armies have swept to the vicinity of Maikop in the Caucasus, and the Russians along a broad front are fighting a fierce defensive battle with their backs to the Black Sea, it was revealed today by the Russian midnight communique.

The Russians were engaged in what appeared to be the opening phase of a defense of the vital naval base of Novorossisk, sixty miles west of Krasnodar, where fighting was reported. The Germans already had a firm foothold in the Maikop region, which produces 7 per cent of Russia's oil, and now appeared to be menacing the naval base, one of Russia's most important and one of the last refuges of the Soviet Fleet in the Black Sea.

It was the first official indication by the Russians that their retreat in the face of smashes by German mechanized and air units had reached the Maikop region. The Germans reported Sunday the capture of the city, important as a petroleum distributing center.

Germans Veer Toward Coast

The Russian communique said also that heavy fighting in this region extended to Krasnodar and Armavir, indicating that a part of the German drive was veering toward the seacoast. Another German thrust appeared to be heading toward the heart of the Caucasus, to the east.

This depressing news from the Caucasus was relieved somewhat by Russian reports of the vigor with which industrial Stalingrad was being defended. There were fierce battles near Kotelnikovski, ninety-five miles southwest of the industrial metropolis, and in the region of Kletskaya, seventy-five miles to the northwest.

[The Germans said on Monday that they had captured Pyatigorsk, in the Caucasus foothills, 170 miles southeast of Maikop. Russian counter-attacks were reported southwest of Stalingrad. A "strong enemy army" was reported enveloped by the Germans in the Don River bend west of Kalach. Russian attacks southeast of Rzhev were said to have been repulsed.]

As the Russians withdrew in the Caucasus, explosions resounded over vast areas and clouds of smoke hung over the countryside, indicating that the Red Army had applied the torch to petroleum installations

Tanks Strike at Krasnodar

A dispatch to "Pravda," Communist party newspaper, told of the apparent application of the scorched earth policy to the fields at the foothills of the Caucasus. Other fires consumed fields of ripefied

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

British Combine

OBJECTIVE IN THE SOLOMONS—A view of the harbor of Tulagi, in the area where Americans landed

U. S. Holding Beachheads In Solomons

Admiral King Announces Land-Air-Sea Drive in Tulagi Area Is Gaining

MacArthur Airmen Catch Foe Napping

5 Allied Ships Hit; Many Japanese Planes Lost, Fleet Units Knocked Out

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—United States marines have landed in the Tulagi area of the Solomon Islands, 900 miles northeast of the Australian mainland, in the initial phase of a gigantic offensive designed to roll back the curtain of conquest which Japan dropped over the southwestern Pacific during the first eight months of war.

With heavy fighting still continuing on the fourth day of the most ambitious air, land and sea combined operation in this nation's history, the known losses of the United States and Allied forces are one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged.

Balanced against these red-ink entries are the facts that American beachheads evidently are being maintained against counter-attacks launched "with rapidity and vigor," and that the Japanese have lost "a large number" of planes and have had an undesignated number of surface units put out of action.

U. S. Losses Not Excessive

As credit items, too, are these intangibles:

Since the attacking fleet is, presumably, one of the largest ever massed for an invasion—perhaps numbering from fifty to 100 ships, including battleships, airplane carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and transports—the acknowledged losses are not proportionately excessive and are far short of those asserted by the Japanese in saying they have sunk or damaged twenty-eight Allied warships and transports.

The striking force had the aid of land-based bombers sent out from Australia by General Douglas MacArthur and caught the enemy by surprise, permitting accomplishment of "planned landings."

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, who rarely issues statements, put his name over a momentous one today, indicating that the operations had been in the making for several months with full awareness of their effect—win, lose or draw—on the long-range war in the Pacific. He emphasized that the operation is "one of the most complicated and difficult in warfare," and cautioned; "Considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected as the price to be paid for the hard-won experience which is essential to the attainment of far-reaching results."

While Admiral King's warning seemed to contain an implication that more serious damage may be suffered in "our first assumption of the initiative and of the offensive," a Navy spokesman countered this with an unofficial note of optimism. He was told of the seeming ambiguity of parts of the statement, and was asked as to the significance of the statement as a whole. He replied: "Well, I didn't see any gloomy faces around."

Ghormley Directing Attack

Topping off the more encouraging portents was the disclosure that two of the world's outstanding naval strategists are directing the American forces. One is Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, fifty-eight-year-old Oregon-born World War veteran, who has "the immediate command," and the other is Admiral Chester William Nimitz, who became commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet Dec. 31 and has "general control" of the operation.

Admiral King, in his written statement, issued to newspaper men who had been told to stand by at the Navy Building at 3:15 p. m., said offensive operations "looking to the occupation of islands in the Tulagi area" have been under way for about three days by "United States naval and other forces."

The objective, he said, is "to expel the Japanese from the Tulagi area and to make use of that area for our own purposes," and he added: "The enemy has been in process of con-

U. S. Air Forces Ready to Blast Germany Soon

Spaatz Promises Action in 'Immediate Future' as Army in Britain Grows

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 10.—American fighter and bomber forces "within the immediate future" will join the Royal Air Force in blasting Hitler's great industrial cities and driving his planes from the English Channel. This pledge came today from Major General Carl ("Tooey") Spaatz, the commander of the United States Air Forces in the European theater.

He declared further that United States Air Forces eventually would increase to 400,000 flyers and ground crew men, and that there was complete co-operation and understanding with the R. A. F., which now has had nearly three full years of active fighting experience with Hitler's planes.

Giving point to his assertions made after a flying inspection of American airdromes in these islands, was the announced arrival of additional contingents of American troops. Air Force men as well as units of all other combat forces were in the fresh convoy which arrived on an unspecified date.

Thousands upon thousands of American airmen and soldiers have been working day and night adapting British fields to their use, enlarging others and creating additional bases. Every effort has been made to complete a vast amount of necessary ground work within a record time despite the difficulties of transporting men, planes, gasoline, parts and ground equipment from the United States.

The American Air Force is expected to begin operations on a considerable scale and gradually shoulder a full share of the burden from the R. A. F. in "scourging the Reich."

"Within the immediate future, operations in accordance with plans that have been in the making be-

(Continued on page 3, column 5)

Admiral King's Statement

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The complete text of the statement issued here today by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, on the Solomon Islands battle, follows:

(1) Offensive operations by United States Naval and other forces, looking to the occupation of islands in the Tulagi area in the southeasterly Solomon Islands, have now been under way for about three days.

(2) The operations are under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Ghormley and under the general control of Admiral Nimitz. Certain of the forces under General MacArthur are co-operating.

(3) The objective of the current operations is to expel the Japanese from the Tulagi area and to make use of that area for our own purposes. The enemy have been in process of consolidating their positions, in which their purpose has been not only to deny them to us but to use them as a base of offensive operations against our positions, which cover the line of communications to Australia and New Zealand.

(4) An initial surprise was effected and planned landings accomplished. The enemy has counter-attacked with rapidity and vigor. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

Our operating forces are employing all available communications in the conduct of the operations, so that our information is incomplete, but it appears that we have had at least one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged.

Likewise, information as to the extent of damage inflicted on the enemy is incomplete but includes a large number of enemy planes that have been destroyed and surface units put out of action.

(5) This operation in the Tulagi area is significant in that it marks our first assumption of the initiative and of the offensive. All of the previous operations in the Pacific, however successful, have been essentially defensive in character.

(6) It should be understood that the operation now under way is one of the most complicated and difficult in warfare. Considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected as the price to be paid for the hard-won experience which is essential to the attainment of far-reaching results.

Threat to Australia Not Yet Removed Despite Allies' Invasion of Solomons

By Lewis B. Sebring Jr.

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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AT GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 10.—Against the background of the known and momentarily encouraging facts regarding the South Pacific situation, there must be presented a timely warning against overoptimism lest there be a disheartening shock at possible future developments.

Of the Allied offensive now being carried on against the Tulagi area of the Solomon Islands I know little more than is public, apparently, in the United States, for reports are filtering in here only slowly, and details must come from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific Fleet commander in chief, and from the Navy Department at Washington.

But, at a distance of less than 2,000 miles from the fighting zone and a similar distance from other

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Where the Marines Have Landed

Americans landed in the Tulagi area (1), as supporting bombers hit enemy bases at Rabaul (2), Gasmata (3), Salamaua (4). Patrol skirmishes took place north of Port Moresby (5)

Cross indicates southern Solomon Islands, where Americans landed

93 Shot by Germans in France In Reprisal for New 'Terrorism'

By The United Press

VICHY, Aug. 10.—The Germans have executed ninety-three persons in occupied France in reprisal for a series of "terroristic outbreaks" and have issued a warning that the "whole population will suffer" unless the outbreaks cease, it was announced in Paris tonight.

The executions were ordered by Major General Oberg, head of the S. S. (Elite Guard) troops in Paris. Those executed, said a manifesto signed by him and published tonight in the occupied French capital, were charged with "terrorist acts or being accomplices."

The manifesto said: "Despite several warnings, public order again has been troubled at several places in occupied France. Attacks have been perpetrated against German soldiers by Communists and terrorists in the pay of Britain.

"In conformity to what has been announced several times, severest measures have been taken in reprisal for each attack. Therefore, in consequence, I have had shot ninety-three terrorists charged with either commitment of terrorist acts or being accomplices. I request the French population in its own interests to aid in detection of terrorist acts with extreme vigilance. Failing this, I will be obliged to take measures whereunder the whole population will suffer."

The latest acts of sabotage, it was learned, included the setting of a fire in the Mathis auto factory at Athis, which was working on German war orders, and the throwing of bombs into a German labor recruiting office in the Paris suburbs of Argenteuil and into an anti-Communist Legion recruiting office at Compiegne. Damage was heavy in both bombings, but there were no casualties.

The number of people executed was the greatest at one time since last October, when 100 persons were put to death in reprisal for the slaying of Nazi officers at Nantes and Bordeaux.

It was announced here that a Jew named Grumber, accused of killing a French policeman during a "terrorist" attack in Paris several months ago, had been executed there on Saturday.

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Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Continued cool, light winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 51; Min., 44
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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CII No. 35,056 | Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1942 | Section One | TEN CENTS New York City and Vicinity

U.S. Lands 'Powerful Force' in French Africa On Both Atlantic and Mediterranean Coasts, Roosevelt Reveals 'Effective Second Front'

Foe Is Driven Back to Buna In New Guinea

U. S. Troops Flown From Australia Advance on Enemy's Starting Point

5,188 Japanese Dead In Solomon Battles

369 Planes Destroyed in Month; Americans Push East on Guadalcanal

By The Associated Press

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Nov. 8 (Sunday).—American combat troops are in action near Buna, vital Japanese base on the northeastern New Guinea coast, General Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

It was from Buna, in midsummer, that the Japanese began a drive along tortuous trails in the Owen Stanley Mountains which carried to within thirty-two miles of Port Moresby, Allied base on the south coast, before it was stalled. Late in September the Allies began encircling and infiltration movements which rolled the Japanese back to Oivi, fifty-five miles south of Buna, where the latest official report said the foe was making a stand against constant pressure by Australian troops, who are using encircling tactics to dislodge the defenders.

Troops Taken In by Air

"American ground troops in force, transported by air from Australia during the last month, have penetrated central and northern Papua to the vicinity of Buna," a communique issued today stated.

"The Allied forces now control all of Papua except the beachhead in the Buna-Gona area."

The surprising development came as a thrust around the eastern end of New Guinea from Milne Bay, where Japanese troops landed in July, only to be pinned against the sea and slain or forced back to their ships.

"Units from Milne Bay," today's communique said, "have now completed clearing remnants of hostile forces from the islands to the north and have occupied adjacent strategic points."

General MacArthur disclosed today that the Allies have occupied Goodenough Island, to the northeast of New Guin and ..ff Colling wood Bay, in an obvious flanking movement.

5,188 Japanese Dead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—At least 5,188 Japanese have been killed by American forces in the Solomon Islands land fighting since the United States marines' invasion of those islands began Aug. 7, the Navy announced today.

A communique said that this figure was based on "an actual count of enemy killed in action ashore" and did not include any estimates of Japanese killed within their own lines by naval bombardments and aerial bombings. No figure of American dead in the Solomons was given.

The communique also said that during October alone 369 enemy

(Continued on page 32, column 3)

TRADE WINDS

Whether the location you like is the southland is caressed by soft trade winds or soothed by the rustle of breezes through piney woods—you'll find the kind of property you want in the Southern Real Estate columns of today's Section IV. Here are some typical properties:

MARYLAND—Extensive waterfront property, Mathias house, year round, hunting. CLEWISTON, FLORIDA—On lake, new 1-room house, 2 bedrooms, furnished, $6,500.
VIRGINIA—270 acres, 200 acres pasture, old house, 2 barns, ideal for grazing.
FLORIDA—Waterfront bungalow, furnished, bath heater, garage, shrubs, terms.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Two attractive modern equipped houses, furnished, monthly, seasons, trade.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA—Waterfront home, furnished, 2 baths, Nov.-May $1,000.
MARYLAND—106 acres, waterfront, 65 acres arable timber, cottage, $6,000.
FLORIDA—25 acres, 8 acres cleared, small house, deep P. O., Sebring, $2,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Cape Cod house, bath, 3 acres, superb view, near town, $3,500.
FLORIDA—Handsome, beautifully equipped, 10-room, landscaped estate, $21,500.
VIRGINIA—Colonial home, electricity, woodshed, brickwork, moderately priced.
FLORIDA—Modern 5-room cottage, on principal lake, 300 acres, fenced, hunting.
LAKELAND, FLORIDA—3½ acres, orange and grapefruit trees, stucco home, $5,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
See Index, Section IV, Page 1

3 Campaign Medals Set for U. S. Forces

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Roosevelt by executive order today established three campaign medals—the American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific—for award to members of the land and naval forces serving outside the continental limits of the United States. Regulations precisely defining the campaign areas will be issued later by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, who will award the medals to those serving during any period between Dec. 7, 1941, and six months after termination of the war.

Russians Hold On All Fronts, Kill 1,800 Foes

Caucasus Nazis Attacked by Armored Trains; Blows at Stalingrad Repulsed

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (Sunday).—The Red Army held its ground on all fronts yesterday and killed more than 1,800 Germans in Stalingrad, the central Caucasus and the western front, a Soviet midnight communique indicated early today.

The Germans continued to attack fiercely but failed to gain on the Nalchik plains at the foot of the 18,000-foot Caucasus Mountains, where the Russians threw two armored trains into the battle yesterday, the communique said.

In Stalingrad the enemy also threw tanks and infantry against a Russian stronghold in several attacks, but the Red Army repulsed all the attacks and killed about 700 Germans. The Russians also were able to consolidate their positions in other parts of the city.

Four German blockhouses were destroyed in one factory area and another three were blown up northwest of Stalingrad.

The main battleground, however, continued to be in the central Caucasus, where the Germans were using large numbers of tanks and planes on the plateau southeast of Nalchik in an effort to push through to Ordzhonikidze, key to the Georgian military highway which leads over the lofty mountain range.

The communique said the Russians disabled sixty-six German tanks in that area alone during the day and captured two other tanks undamaged. Sixty trucks were destroyed and 400 enemy troops killed.

Activity appeared to be increasing on the western front, in the Moscow

(Continued on page 29, column 1)

Allies Pursue Axis Toward Libya Border

Rommel May Attempt to Stand at Halfaya Pass; His Loss Set at 115,000

Abandoned Italians Wait To Be Seized

U. S. Bombers Continue to Blast Supply Lines and Road Along Coast

By The United Press

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—The Imperial 8th Army hurled armored forces, motorized infantry and swarms of planes tonight at the remnants of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps—possibly only 20,000 out of an original 140,000—now trying to brace for a stand at Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass, on the Libyan frontier, 240 miles west of the Alamein battleground.

The main body of the Imperial forces was reported to be well west of Matruh, 110 miles west of Alamein, and advance striking forces were believed to be as far as 200 miles west of Alamein or close to the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, 240 miles west of Alamein.

How many men Rommel had left in the Halfaya area could not be established. Already 20,000 prisoners have been counted in British hands. Rommel's desert casualties were estimated at something like another 20,000, and 75,000 Italian troops had been left far behind the battleground, ready to surrender when the British can find time and men to round them up.

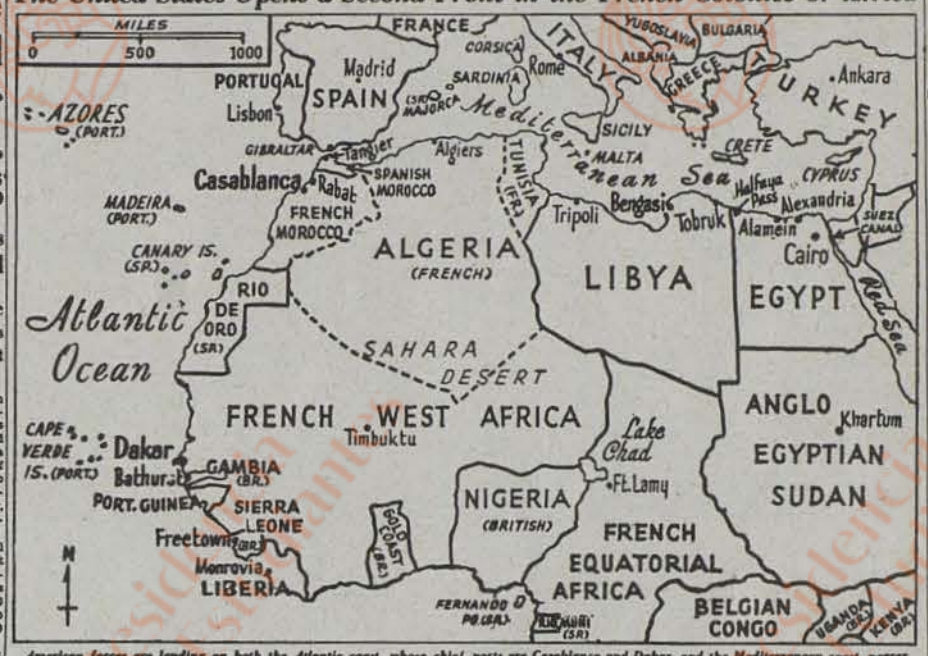
Rommel entered the desert battle with a maximum of 140,000 troops in the forward area. Unless he has been able to rush up reinforcements from the rear in large numbers, it was doubted that he had more than a division or two left to attempt another stand at Halfaya.

It appeared possible tonight that the Axis forces might not even attempt to stand at Halfaya, but instead would continue their headlong flight as deeply as possible into Libya in an effort to open up a gap between themselves and the pursuing 8th Army.

Such a maneuver, however, already may be doomed to failure. Lieutenant General Bernard L. Monigomery has ordered that every attempt be made to cut off Rommel's retreat. It was believed that he may have sent a fast-moving

(Continued on page 26, column 1)

The United States Opens a Second Front in the French Colonies of Africa



American forces are landing on both the Atlantic coast, whose chief ports are Casablanca and Dakar, and the Mediterranean coast, nearer to the British Egyptian offensive. In Egypt, Axis forces fleeing to the westward are trying to prepare for a stand at Halfaya Pass

U-Boat Basins At Brest Hit in Fortress Raid

U. S. Planes Blast Docks; R.A.F. Harries Nazi Bases, Pounds Genoa Heavily

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 7.—American heavy bombers smashed at the important German submarine base at Brest, France, in a daylight attack today, and reports from France and Switzerland indicated the Royal Air Force had its big bombers out tonight for an attack on northern Italy.

The raid on Brest was made by Flying Fortresses and Liberator planes accompanied by R. A. F. fighters. A communique said bombs were seen striking the target—the docks and submarine pens at Brest. All the bombers returned safely

(Continued on page 34, column 3)

Roosevelt's Announcement

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The text of President Roosevelt's announcement on the opening of the African front follows:

In order to forestall an invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy, which if successful, would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa, a powerful American force equipped with adequate weapons of modern warfare and under American command is today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of the French colonies in Africa.

The landing of this American army is being assisted by the British Navy and air forces and it will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army.

This combined Allied force, under American command, in conjunction with the British campaign in Egypt, is designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis armies of any part of northern or western Africa, and to deny the aggressor nations a starting point from which to launch an attack against the Atlantic Coast of the Americas.

In addition, it provides an effective second-front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia.

The French government and the French people have been informed of the purpose of this expedition, and have been assured that the Allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with the friendly French authorities in Africa.

The government of France and the people of France and the French possessions have been requested to co-operate with and assist the American expedition in its effort to repel the German and Italian international criminals and by so doing to liberate France and the French Empire from the Axis yoke.

This expedition will develop into a major effort by the Allied Nations and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step to the liberation and restoration of France.

James F. Byrnes Will Speak At 11th Herald Tribune Forum

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, has been added to the list of speakers at the eleventh Forum on Current Problems to be held by the New York Herald Tribune on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 16 and 17, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The former Supreme Court justice, who was named to his present post on Oct. 3 and given wide policy-making powers to control the cost of living in all its phases, will deliver the opening address at the second session Monday night, keynoting the topic "Economic Foundations for World Order."

Other speakers in addition to those previously announced include Charles Boyer, French-born film actor; Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, chief of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron; the Begum Shah Nawaz, only woman member of India's National Defense Advisory Council; Lieutenant Commander Robert B. Kelly, U. S. N., one of the four torpedo-boat officers whose experiences in the Philippines are recounted in the best-seller "They Were Expendable," and Dr. Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law, Columbia University.

The Forum will be divided into two sessions each day and will have as its general theme "Our Fight for Survival in a Free World." Professor Jessup will speak Monday afternoon at the first session, which will be devoted to "Insuring World Order During the Armistice."

The third session Tuesday afternoon which will have as its theme "Human Gains for the Next Generation" will hear Mrs. Love, who will speak on "Women in Aviation."

Mr. Boyer, the Begum, Commander Kelly and others will appear at the fourth and final session Tuesday night which will be addressed by President Roosevelt. The general topic will be "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World."

Mr. Boyer, who recently became an American citizen, will speak for Free France. The Begum, who is Parliamentary Secretary for Education and Public Health in the Punjab, will have as her subject "India Fights." Commander Kelly will be among a group of fighting men addressing the closing session as representatives of some of the United Nations.

Roosevelt Tells French People: Let Us Rout Foe

Speech in French, on Air as Troops Land, Says Aim Is Restoration of Liberty

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—At the same time with the announcement here tonight that American troops had landed in French Africa, a recording of an address by President Roosevelt to the French people was broadcast by short wave from stations in the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke in French. A translation into English of the complete text of his address follows:

"My friends, who suffer day and night under the crushing yoke of the Nazis, I speak to you as one who was with your army and navy in France in 1918.

"I have held all my life the deepest friendship for the French people—for the entire French people. I retain and cherish the friendship of hundreds of French people in France and outside of France. I know your farms, your villages and your cities. I know your soldiers, professors and workmen. I know what a precious heritage of the French people are your homes, your culture and the principles of democracy in France. I salute again and reiterate my faith in liberty, equality and fraternity. No two nations exist which are more united by historic and mutually friendly ties than the people of France and the United States.

"Americans, with the assistance of the United Nations, are striving for their own safe future as well as the restoration of the ideals, the liberties and the democracy of all those who have lived under the Tricolor.

"We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self-government, your rights to religious freedom and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security.

"We come among you solely to defeat and rout your enemies. Have faith in our words. We do not want to cause you any harm.

"We assure you that once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you we shall quit your territory at once.

"I am appealing to your realism, to your self-interest and national ideas.

"Do not obstruct. I beg of you, this great purpose.

"Help us where you are able, my friends, and we shall see again the glorious day when liberty and peace shall reign again on earth.

"Vive la France Eternelle!"

Eisenhower In Command Of Expedition

British Help in Landing, Will Assist Americans With Many Divisions

Hundreds of Ships Arrive on Schedule

Rangers Swarm Ashore Off Berges; Roosevelt Says Move Aids Russia

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Powerful American expeditionary forces are landing on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of the French colonies in Africa, in the first big-scale offensive of the war under the Star-Spangled Banner.

An electrifying announcement of the action, obviously aimed at winning complete domination of Africa and reopening the Mediterranean Sea for the United Nations in conjunction with the victorious British drive westward from Egypt, was made in an announcement tonight by President Roosevelt and a communique from the War Department.

The White House statement said the purpose of the move was twofold:

1. To forestall an Axis invasion there which "would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa."

2. To provide "an effective second front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia."

Landing Points Not Disclosed

Thus the Axis had an emphatic answer to its attempts to "fish for information" by broadcasting accounts of heavy Allied troop convoys escorted by warships mustering at Gibraltar in recent days.

The troops landed in Africa, with the aid of British naval and air forces, apparently were some of those concentrated in the British Isles for some time, itching for action as they went through the final stages of their battle training, for they were commanded by Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief in the European theater, whose headquarters had been in Great Britain.

The White House and the War Department did not disclose specifically at what points the troops were pouring ashore, but the French colonies in North Africa, from west to east, are: Morocco, which has both an Atlantic and a Mediterranean shore, and Algeria and Tunisia, on the Mediterranean.

Landings also presumably were being made in the French West African colonies, including Senegal, whose capital, Dakar, is only 1,870 miles across the South Atlantic from the bulge of Brazil.

Reinforcements by British

The announcement gave no details of the composition of the troops and their equipment, for obvious military reasons, but said they were equipped with "adequate weapons of warfare" and that they would, "in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army."

There was no doubt that the expeditions were made in heavy force with tanks, artillery and all the accountrements of modern warfare for this new and promising phase of the conflict. The offensive far surpassed in weight the American invasion of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific, undertaken just three months ago this day.

Announcement of the landings was timed to coincide with the actual debarkation of the troops on their destinations at 9 p. m., Eastern time (3 a. m. Sunday, West African time), and was made only after a reassuring message from Mr. Roosevelt's own lips, in French, had been broadcast to the French people, asking for their aid to rout their own enemies.

Stephen Early, White House secretary, called newspaper men to a special press conference to make the formal announcement. He said it was issued in the name of President Roosevelt, with simultaneous communiques coming from the War Department and London.

"This combined Allied force," the

(Continued on page 28, column 1)

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Tass article says Russians will never yield the Caucasus. Page 29
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IV Real Estate, Classified Advertising.
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Section III—Sports

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Navy's first-period touchdown upsets Penn, 7—0, before 74,000.
Louisiana State's fourth-quarter surge beats Fordham, 26—13.
Colgate defeats Columbia, 35—26, in free-scoring game at Baker Field.
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Good Morning wins Florence Nightingale Purse at Belmont.
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The Bridge Deck, Florence Osborn.

Section IV—Real Estate, Marine

Nation laying construction backlog for a record post-war boom.
Harold Treanor says rent control for the city is on the way.

Section V—Society, Resorts

Society committees formed to aid United China Relief benefit.
Piccadilly Arcade again will aid homeless families in Britain.

Section VI—Drama, Music, Art

Stage and Screen, Howard Barnes.
Playbill, by Otis L. Guernsey Jr.
Art, by Royal Cortissoz.
Music, by Virgil Thomson.
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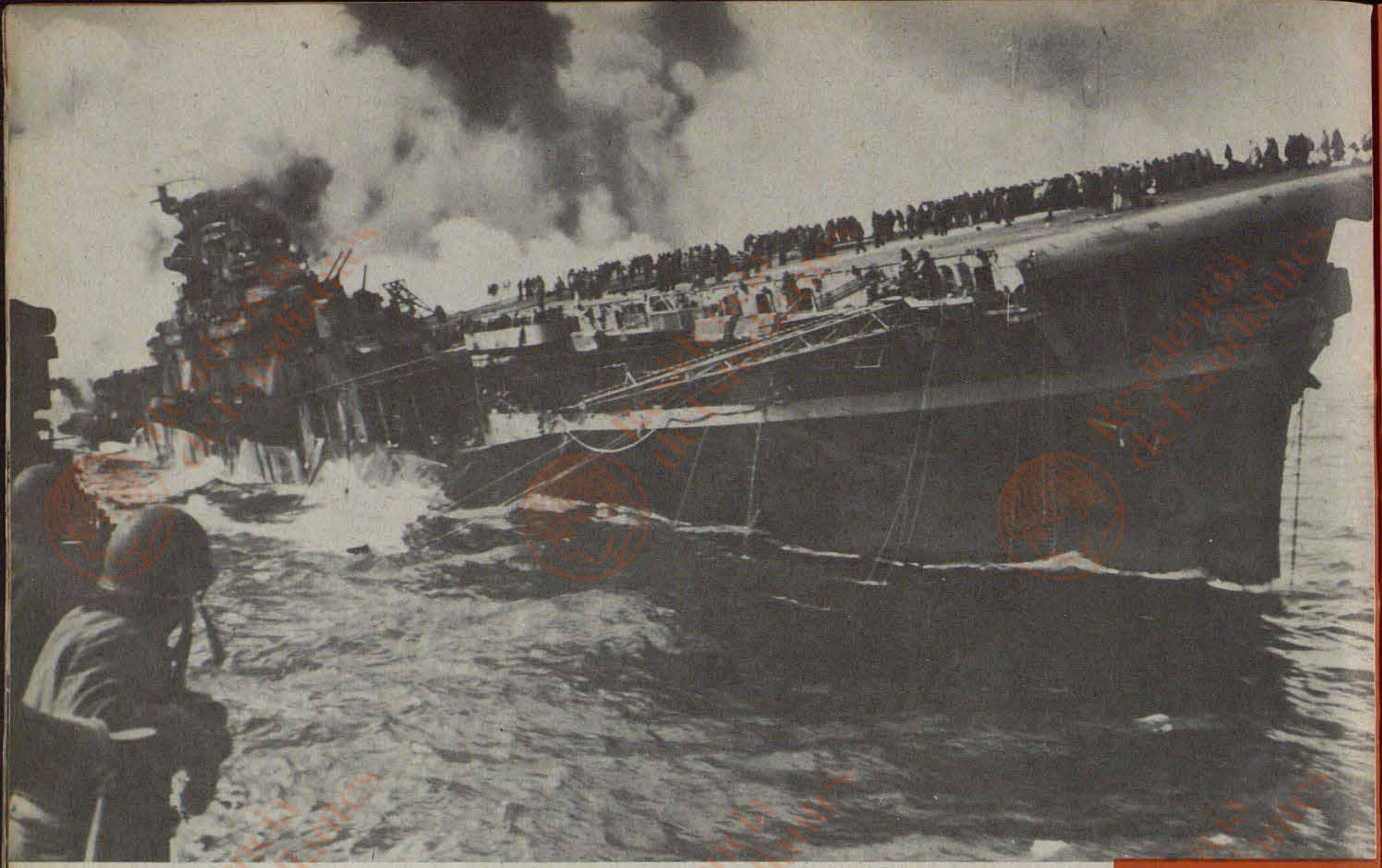
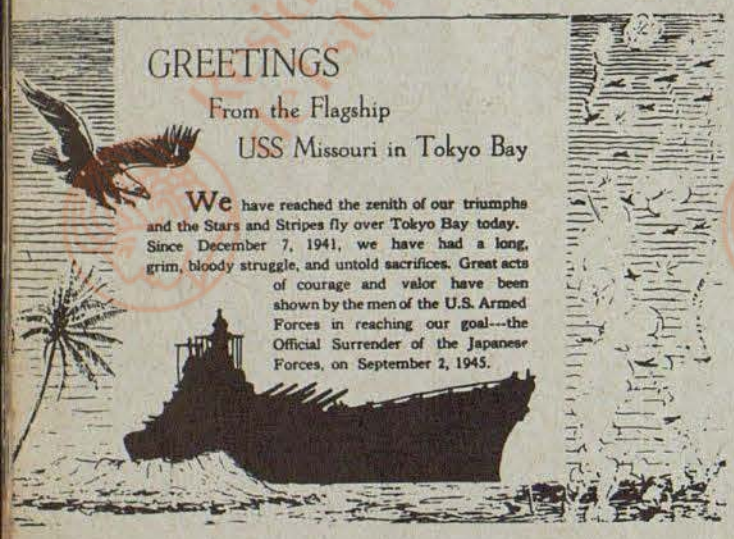
Section VIII—Books

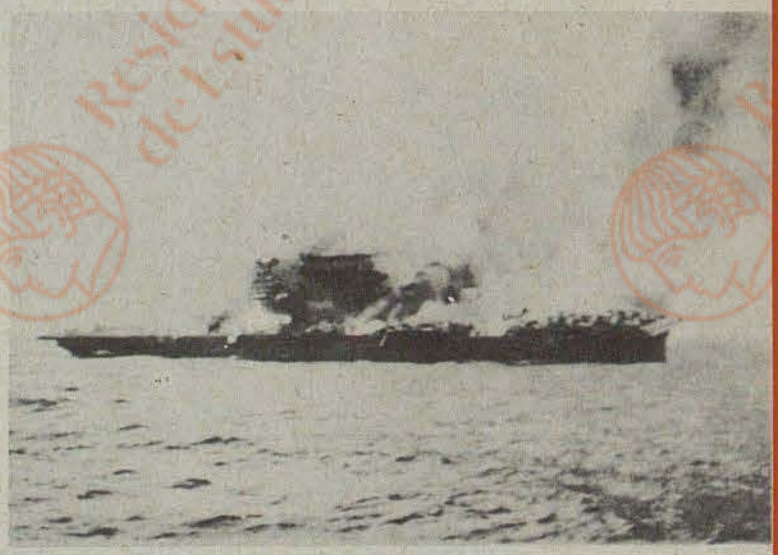
"The Flying Tigers," by Russell Whelan, and "I Flew for China," by Captain Royal Leonard.
"Green Fire," by Peter W. Rainier; reviewed by Margaret Hubbard.

Section IX—This Week

"After Victory—What" an article by Louis Adamic.
"Sweet Land," a short story by Leslie Gordon Barnard.







CARRIER FRANKLIN: Bombed, ignited and then rescued. Japanese bombs struck the carrier March 19, 1945, causing one of the most appalling losses of American lives in our naval history. The cruiser Santa Fe shown standing-by in rescues. Official U.S. Navy

AIRCRAFT CARRIER LEXINGTON stricken by the Japs, burns away in the last stages of her destruction in the battle of the Coral Sea. Official U.S. Navy

JAPANESE NIGHTMARE: The U.S.S. Missouri, one of our Navy's mighty IOWA-Class battleships, is shown as the 16-inch guns on her two forward turrets fire in salvo. Official U.S. Navy

THE WEATHER
Today: Continued warm; fresh winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 57; Min., 34
Detailed Report on Page 27

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CII No. 35,065 | Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1942 | THREE CENTS in New York City

U.S. Crushes Japanese Armada in Solomons; Enemy Loses One Battleship, Five Cruisers, Five Destroyers, 12 Transports, 22,500 Men

Herald Tribune Forum Views Post-War Freedom

Willkie Denounces 'Long Appeasement of Vichy' by State Department

Byrnes Tells Nation It Faces Sacrifices

Cripps Predicts World Co-operation After War, Perhaps by Federation

A panorama of many aspects of the post-war world, with its immediate problems of food and economic reconstruction, and the more difficult task of building an international order incapable of degenerating again into global warfare, was provided by twenty speakers who addressed the opening sessions of the eleventh Forum on Current Problems, held under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune, yesterday afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The sessions will continue today.

This Forum, held under the shadows of war but electric with the certainty of the ultimate victory of the United Nations, brought together 5,000 delegates and guests from thirty-nine states, representing many national, state and community organizations, and schools and colleges. Most of the speeches were carried by radio to millions of listeners in this country, and by short wave to many more in foreign lands.

Roosevelt to Speak Tonight

President Roosevelt, speaking from the White House at 10:30 tonight on all major networks, will deliver the closing address to the Forum audience, in a program dedicated to the fighting Allies and their ultimate goals, under the title "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World." The heads of two of these nations, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, will contribute to this session in addition to spokesmen of the other free peoples cooperating to down the dictators.

Specialists in such separate yet closely related fields as economics, production, aviation, statesmanship, agriculture, science and the psychology of enemy nations spoke at the afternoon and evening sessions yesterday. Among this galaxy of experts were included such outstanding celebrities as Wendell L. Willkie, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, who spoke by radio from England; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization; Juan T. Trippe and Major Alexander D. Seversky, shining lights in aviation, and Henry J. Kaiser, production miracle man.

Cripps Sees Collaboration

Sir Stafford foresaw the energetic collaboration of the United Nations to insure lasting peace and freedom, perhaps by a federation of nations, after the war. Mr. Byrnes challenged American civilians to prepare to endure sacrifices in order that this nation's fighting men may the sooner sweep to victory.

Mr. Willkie, who brought last night's session to a close, demanded for all people the right to criticize the conduct of the war.

"Shall we be quiet, for instance," Mr. Willkie asked, "when we see our State Department's long appeasement of Vichy? I tell you that we cannot fight in silence, whatever our experts say. Because if we fight in

(Continued on page 20, column 1)

Discussing 'Men and Management'

Herald Tribune—Acme

William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Director, addressing the opening session of the Herald Tribune Forum

McNutt Admits 'Pirating' of Men By Competing Federal Bureaus

By Nicholas P. Gregory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, agreed today with the assertion by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, that the Federal government, in its swelling lists of civil service and other bureau employment, is hoarding man power in some instances, but he told a press conference that efforts to eliminate such abuses are meeting with some success.

As an example of hoarding or "pirating" of man power, Mr. McNutt revealed that the United States Employment Service and the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Administration, two agencies under Mr. McNutt's Federal Security Agency, have lost employees to other government departments.

Senator Byrd charged yesterday that the Federal government is guilty of hoarding man power, asserting that by Jan. 1 the Federal, state and local governments will be using about 5,500,000 employees, and calling for at least a one-third cut in these civilian rolls. His joint Congressional committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures will begin hearings soon to bring the "whole truth" of this situation to the public's attention.

As to whether he thinks national service legislation to draft labor is necessary, Mr. McNutt declined to commit himself today, asserting that he now believes this is up to Congress and President Roosevelt to decide.

On this score, Dan Tobin, president of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union, told the Education and Labor subcommittee, however, that greater centralization of governmental authority is a better solution to the man-power problem than any labor-draft legislation.

"I do not like the word 'compulsion,'" Mr. Tobin said. "I do not like its meaning. It is not in line with

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American casualties set at 48,956 before African campaign. Page 8
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U.S. Speeding Motor Troops Into Tunisia

New Forces Join British, Clash With Axis in First Stages of Crucial Battle

French Garrisons Bar Road to Nazis

Royal Navy Holds Control of West Mediterranean; Rommel Is at Agheila

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 16.—American motorized troops were disclosed officially tonight to have reinforced the British 1st Army, which is pouring into Tunisia, and, evidently, already were fighting against German and Italian troops in the first stages of the decisive battle for North Africa. An Allied headquarters communique disclosed the reinforcement, perhaps involving American armored formations.

It said also that in the east and center of the front involving Tunisia small French military units had begun to co-operate with Allied task forces. The communique mentioned specifically a French force which had joined American troops at Oran, Algeria. Unofficial reports have said anti-Axis French soldiers in Tunisia clashed with German troops there yesterday.

Giving the lie to extravagant Axis reports of damage to the Allied battle, supply and transport fleets in the continuing operation, the communique said: "The Royal Navy maintains control of the western Mediterranean and its approaches. This naval force has sustained losses, but these have been small in proportion to the size of the operations, and casualties on the whole have been light." It was announced that the officer and crew of a U-boat sunk off the North African coast had been taken prisoner.

Sharp Fighting Starts

Axis reports indicated sharp fighting already had started inside Tunisia. The German and Italian high commands, in simultaneous communiques, announced today that Axis forces had "landed in Tunisia with the approval of French civilian and military authorities."

A few hours later the German radio reported that these enemy forces were engaged in "counteraction" against American forces "at one point which is strategically and tactically important."

Morocco radio reports told of fighting between German and Allied troops at Bizerte, valuable Tunisian port, but a spokesman at Allied headquarters said the reports were premature.

The Algiers radio, in the first specific report of fighting between anti-Axis Frenchmen and German troops, said a column of Nazi motorcyclists and armored vehicles had been forced to retreat on the road from Tunis to Djedeida Sunday when

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Where an American Fleet Has Beaten a Japanese Armada

A Japanese naval force nearing Guadalcanal Island (1) suffered heavy losses Nov. 13 after it had been detected forming earlier near New Britain (2) by U. S. planes. In addition to Japanese warships lost, eight of twelve transports heading for Guadalcanal from Bougainville (3) were sunk Nov. 14. The following day four enemy transports were found beached at Tassafaronga (on inset map)

Fighting French Disown Darlan, 'No. 2 Traitor'

Say They'll Accept No Deal Which Would Put Vichy in Saddle in North Africa

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Allied campaign in North Africa became fraught with political complexities tonight as the Fighting French balked at the negotiations with Admiral Jean Darlan, whom one of their spokesmen called the "No. 2 traitor of France." Darlan, former Vichy defense chief, apparently has emerged, in negotiations with American military authorities, as the ranking French leader cooperating with the Allies in North Africa.

A statement issued by General Charles de Gaulle's headquarters at London after he had conferred with Prime Minister Churchill, said the Fighting French were "taking no part whatsoever in, and assuming no responsibility for, negotiations in progress in North Africa with representatives of Vichy."

"Should the negotiations result in arrangements which would in effect confirm the Vichy regime in North Africa, such decisions could obviously not be accepted by Fighting France," the statement said. "The union of all French territories overseas in the struggle for liberation should be achieved in conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people."

A spokesman went on to explain that the Fighting French were not trying to "throw a monkey wrench into the negotiations, or to spoil any subtle plan the Americans may

(Continued on page 10, column 4)

U.S. Navy's Report on Victory

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Navy Department communique No. 194, describing the most recent naval battle in the Solomon Islands area, follows:

SOUTH PACIFIC (all dates east longitude):

1. The following resume of the recent events in the Solomon Islands area is based upon preliminary reports from the battle area and is necessarily incomplete.

2. Air reconnaissance during the early days of this month revealed a heavy concentration of Japanese transports, cargo ships and combatant units of the enemy fleet in the New Britain-northwestern Solomon region. An attempt by the enemy to recapture our positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the southeastern Solomons was indicated, and on Nov. 10 it became evident that the expedition was being launched in force.

3. Japanese naval forces approached the southeastern Solomons from the north as other detachments, including many transports, moved southeastward toward Guadalcanal from Rabaul and Buin, where expeditionary forces had been assembling.

4. General MacArthur's aircraft were of great assistance to our naval forces, both before and during the naval actions. Army bombers made repeated successful attacks on the units of the Japanese invasion fleet at Rabaul and at Buin. (These attacks were announced by United Nations headquarters in Australia.)

5. The spearhead of the Japanese attack was a force composed of two battleships of the Kongo class and a number of other vessels believed to have been two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers and about ten destroyers. This unit reached the Guadalcanal area shortly after midnight on the morning of Nov. 13, intending to bombard our shore positions prior to a large-scale landing from a large group of transports which had been observed in the Buin-Shortland area. This Japanese bombardment force was formed in three groups. As they approached the bombardment area they were engaged by units of our fleet, and the bombardment area was fought at close range. It was during this engagement that Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, U. S. N., was killed in action. During this furious night engagement the Japanese seemed confused, and during the latter part of the battle two of the three groups were firing at each other. Shortly thereafter the Japanese groups were firing at each other. Shortly thereafter the enemy fire ceased and the Japanese withdrew from the battle and retired to the northward.

6. During the day of Nov. 13 United States aircraft made continuous attacks on damaged Japanese ships which remained in the area. During the late afternoon a large formation of at least twelve enemy transports, under heavy naval escort, headed toward Guadalcanal from the Bougainville area. As a preliminary to the proposed landing an enemy surface force bombarded our positions at Guadalcanal shortly after midnight on the morning of Nov. 14. Later in the morning, as the transport group drew near to Guadalcanal, it was struck heavily by our air forces and at least eight of the transports were sunk. The remaining transports continued toward Guadalcanal.

7. During the night of Nov. 14-15 United States naval surface forces again engaged Japanese surface units in the Guadalcanal area. Details of this engagement have not yet been received.

8. On the morning of Nov. 15 four enemy cargo transports were found beached at Tassafaronga, about seven and one-half miles west of our positions on Guadalcanal. These transports were attacked by air, artillery and naval gunfire and were destroyed.

9. On the morning of Nov. 15 our patrol aircraft reported the Japanese forces withdrawing to the northward, and no reports of any further action have been received.

10. During the engagements described above the Japanese suffered the following losses and damage:

(a) One battleship sunk.
(b) Three heavy cruisers sunk.
(c) Two light cruisers sunk.
(d) Five destroyers sunk.
(e) Eight transports sunk.
(f) One battleship damaged.
(g) Six destroyers damaged.
(h) Four cargo transports destroyed.

11. Two light cruisers and six destroyers are the only United States naval vessels reported sunk in the actions, which were fought on Nov. 13, 14 and 15. The next of kin of casualties will be notified by telegram immediately upon receipt of information.

Nimitz Reports on Victory

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 16 (AP).—A communique issued here today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, follows:

United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas communique No. 10:

By far the strongest Japanese attempt to date to recapture Guadalcanal has been completely frustrated by the aggressive action of Vice-Admiral W. F. Halsey and his forces in the South Pacific area. The enemy transport force was almost annihilated, so that little if any

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

MacArthur in the Field Leading Allied Drive to Capture Buna

By The United Press

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Nov. 17 (Tuesday).—General Douglas MacArthur and his air and ground force commanders have gone into the new Guinea jungles to lead American and Australian troops who are advancing rapidly from two directions on the Japanese coastal base of Buna and driving the enemy into a narrowing trap, it was announced today.

In a fighting zone for the first time since he was with his American and Filipino troops in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor last winter, General MacArthur was accompanied by Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, American commander of the Allied air forces in MacArthur's southwestern Pacific command, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian chief of the ground forces.

"It can now be revealed that the commander in chief of the southwest Pacific area, MacArthur, with an advanced echelon of his headquarters and the commanders of the Allied land forces and Allied air forces (Blamey and Kenney), personally is conducting the campaign from the field in Papua," an announcement said. Papua is the eastern part of New Guinea.

It was announced also that Allied planes attacked the Japanese yesterday in the northern Solomons, damaging a destroyer-and a transport. The attack was made on the Buin-Faisi naval anchorage, 360 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Japanese Units Retreating

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Nov. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—An American ground task force advanced through the rain-soaked jungles of northeastern New Guinea today to a point where bombs dropped by American airmen on the Japanese base at Buna could be heard exploding.

"The Americans, now awaiting the signal for the final assault on Buna, are hard and fit after long days on the jungle trail."

Nimitz Calls 3-Day Battle Major Victory

U. S. Fleet Runs Gantlet Voluntarily, Knocks Out Foe in Slugging Match

Japanese Confused, Fire on Each Other

Americans Lose 2 Light Cruisers, 6 Destroyers; Adm. Callaghan Killed

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—America's warships have scored a magnificent victory over the Japanese in the greatest battle yet fought between surface vessels during the war in the Pacific—a battle in which American cruisers once raced through the night into the midst of a Japanese armada and gunned enemy ships on both sides at almost point-blank range.

That extremely daring maneuver of the American ships threw the enemy into such confusion, the Navy Department disclosed tonight in releasing the first full story of the battle, that for a time two of the three groups of the Japanese Fleet were "firing at each other."

When the three days of furious fighting were over the latest and strongest of the many Japanese attempts to recapture Guadalcanal had been smashed and the enemy had lost eleven warships sunk, eight transports sunk, seven warships damaged and four transports destroyed after having been beached.

U. S. Gunners Sank Warships

Gunners aboard the American surface ships accounted for all the Japanese warships, the Navy revealed. However, American air power played its role, aerial bombs sinking the eight transports that went to the bottom. A triple combination of planes, land artillery and naval gunfire was used to destroy the four beached transports.

The only American vessels reported sunk in the actions were two light cruisers and six destroyers. There was no mention of other American ships having been hurt, in addition to the cruiser San Francisco and the destroyer Buchanan, which were listed as damaged in a communique issued last Friday.

At a rough but conservative estimate, based on the known factors of Japanese ship capacity, the enemy had 30,000 men on the nineteen ships that were sunk, and in the light of past experience it is unlikely that their escort vessels were able to save more than 25 per cent, or 7,500. That would indicate the elimination of 22,500 Japanese.

Toll May Be Even Greater

The toll may have been even greater. Some 12,000 more were on the four transports that were destroyed after having been beached, and 2,600 more were on the seven warships damaged. Many of the men aboard these destroyed and damaged ships may have met death.

The Navy's jubilance over the victory was tempered by the fact that an unstated number of Americans gave their lives, among them Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, former naval aide to President Roosevelt, who was killed in the early morning of Nov. 13. Guadalcanal time, during the most viciously fought phase of the battle.

What they and their living comrades accomplished is best shown by the following table giving the Japanese ship losses and the estimated number of men on each ship:

SUNK

One battleship of the Kongo class; 1,400 men.
Three heavy cruisers; 800 on each, or 2,400 in all.
Two light cruisers; 600 on each, or 1,200 together.
Five destroyers; 200 on each, or 1,000 in all.
Eight transports; 3,000 on each, or 24,000 in all.

DAMAGED

One battleship, presumably of the Kongo class; 1,400 men.
Six destroyers; 200 on each, or 1,200 in all.

BEACHED, THEN DESTROYED

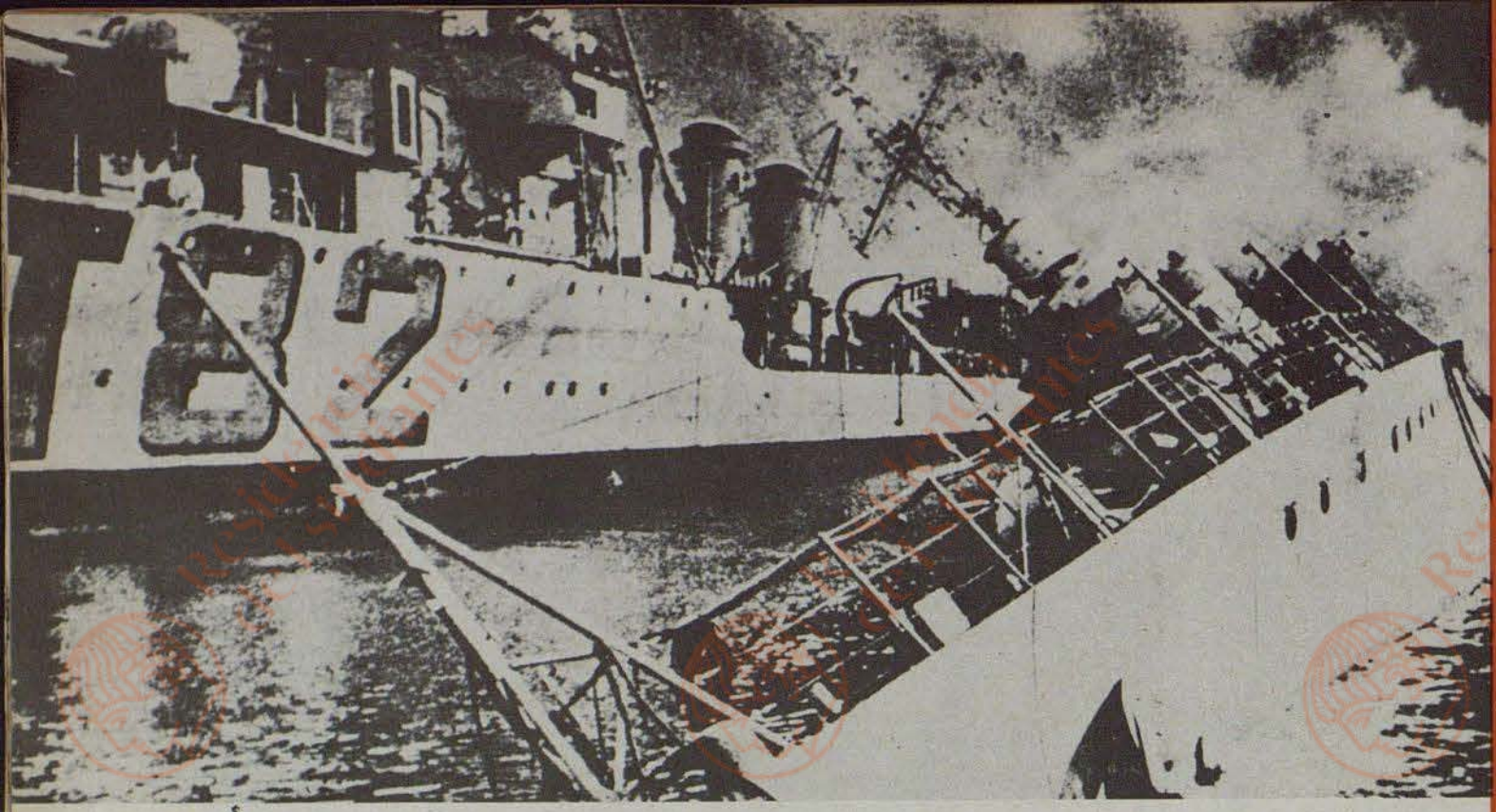
Four cargo transports; 3,000 men on each, or 12,000 in all.

The tremendous blow inflicted on

Jobs in Technical Field

Gleaned from today's HELP WANTED COLUMNS

Structural designers, Cuba.....$95
Prod'n. gas & drum exp., all types.....Open
Factory supt., parts production.....Open
Chemist, organic or pharmaceut'l, to $5000
Prod. control, indust'l mfg. exper.....$5000
Chem. engr., engr. org. synthesis.....$7000
Civil draftsm., roads, grading, etc...$75-$90
Timekeepers (3), exper'd construction...$75
Expediters, machinery, tools.....$4000 up
Testers, aero engines, tech. grads.....Open
Progress engr., estim., constn., overseas $12,
Radio production supervisor(ess).....$4400
Prodn. engr., mach. shop bkgrd.$5,-$10,000
E. E.'s, transmitter experience.....$5000 up
Industrial engineers (several).....$12,000
Expediter, mechan'l plant equipmt. $60-$70
Motion study (3), Bridgeport, Elizabeth...$5000
Physicists, electronics research.....$3900 up
Material checkers (2), construction.....$50
Plant supt., heavy exp., upper N. Y.....Open
Tool engineer, clothes and gears.....$140



HARBOR AT CASABLANCA had to be cleared of the battered Ile d'Ovessant, sunk in the initial attack on Casablanca. Acme

FREE FRENCH bring destroyer to British Navy. Acme

JEAN BART, Casablanca cripple: French battleship blasted by U. S. S. Massachusetts during the invasion of French Morocco. Acme

BURNING FRENCH CRUISERS AT TOULON: R.A.F. Views show the Strasbourg next to two French cruisers which were scuttled at Toulon. Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Much colder in the morning, with slowly rising temperature. Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 51, Min. 37
Detailed Report on Page 24

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CII No. 35,076 | Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune Inc. | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1942 | THREE CENTS in New York City

French Scuttle Fleet at Toulon to Foil Nazi Seizure, Report 60 Warships Sunk and Arsenals Blown Up; Allies Launch All-Out Tunisia Drive; Reds Advance

War-Powers Bill Appears Dead for 1942

Congress Unlikely to Vote This Session on Adding to Roosevelt Authority

Doughton Cites Job Faced by Committee

Barkley Agrees to Avoid Controversy in Senate; Quorum Problem Cited

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Speedy enactment of the Administration's third war-powers bill to authorize President Roosevelt to suspend all or any part of existing tariff, immigration or espionage laws was virtually foreclosed today, after the Democratic leaders in both houses took stock on their chances of whipping through any controversial legislation before the curtain is rung down on the Seventy-seventh Congress on Jan. 3.

Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which has been wrestling with the bill for ten days, said: "Of course the Ways and Means Committee is anxious to do its duty, but it is going to take our committee some time to get out a bill, if it ever does that will be satisfactory to the Administration and to Congress."

Mr. Doughton made his statement after Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic floor leader, had agreed, in a harmony meeting with members of the steering committee, that no controversial legislation not already passed by the House would be called up in the Senate during the rest of this Congress session.

Barkley Sees Quorum Barrier

Senator Barkley also said that certainly nothing would be done in the Senate after Dec. 15, thus passing the buck on the war-powers legislation to the House. While Representative Doughton will confer again tomorrow with Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader Barkley, Mr. Rayburn acknowledged today that "it would be pretty difficult to pass any legislation" between now and Jan. 3 in view of a probable lack of quorum. Senator Barkley's announcement is certain to be taken as a tip by many Senators to go home.

Meanwhile, Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, Democratic floor leader of the House, stepped forward with a suggestion that the Ways and Means Committee might work out a "simple resolution" giving the President the power requested until March 1 or April 1, and let the new Congress work out a detailed bill.

Pleads for Action Now

Speaking in the House, in an effort to impress upon members the importance of such powers to meet the unexpected requirements of the war, Mr. McCormack said:

"There is an emergency here. Something might happen any minute. The President has been able to take care of the situation up to date, but something might arise and he might not be able to take care of it."

"Could the gentleman anticipate some of these things for some of us who do not know quite so much about it?" interposed Representative

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

$9,500 All-Cash Sale

RIDGEWOOD Vicinity—White Colonial, almost new large living room, ultramodern kitchen, powder room, 1st floor, tile bath and shower; many closets; large attached heated garage; minutes everything; rest of block; now $9,500. Cash $3,000. Mortgage W. Martin, 399 Godwin av., Ridgewood RI 6-1130.

Herald Tribune readers find the Homes they've always wanted through the Classified Real Estate Pages of the Herald Tribune. Last week a Herald Tribune family found a White Colonial which was just what they wanted, and paid all cash for it. Marguerite W. Martin, of Ridgewood, N. J., says—"I sold the house through the Herald Tribune to people who had looked at hundreds of houses, and said this one was just what they wanted. They paid all cash for it."

See the scores of Properties featured in today's Classified Page and Tomorrow's Classified Section IV.

Mme. Chiang Is in U. S. For Medical Treatment

Enters Hospital to Have Old War Injury Treated; Will Visit White House

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, the driving force and dynamic personality behind the war work of China's women, has arrived in the United States, the White House revealed tonight, and has entered a hospital for medical treatment necessitated by the after-effects of an injury suffered when her automobile overturned five years ago while racing through Japanese gunfire.

When Mme. Chiang's course of treatment has been completed, the official announcement said, she will be a guest of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

The text of the announcement follows:

"It was announced at the White House late this afternoon that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has arrived in the United States. She has entered a hospital for medical treatment necessitated by the after-effects of a serious injury sustained five years ago.

"During the critical period when the Chinese armies were braced against the full force of the Japanese attack in the Shanghai area she was visiting the front. While her car was being driven at a high speed through a sector which was under heavy Japanese fire a tire blew out. The car turned over and

(Continued on page 7, column 4)

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

New Cut of 10% In Fuel Oil for East Proposed

O.P.A. Urges Lower Ration; Ickes Expects Supply Will Be 75% of Normal

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A cut of 10 per cent in fuel-oil rations for home heating in the East was proposed for study by the Office of Price Administration today a few hours after Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, informed the Senate committee investigating the war effort that he thinks the East will be able to obtain 75 per cent of its normal demands for home-heating oils "unless luck turns on us."

An O. P. A. spokesman said no decision was made on the O. P. A. proposal, which, if approved, probably would take effect Monday and would result in reducing the 65-degree average temperature calculated for homes under the present ration of 66 2-3 per cent of last year's supply. The proposed cut was placed before a meeting of officials of the O. P. A., the War Production Board and Mr. Ickes's office. Opposition was reported to have developed in the W. P. B. and the petroleum office.

Some slash in home fuel-oil rations is regarded as inevitable to release petroleum for shipment to

(Continued on page 24, column 3)

U. S. Will Use 200 Colleges to School Troops

Plan for Technical Study by 250,000 Is Revealed at Educators' Meeting

A plan for the large-scale conversion of American colleges and universities into training bases for the armed forces is now being prepared in Washington and will be announced in detail within two weeks, Lieutenant Colonel Harley B. West, of the War Department General Staff, disclosed yesterday at a meeting of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Hotel New Yorker.

Colonel West would not say how many institutions would be used or how many service men would be trained in them, but educators said they had been informed unofficially that the government had considered using 200 institutions to train about 250,000 men.

In a guardedly worded outline of the plan, Colonel West said that the students would be selected from "young men in the Army who have demonstrated the aptitude to receive such higher education" and that they would live under Army discipline and receive regular Army pay while in training.

Emphasis in instruction, he said,

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Allied Forces Moving Upon Tunisia Ports

Patrol Activity Is Over; British, U. S., French Armies Set at 150,000

40 Enemy Planes Blasted on Ground

11 More Downed; Allies Reported Trying to Cut Tunis-Bizerte Railway

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lieutenant General Kenneth A. N. Anderson's powerful British 1st Army, with which American mobile units are serving, has launched an offensive against Axis forces in northern Tunisia, the Algiers radio declared tonight.

"The period of patrol activity finished, the 1st Army has left its defense positions for the big offensive," the broadcast said, apparently heralding an all-out assault on an estimated 20,000 Axis troops dug in on a formidable defense line outside the cities of Bizerte and Tunis.

[A United Press dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa quoted a dispatch received there as saying that Allied forces had captured Tebourba, a town fifteen miles west of Tunis.]

May Have 150,000 Men

It was calculated that the heavily armored Allied force that has rolled eastward from Algiers to corner its enemy at the tip of Tunisia might have upward of 150,000 British, American and French troops to throw into the battle. The Allied army was rich in field guns and tanks and was protected from the air by American and British bombers and crack fighting planes.

In warming up for the attack Allied planes and an armored column were reported, in a War Department communique first issued at Washington, to have destroyed forty enemy planes yesterday at an advanced airfield, while eleven other Axis aircraft were said to have been shot down in combat, with the loss of only two Allied planes, both of whose pilots were saved.

Allied bombers, the communique said, continued to pound enemy communications in the Tunisian defense triangle, while both fighter and bomber patrols attacked Axis reconnaissance units.

That the main Allied assault to drive the Axis from North Africa would not be long in coming was indicated earlier when the Berlin radio reported that fighting was in progress for the railroad junction of Mateur, twenty-five miles south of Bizerte. The Allied drive appeared to be aimed at snapping the only rail connection between Bizerte and Tunis and isolating the German-Italian garrisons in the two cities so that they might be destroyed separately.

French Race Eastward

An Allied communique, issued at North African headquarters, announced earlier that troops of Anderson's force had captured Mejez el Bab, thirty miles southwest of Tunis, after stiff resistance, and was "advancing successfully."

The Morocco radio reported that French forces under General Henri

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Translucent Sulfa Bandages Bar Infection in War Wounds

By The Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Development of a tough, translucent film of medicated cellulose which can effectively shut out infection from war wounds and burns, yet is easily carried in a soldier's first-aid kit, was reported today.

The paper-thin, pliable sulfadiazine bandage, which may be left on a burn from three to five days and makes inspection of wounds easy because there is no immediate need to remove it, was developed by Dr. Kenneth L. Pickrell, of the department of surgery at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Particularly valuable on burns, the film also has been used in surgery for such purposes as covering incisions, lacerations and abrasions and hastening the "closure and regeneration of perforated eardrums."

Dr. Pickrell, who discussed the development and use of the film in the current issue of "The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," disclosed the discovery came from the use of a solution containing sulfadiazine.

"This solution, when used on burned patients, had several disadvantages," he wrote. "Since it was an aqueous solution the drying time was slow as compared with other forms of treatment and the film formed over the burned surface was thin and fragile.

"In an attempt to remedy these difficulties methul cellulose has been

(Continued on page 9, column 5)

$1½ Billion War Contracts in Buffalo Sunday Courier-Express Favorite Paper.—Advt.

The Dunkerque, Toulon and the Man Who Foiled Nazis

The battleship Dunkerque, reported scuttled yesterday with the French fleet, is shown during a review

Vice-Admiral Jean de La Borde, who gave the order for scuttling

Associated Press

The naval base of Toulon. In the foreground are lighters and a destroyer. In the background is a capital ship with a tripod mast

Russians Press Pincer Drive in Volga-Don Area

Take More Towns at Mouth of Trap, Push Nazis Back 450 Yards in Stalingrad

By The United Press

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Saturday).—The Red Army captured several villages in a steady advance on the Don-Volga front yesterday, edged forward 450 yards in Stalingrad and surrounded the German garrison of a large inhabited locality to the northwest, the Soviet high command announced today.

"On Friday Soviet troops in the Stalingrad area continued their offensive," the midnight communique said. It was the most reserved of the official bulletins since the great offensive was announced last Sunday, and for the first night this week no special communique preceded it.

Unofficial field dispatches said yesterday that the Russians virtually had destroyed both flanks of the German salient and were mopping up in the northeast elbow of the Don.

The high command said heavy

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

De Gaulle Hails 'United France' In 'On to Victory' Broadcast

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 27.—General Charles de Gaulle said in a broadcast to France tonight that French sailors scuttled the Toulon fleet "so that the nation might at least be spared the supreme shame of seeing her ships become ships of the enemy."

Breaking the radio silence of the Fighting French to urge Frenchmen "on to victory," De Gaulle declared:

"At the moment when the ships were about to be seized by the enemy patriotic instinct has swayed the spirits of their crews and their commanders.

"In one brief instant captains, officers and ratings saw through the odious veil of lies which since June, 1940, has hung before their eyes. In one brief instant they understood to what terrible end they had been led."

The Fighting French leader said France heard in the explosions at Toulon, "desperate shots fired in a last stand."

"The tremor of pain, pity and rage shook the whole country," he said. "Through this tragedy, added to so many tragedies, France stands firm and united—yes, united—in her determination to wipe out in victory all the atrocious consequences of disaster and betrayal.

"On to victory! There is no other road—there never was."

Fighting French sources here said it undoubtedly was Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, successor to Admiral Jean Darlan as naval commander in chief, who gave the order to scuttle the ships. He and Darlan had cooperated closely. Darlan served Marshal Henri Petain until Nov. 11, but was always regarded as more anti-British than pro-German, and now is collaborating with the Allies in North Africa.

"The German seizure of the fleet proves more clearly what a broken reed Petain was—he had always pretended that the fleet was under his control and that it would never be seized by the Germans," a Fighting French source said.

"It also proves that the majority of French naval officers wanted to join the Allied cause, and some such action was pending when it was discovered.

"It had been the intention of the

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Capital Doubts French Escape Was Possible

German Bombers Probably Could Have Bottled Fleet in Harbor, Knox Aid Says

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Captain Leland P. Lovette, Navy public relations chief, said today that Axis forces had been patrolling outside Toulon Harbor for some time and that it probably would have been impossible for the French warships there to escape.

Captain Lovette spoke at Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's press conference, at which Mr. Knox repeatedly emphasized that the United States Navy had no confirmation of the reports from Europe that German forces had occupied Toulon and that part or all of the French fleet there had been scuttled.

Captain Lovette, explaining that he was speaking only of physical problems which confronted the French fleet command, said Toulon had a very narrow harbor entrance, not much wider than double the width of a broad city street, and that if an escape had been tried the Axis forces, including aircraft, would unquestionably have attacked, probably sunk some ships in the harbor entrance and thereby bottled up the rest of the fleet units.

Mr. Knox said the Navy's information on ships in the harbor showed there the Dunkerque and Strasbourg, capital ships; the old battleship Provence; four heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, eighteen destroyer leaders, which range

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

French Fight Nazis, Wreck Toulon Base

Many Officers Go Down on Ships in Dawn Clash With Boarding Parties

Rundstedt to Rule Demobilized Nation

Hitler Breaks Vow Not to Take Port, Says Fleet Planned to Join Allies

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 27. — Vichy announced the suicide of the French home fleet of sixty or more warships at Toulon today, and reported that many French officers and sailors went down with their ships in wild dawn battles with German boarding parties attempting to prevent the scuttling of the powerful armada.

The Germans did not concede complete destruction of the fleet, which would amount to a colossal naval victory for the Allied side. The Berlin radio said snappers among the forces overrunning the last bit of France not already occupied by the Germans rushed aboard some vessels in time to remove explosive charges which would have sunk them.

Three Battleships in Port

Besides the 26,500-ton battleships Strasbourg and Dunkerque and the 23,145-ton battleship Provence, the following warships are believed to have been at Toulon:

Four heavy cruisers, the Foch, Colbert, Algerie and Dupleix, of about 10,000 tons each; three light cruisers, La Galissonniere, Jean de Vienne and Marseillaise, of 7,600 tons each; a 10,000-ton seaplane tender; twenty-five destroyers; twenty-six submarines, and a number of sloops and auxiliaries.

The Vichy radio reported the self-destruction of the fleet, which was under the command of Vice-Admiral Jean de la Borde, as a heroic episode in French history, and there was an obvious suggestion that the scuttling coup was carried out after long deliberation and because of a firm decision never to give up the warships to the Axis. The Vichy radio had announced Wednesday a decree under which the Maritime Prefect at Toulon took over powers of the civil authorities. On the same day Admiral Jean Abrial, the new Vichy Navy Secretary, visited the naval base and talked with high-ranking French naval officers.

In all, this eventful Friday brought an end of French naval power anywhere; an end of even semi-free expression from Vichy; an end of any semblance of freedom in France, as a result of the Axis occupation of Toulon; German military rule, under Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, over all of France, and demobilization, by German order, of the French Army and Navy.

Hitler Sends Letter to Petain

These Nazi moves were made known to Marshal Henri Petain, Vichy Chief of State, in a letter from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler which said Rundstedt "will be in charge of all measures deemed necessary." Hitler asserted that the Toulon naval commanders had intended to put to sea "as planned." He said "unsure contingents" of the French Army must be disbanded.

The price the French paid by scuttling the warships cannot be calculated accurately, but on the basis of costs of building comparable British and American warships it is estimated to have exceeded $200,000,000. This estimate does not include the cost of small craft.

The scuttling recalled the mass suicide of about seventy ships of the Imperial German fleet at Scapa Flow, Great Britain's North Sea base, June 19, 1919. Of surrendered units gathered at Scapa Flow, only four, the battleship Baden and three light cruisers remained afloat after the German seamen opened the seacocks by prearrangement.

Complete details of the harbor struggle at Toulon today, as German motorized columns poured through the streets of the city and Nazi soldiers swarmed through windows of strategic buildings in an apparent attempt to seize the naval base and perhaps the fleet by surprise, had not become known here late tonight.

After announcing the self-destruc-

THE BIG THREE, Tehe
ran, Iran. Decembe
4, 1943. Marsha
Joseph Stalin, Presi
dent Franklin D. Roose
velt and Prime Ministe
Winston Churchill.

U.S. Army Air Force

MARSHAL STALIN, President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are photographed together for the first time just before the opening of the Big Three Conference in the Potsdam area, July 17, 1945.

Signal Corps

THE WEATHER
Today: Moderately cold and windy. Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 48 Min. 36. Detailed Report on Page 23

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

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Roosevelt, Churchill in Casablanca 10 Days, Goal Is 'Unconditional Surrender' of Axis; Giraud, DeGaulle There, in Accord on Aims

Only 12,000 Germans Left At Stalingrad

Reds Have Killed 40,000, Seized 28,000 Since Attack Started Jan. 10

3 Main Rail Lines Are Freed for Use

Remaining Nazis, Split Into 2 Groups, Expected to Last Only Few Days

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 26—Russian troops have killed or captured all but 12,000 German troops of the huge forces trapped at Stalingrad and freed the three main railways radiating westward for the continuing offensive that has carried the Red Army forward for 245 miles, the Moscow radio reported tonight in a broadcast of a special official announcement recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

"The history of wars has never known the encirclement and annihilation of such large numbers of regular troops saturated to the limit with modern military equipment," the statement declared.

Since Jan. 10, the Russians said, they had killed more than 40,000 Germans and captured 28,000, leaving 12,000 split there in two pockets yet to be liquidated.

"We have not yet liquidated two small enemy groups, separated and isolated from each other, totaling in all no more than 12,000 men, one to the north of Stalingrad and the other nearer to the central part of the town," the announcement continued. "Both these groups are doomed, and their liquidation is only a question of two to three days."

22 Divisions Encircled

Twenty-two enemy divisions, of some 220,000 men, had been reported encircled in the Don-Volga River pocket before Stalingrad after the Russians began their November offensives above and below the Volga River city.

The Russians threw a cordon around these men in the early stages of their drives, then sent their troops westward in a series of offensives from Voronezh to the Caucasus. These troops are now about eighty miles from Kharkov, Ukraine capital, ten miles from Voroshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial center, and fifty-six miles from Rostov, key Caucasian gateway city.

The railways leading from Stalingrad to Povorina, westward to Tatinskaya in the Don bend and southwest to Salsk "have been cleared for through traffic," the Russians said.

5½ Ounces of Food Daily

The Germans refused to surrender at Stalingrad early this month, and then the general Soviet attack on them began Jan. 10. Now the story of the trapped German 6th Army is almost finished. For days Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's propagandists have been preparing the German people for this reverse at Stalingrad, a city which Hitler last September vowed would be taken by his armies.

Trying to exist and fight on one and a quarter ounces of food

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

French Talks at Casablanca Win Unity on Aims, Not Leader

De Gaulle and Giraud Both for 'Union of All Free Frenchmen' in Fight on Axis, but Roosevelt and Churchill Fail to Settle Rivalry

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 27 (Wednesday) (AP) — General Charles de Gaulle, fighting French leader, and General Henri Honore Giraud, North African High Commissioner, have "met and talked" at Casablanca at the insistence of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, but well informed sources asserted last night that any definite settlement between the two is going to be a long, tedious process.

Out of a two-day meeting between the French leaders at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca, French Morocco, there has come little more than this official communique issued by the two generals:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by union in war of all free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all Allies."

They agreed that Frenchmen must fight the Germans. How, when, and who is going to lead the united French remain unanswered questions. This despite some blood, sweat and tears by Roosevelt and Churchill, who are no amateurs in the handling of men or in the wangling of an agreement.

In Giraud they met an aged French general who passed two years in a German prison planning how he was to lead not only the

(Continued on page 1, column 5)

U.S. Acts to End Dress Stoppage As 20,000 Quit

U. S. Conciliation Service Steps Into Pay Dispute; LaGuardia May Intervene

New York's largest work stoppage since Pearl Harbor went into effect yesterday as 20,000 dressmakers in 250 shops remained idle at their work benches or stayed away from the factories to compel employers to grant wage increases to meet the increased cost of living.

The stoppage, concentrated in New York but reaching into New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, appeared certain to double in size by tonight. Both David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which represents the employee, and the representatives of the five employer associations agreed that by Friday or sooner all 85,000 employees in 2,000 shops in the industry will be out.

The United States Conciliation Service intervened in the situation, which may lead to ultimate certification of the dispute to the National War Labor Board.

Bernard J. Forman, a Federal

(Continued on page 13, column 2)

Ration Planned In a Month for All Edible Meat

Dr. Palmer Tells of New Rules for Restaurants, Jails, Boarding Houses

By Tom Twitty

All edible meats, including liver, kidneys, brains, sweetbreads, pigs' feet and chitterlings—currently exempt from the government's voluntary meat conservation program—will be rationed, it was disclosed here yesterday by Dr. Archie M. Palmer, associate director of food rationing of the national Office of Price Administration.

The meat-rationing program is expected to begin soon after the start of the points-rationing program for canned and processed foods late in February.

Speaking before a restaurant conference of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania, Mr. Palmer also disclosed details of how restaurants, jails, boarding houses and other institutional consumers will be rationed on all foods.

Boarding houses (where fewer than fifty persons reside and where 90 per cent of the service of food is for patrons living on the premises who eat eight or

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Furious New Offensive Against Reich Believed Planned at Allied Parley

Accord With Stalin May Include Pacific

Russia May Provide Bases to Help China and Allies Finish Off Japan Later

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A furious new offensive against Germany will be ordered soon, it was predicted today in many quarters, as the greatest of a number of specific deeds that will implement the words of the momentous Roosevelt-Churchill announcement from Casablanca.

Washington observers, without exception, were inclined to think that the true significance of the Casablanca document lay in what was left unsaid, rather than in what was said, and that the following interpretations were justified:

1. Fully believing that Germany is at last on the run, with her eastern front in desperate danger and her internal situation growing increasingly grave, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, with the concurrence of Premier Josef V. Stalin, have decided just where and when to smash at Germany from the west in an effort to make the run a rout.

2. The President and Prime Minister, with the aid of persuasion from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, have convinced Stalin that the time will come soon when the four largest of the United Nations must join hands also in the Pacific theater, and that Russian airfields must be made available to strike at the heart of Japan with heavy bombers.

3. Greater unity than ever has been achieved by the "big four," and probably will be followed by the establishment of an over-all Allied war council which will designate individuals who will have top command over the forces of the United Nations in separate theaters.

4. The United States and Great Britain will make more arms and ammunition than ever available to Russia, but will reserve enough to guarantee the success of a Western front and to bolster China until the day comes when all the United Nations will be able to turn on Japan.

5. A specific settlement of the differences among French factions in North Africa will be announced to make effective the somewhat vague wording of the Casablanca document on this point.

6. This settlement will be suffi-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

They Met Again in Historic Conference at Casablanca

President Roosevelt — Prime Minister Churchill

Willkie Assails Failure to Act On War Council

Expresses Disappointment Over Accomplishments of Casablanca Conference

Wendell L. Willkie, speaking over the radio last night, expressed disappointment at the failure of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Casablanca to create a grand military strategy board and to enunciate a "straightforward policy" on the political situation in North Africa.

Speaking over WOR and a Mutual network at 10:15 p. m., fifteen minutes after the release from Washington of the communique describing the Casablanca conference, Mr. Willkie also expressed regret that Premier Josef V. Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China were not present at the meeting. Mr. Willkie voiced the hope, however, that later communiques would reveal further progress in the discussion of the problems in the Far East.

The complete text of Mr. Willkie's speech follows:

"It is, of course, a dramatic event for the President of the United States to fly to Africa. I know he must have had a thrilling experience. No matter how frequently done, the flying across any ocean is an experience one never forgets. To visit a battlefield and see soldiers in action, to ride in a jeep, to talk to men who have just missed death bring one's appreciation of the war to grim reality. These experiences will be very helpful to the President in his judgments.

"As all Americans expected, the President did his part in the hazards of the flight, in meeting and reviewing the soldiers and honoring the dead, with fine taste and appropriate spirit.

"As to the reports of the con-

(Continued on page 29, column 6)

Roosevelt-Churchill Statement

By The United Press

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 26 (Delayed)—The complete text of the communique issued at the joint press conference here of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill follows:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca since Jan. 14. They were accompanied by the combined chiefs of staff of the two countries; namely, for the United States:

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army; Admiral E. J. King, commander in chief of the United States Navy; Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, commanding United States Army Air Forces.

And for Great Britain:

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff.

These were assisted by:

Lieutenant General H. B. Somervell, commanding general, Services of Supply, United States Army; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British joint staff mission in Washington; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff to the Office of the Minister of Defense, together with a number of staff officers from both countries.

They have received visits from Mr. Murphy (Robert Murphy, American Minister in North Africa) and Mr. Macmillan (Harold Macmillan, British Minister at Allied headquarters); from Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa; from Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, naval commander of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa; from Major General Carl Spaatz, air commander of the Allied expeditionary force in North Africa; from Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, United States Army, and from Middle East headquarters, General Sir Harold Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Lieutenant General F. M. Andrews, United States Army.

The President was accompanied by Mr. Harry Hopkins and was joined by Mr. W. Averell Harriman. With the Prime Minister was Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport.

For ten days the combined staffs have been in constant session, meeting two or three times a day and recording progress at intervals to the President and Prime Minister.

The entire field of the war was surveyed, theater by theater, throughout the world, and all resources were marshaled for more intense prosecution of the war by land, sea and air. Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two allies has ever taken place before.

Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon the war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaign of 1943 against Germany, Italy and Japan, with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942.

Premier Josef V. Stalin was cordially invited to meet the President and Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held much farther to the east. He was, however, unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself as commander in chief is directing.

The President and Prime Minister realized to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole land front, and their prime object has been to draw as much of that weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points.

Premier Stalin has been fully informed of the military proposals.

The President and Prime Minister have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have apprised him of the measures which they are undertaking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause.

The occasion of the meeting between the President and Prime Minister made it opportune to invite General Giraud to confer with the combined chiefs of staff and to arrange for a meeting between him and General de Gaulle. The two generals have been in close consultation.

The President, Prime Minister and the combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

Roosevelt Surprises Troops By African Review in a Jeep

By Walter Logan

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (UP)—President Roosevelt, from an Army "jeep" driven by Staff Sergeant Oran Lass, of Kansas City, Mo., inspected American troops in French Morocco today, surprising them by his presence and leaving their faces wreathed in smiles.

Riding in the jeep with the President were Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States 5th Army; Charles Fredericks, the President's personal bodyguard, and the general officer commanding during the inspection of the troops. Other members of the Presidential party, including Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, the President's physician; Harry L. Hopkins, Presidential adviser; Robert D. Murphy, American Minister for French Africa, and W. Averill Harriman, followed in other cars.

The soldiers reviewed were totally unaware of the President's presence in Africa and confessed later that they had assumed the party was "another bunch of brass hats" when they rehearsed yesterday for the review. Standing rigidly at attention and unable to look in the direction from which the President was coming, each was surprised in turn as Mr. Roosevelt's jeep passed.

Their eyes literally popped when they saw the President and Commander in Chief passing only six feet away with a big smile on his face. Few of the soldiers were able to wipe off their own smiles of pleasure when the Presidential car had passed.

Mr. Roosevelt's Secret Service

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Spanish Morocco Guns Killed Reporter As Casablanca Plane, Lost, Skimmed Low

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 24 (Delayed)—Edouard Baudry, of Montreal, correspondent in North Africa of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was shot and mortally wounded while flying from Algiers with fourteen other war correspondents in an American transport plane to the scene here of the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Owing to poor visibility the plane got off course and flew over a part of Spanish Morocco. In an effort to get his bearings the pilot flew low and, coming to a town, circled it in hope of being able to identify it.

Spanish anti-aircraft gunners immediately opened fire with ma-

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Roosevelt Flies 5,000 Miles to North Africa

He and Churchill Survey Entire Global Strategy With Allied Staff Chiefs

Both Stalin, Chiang Kept in Close Touch

President Visits Troops in Field, Honors Dead in Casablanca Cemetery

By William W. White

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 24 (Delayed)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, with the American and British chiefs of staff, concluded near here today a ten-day conference, unprecedented in history, at which plans were laid to compel "unconditional surrender" on the part of Germany, Japan and Italy.

President Roosevelt, who flew 5,000 miles to Casablanca, met the press, with Mr. Churchill beside him, in the garden of a palatial residence near Casablanca today and emphasized to the correspondents that the United Nations had reasonable assurance of future peace—not through destruction of populations but through destruction of the Axis philosophies of hate and fear and subjugation of other peoples.

Mr. Roosevelt made the entire journey to the scene of the conference by air—first by Clipper to a point in Africa and from there by bomber plane to Casablanca.

Talks Cover Whole World

The two Allied leaders and their staffs were almost constantly in conference for ten days, beginning Jan. 14, and the talks, lasting sometimes until 3 o'clock in the morning, covered in extenso the whole global picture. The conferees decided on a further pooling of all United Nations resources, reaffirmed a determination to maintain the military initiative throughout the world in 1943 and to send all possible aid to China and to Russia, and agreed that peace could come to the world only through the total elimination of Axis war power. They indicated that the United Nations must press the initiative to draw the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the end of 1942.

At the press conference Mr. Churchill confidently predicted that results will come as a fierce year unfolds, and he expressed belief that nothing will ever come between the two principal English-speaking nations so long as free conversations remain one of the sinews of war.

Stress Unconditional Surrender

President Roosevelt explained to the correspondents that the keynote of the conference, "unconditional surrender," had been taken from Ulysses S. Grant.

"At the siege of Fort Donelson, during Grant's Kentucky campaign in February, 1862, General Buckner, Confederate commander of the fort, proposed an armistice to arrange terms of capitulation. General Grant replied: 'No terms except immediate and unconditional surrender can be accepted.' From that time on he became known as 'Unconditional Surrender' Grant.

Mr. Churchill told the correspondents he believed the President's goal of "unconditional surrender" would be achieved. His belief, he said, was based on the design, purpose and unconquerable will of the United Nations to dominate the criminal forces that have plunged the world into sorrow and ruin.

A formal statement issued to the press said, in part: "The entire field of the war was surveyed, theater by theater, throughout the world and all resources were marshaled for a more intense [illegible]

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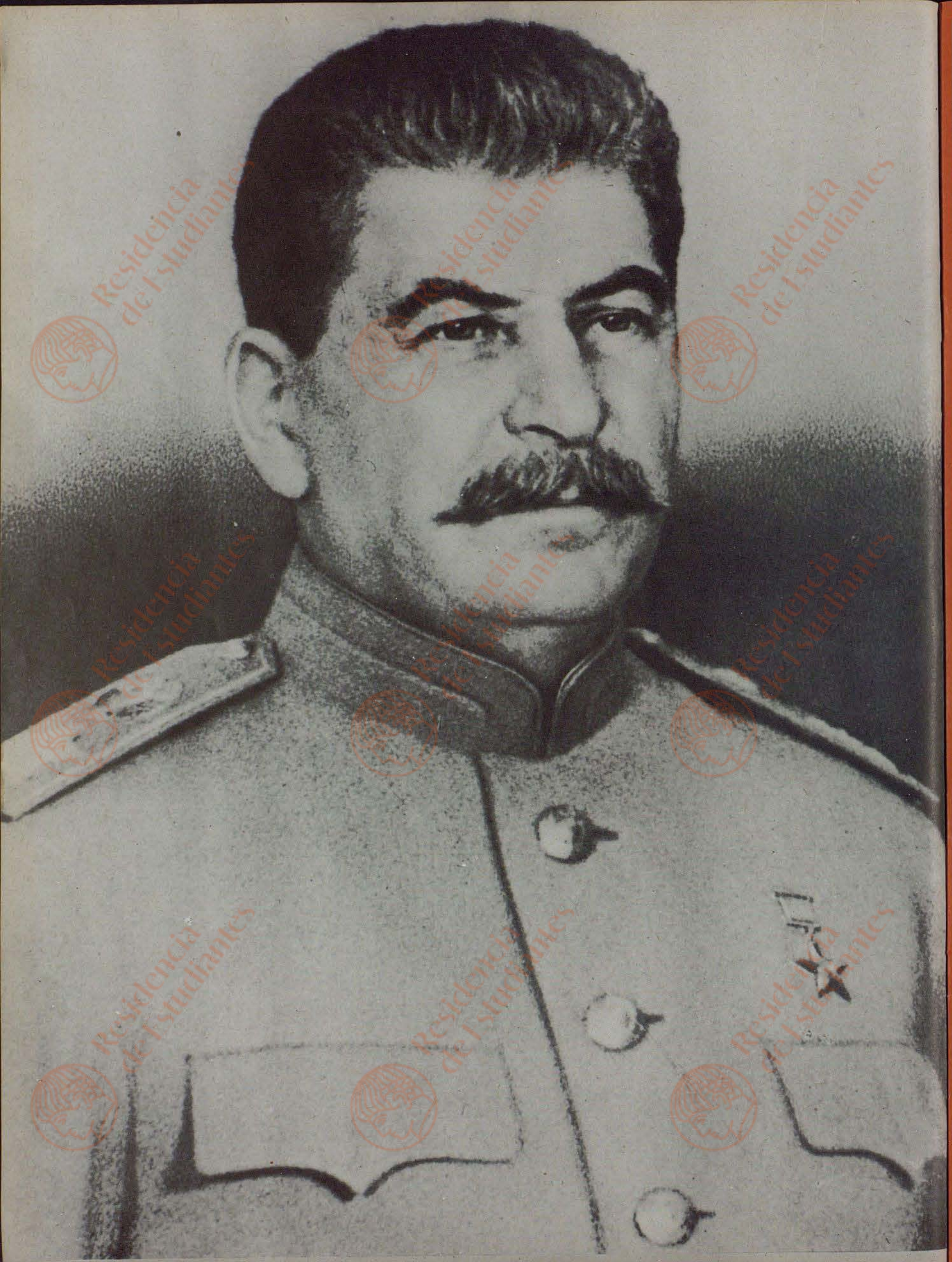

MARSHAL JOSEPH V. STALIN.

Sovfoto

THE WEATHER
Today—Warmer
Temperatures Yesterday—Max. 56, Min. 32
Detailed Report on Page 25

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War Job or Draft April 1: Dependency Deferment, Even of Fathers, Ending

Man Power Commission to Take All 18 to 38 in Non-Essential Callings

36 Lines of Work Listed as Non-Vital

Actors, Baseball Players and Newspaper Men May Be Affected Later

By Jack Tait

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Dependency as a basis for draft deferment for men between eighteen and thirty-seven, inclusive, employed in certain listed non-essential occupations will become a thing of the past on April 1, following a drastic move made today by the Bureau of Selective Service of the War Man-Power Commission to eliminate man-power shortages in vital war activities.

The bureau listed job occupations in nineteen manufacturing, eight wholesale and retail trades and nine service activities as non-deferable, regardless of dependents. It promised also that the list of non-essential occupations would be expanded soon.

The order, effective April 1, means that married men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven, inclusive, who have children, or other men in the same age bracket with dependents, will be drafted if they fail to transfer from non-essential to essential jobs.

Draft to Take 10 Out of 14

At the same time Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the W. M. C., told the House Military Affairs Committee that by the end of the year ten out of every fourteen of the able-bodied men between eighteen and thirty-eight will be "fighting men" in the armed forces. He defined able-bodied men as those who could pass physical examinations of the forces.

The W. M. C. listed twenty-nine specific occupations and all occupations in nineteen manufacturing, eight wholesale and retail trades and nine service activities as "non-deferable." There are under consideration "literally hundreds" of other occupations or trades that might fall into the same category, W. M. C. sources disclosed today, and a new list of non-essential employments will be announced in two or three weeks.

Furthermore, it was learned that actors, professional athletes, including baseball players, and newspaper men, sporting goods employees and pinball machine repair men and operators are among the many under consideration as non-essential workers. The drastic nature of the new man-power policy is exemplified by a statement of a W. M. official who said: "Anybody not contributing directly to the war effort will eventually be classed as non-essential."

Public Morale Considered

The only excuse for not drafting such men as actors or professional athletes, it was said, was the question whether their contributions to public morale would offset their value in the armed forces.

While the new order applies only to men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven, inclusive, men in the thirty-eight to forty-five bracket will be affected if that group should once more be made eligible for military service.

The change to essential employment must be made by April 1, but a further thirty-day transfer period will be granted to registrants who register with the United States Employment Service for essential employment. The

(Continued on page 12, column 3)

Treasury Pay-as-You-Go Plan Proposes 24% Withholding Tax

Rate Includes 5% Victory Levy; Would Defer or Forgive Some of '42 Debt, but Relentlessly Opposes Ruml Plan to Skip It Entirely

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A plan to take a total of perhaps 24 per cent (after deductions) from the pay envelopes of American income-tax payers was proposed today by the Treasury.

The aim, it was explained, is to put the country's vastly enlarged income tax system on a partial pay-as-you-go basis, but the Treasury registered its unrelenting opposition to the Ruml plan to skip 1942 taxes altogether. It suggested that some of the 1942 tax might be "deferred" and some "forgiven."

The 24 per cent would include the present 5 per cent Victory tax. Nineteen per cent represents the income tax rates that are applicable to most of the 44,000,000 American taxpayers—those whose incomes after exemptions and credits do not exceed $2,000.

Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee that the new 19 per cent "withholding" levy be applied to all weekly income in excess of $11 for a single person, $26 for a married person, and $8 for each dependent.

Under the Treasury plan the withholding levy would start July 1 at the latest. On March 15, 1944, the taxpayer would file a return on his 1943 income as usual. If the amount he had paid exceeded the tax liability for the year, he would get a refund. If he still owed the government money, he would pay the balance due. The vast majority of taxpayers would

(Continued on page 15, column 3)

Largest Army Hospital in U. S. In Operation on Staten Island

$12,000,000 State Home Started for Children Was Secretly Transformed Into Medical Center; Vast Wards of Fighters Eager to Fight Again

By Carl Levin

Soldiers wounded in bombing operations over Europe and on the battlefields of North Africa and the South Pacific are being returned to New York, it was learned yesterday, for treatment in a huge new Army hospital which occupies a 383-acre tract in the interior of Staten Island.

In its rush to prepare the rambling hospital the Army maintained secrecy not only as to its exact location but also as to its existence. Now that it is operating smoothly, with its vast wards populated with smiling, cheerful youngsters recovering from their wounds and anxious to return to battle, it may be disclosed that the institution is the largest Army hospital in the country.

Surrounded by woods, the institution is reached through a single entrance marked by a sentry box and a sign identifying the post as Halloran General Hospital. The growing institution, already consisting of forty-three brick buildings, is named in memory of the late Colonel Paul S. Halloran, who had an illustrious career in the Army Medical Corps.

Dominating the development is a large, seven-story structure with intersecting wings. Dispersed over the reservation are neat, two-story red brick and limestone ward

(Continued on page 21, column 3)

Dismissal Won By T.W.U. After Sitdown Strike

Transportation Board Ousts Inspector, Target of Kew Gardens Tie-Up Friday

The Transport Workers' Union won a round from the Board of Transportation yesterday when the board dismissed Harold J. Williams, a car inspector, over whom 150 city transit employees went on an all-day sitdown strike last Friday at the Kew Gardens, Queens, yard of the Independent Division.

Williams's dismissal came after the impartial grievance committee of the board upheld the demand of the T. W. U., an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and of the men who participated in the stoppage, that

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

Canned Food Point Rations Start March 1

Sales Stop Feb. 20 on All Fruits, Vegetables and Soups in Containers

Ration Book No. 2 Applications Feb. 22

Families Must List Stock on Hand in Excess of Five Cans a Person

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Office of Price Administration today set Monday, March 1, as the day on which nation-wide rationing of 200 kinds of commercially canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, including juices, all soups and dried fruits, will begin under the point system.

Retail sales of the rationed foods will be stopped at midnight on Saturday, Feb. 20, to permit grocers to stock their shelves for a week before housewives begin surrendering coupons. Registration of the entire civilian population for war ration book No. 2, which will be used for canned goods, will be conducted during the six days beginning Monday, Feb. 22.

Details of registration for war ration book two will be announced by the O. P. A.'s eight regional offices, including the New York office. Schools, churches and community centers will be used for registration, except in isolated rural areas, where it will be done by mail.

Rules for Ration Book No. 2

One member of a family may apply for all members of the household and will be required to fill out a "consumer declaration" covering all family stocks as of Feb. 21 of rationed canned goods in excess of five cans a person of eight-ounce size or larger.

One blue stamp, worth eight points, will be removed from each ration book for each excess can.

The "consumer declaration" also will ask for the amounts of coffee on hand as of Nov. 28, when coffee rationing began. The applicant should take the total number of pounds of coffee on hand on Nov. 28 and deduct one pound for each person fourteen years of age or older.

To simplify the task of printing millions of consumer declaration forms and start the rationing on schedule, the O. P. A. said local rationing boards were being instructed to accept from the public any reproductions of the official form that may appear in newspapers. Copies will be made available to every newspaper for release on and after Feb. 15. Supplies of official forms will be on hand at all registration points to take care of persons who do not clip them from their newspaper.

Forty-eight Points to "Spend"

For the first ration period on canned goods, which will cover the month of March, each holder of war ration book No. 2 will have forty-eight points to "spend" for the rationed items, less whatever points have been deducted for excess cans.

The forty-eight points will be represented by blue stamps bearing the serial letters A, B and C. Each person will have three eight-point stamps, three five-point stamps, three two-point stamps and three one-point stamps.

Stamps for succeeding months will be used in alphabetical order, but the exact number of points

(Continued on page 14, column 4)

Japan Launches Sea-Air Attack, Battle for the Solomons Raging; Stalingrad Freed, Guns Are Silent

Russia Announces Final Triumph of Volga City Over 330,000 Enemies

Liberating Army Is Hailed by Stalin

Chiefs Notify Him Task Is Done; Nazis Herded Through Silent Streets

By The United Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (Wednesday)—The Battle of Stalingrad, one of the greatest of the war, ended dramatically yesterday when the Red Army crushed the last desperate German resistance amid the ruins of the proud Russian bastion on the Volga, it was announced officially today.

"On Feb. 2, 1943, the historic Battle of Stalingrad ended in complete victory for our troops," a Soviet special communique said, signalizing the final destruction of a German army of 330,000 men.

Thus the guns fell silent at Stalingrad for the first time since Fuehrer Adolf Hitler on Aug. 26 hurled a siege army against the city named for Premier Josef V. Stalin, their final thunder sounding a requiem to the biggest military sacrifice in history.

The Russians captured twenty-four German generals and more than 2,500 officers during the battle, while in the last three weeks 91,000 prisoners were taken, the official summary said.

Mission Accomplished

Soon after the communique was issued it was announced that the Stalingrad commanders had formally notified Stalin that the task he had assigned them—the liquidation of the trapped German army—had been accomplished.

Stalin responded with an order of the day congratulating the commanders.

The representatives of the supreme command at Stalingrad were Colonel General Konstantin Rokossovsky and Marshal of Artillery Nikolai Voronov. Their "report to Comrade Stalin," dated Feb. 2, 1943, at 6:30 p. m., said:

"To the supreme commander of the armed forces of the U. S. S. R., Comrade Stalin, Moscow. Battle report No. 0079. Carrying out your orders, the troops of the Don front at 4 p. m. on Feb. 2, 1943, completed the rout and annihilation of the enemy group at Stalingrad."

Stalin's Order of Day

Stalin's order of the day said:

"To the commander of the Don front, Colonel General Rokossovsky, and the representative of the staff of the supreme command on the Don front, Marshal of Artillery Voronov: I congratulate you and the troops of the Don front on the successful liquidation of the German Fascist troops encircled at Stalingrad.

"I express my gratitude to all the men, the commanders and the political instructors of the Don front for the successful battle operations.

"STALIN,
"Supreme Commander in Chief."

Throughout the day Tuesday the German radio worked toward an admission that the last resis-

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Areas of Renewed Action on Pacific Front

Herald Tribune map

Japanese planes are reported to have attacked the western Aleutians (1); American airmen raided Japanese shipping in the Gilbert group (2), and action was reported at Guadalcanal (arrow) in the Solomons (3) and off Rennell Island (arrow).

8th Army Ready to Hit Rommel From South of Tunisian Line

British Guns Pave Way for Blow Below Mareth Line as U. S. Troops Probe From West, Find Nazis Holding Passes in Strong Force

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The first activity by advance elements of the British 8th Army which crossed into Tunisia last week was reported tonight from Algiers, indicating that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces may be preparing to strike at the army of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from the south.

The Algiers radio reported the British units were patrolling between Ben Gardane, an Axis airport inside the Tunisian border, and Matmata, near the southern end of the Mareth line, behind which some of Rommel's forces are believed to be fortified.

However, a British military commentator said that although it is possible the patrols are working in the Zelten region, there is no confirmation here that they are deep in Tunisia, as Algiers reported.

A British communique in Cairo disclosed that 8th Army artillery was blasting a path toward Tunisia from Zuara, Libya, and that patrols were active there in the face of stubborn rear-guard action.

American units, meanwhile, struck blows from the west in Tunisia. An Allied announcement said American combat teams drove eastward out of Gafsa and southward from Sidi Bouzid. Effecting a liason, they fought their way into Sened, twenty miles west of Maknassy, repelled counter-attacks and withdrew after completion of their tactical mission.

The announcement set forth no

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Churchill Visits Cyprus, Views Powerful Base

Sees 'Light Breaking' for Greece; Nazis Say Allies Try to Open Dardanelles

By Joseph S. Evans Jr.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 2.—Prime Minister Churchill visited the British island of Cyprus on his return from Turkey, it was officially announced today. He was accompanied by General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff.

Mr. Churchill inspected "the very powerful forces" now based on the island, and told the people that the United Nations are "incomparably the strongest group of human beings ever marshaled in arms," and that they would "march forward from strength to strength until unconditional surrender is extorted from those who have laid the world in havoc and ruin."

The Prime Minister's visit to

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

Navy Reports Both Sides Have Suffered Losses in New Solomons Fight

Foe Is Seen Making An All-Out Attempt

Japanese Carriers May Be Massed in the Area; Enemy Bombs Aleutians

By Leo P. Cullinane

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Navy Department announced tonight that the Japanese are making "a major effort to regain control of the entire Sblomons area" and that both sides have suffered losses in a continuing series of naval and air clashes.

While the Navy Department did not say so, there were indications that this new action may be comparable in scope to the great sea and air battle of Nov. 13-15 in the waters porth of Guadalcanal Island, when large forces of the Japanese were decisively defeated and dispersed.

The engagements began several days ago, the Navy Department revealed, but the communique said that to make public details now would "endanger the success of our future operations in this area."

Officials dismissed Japanese reports that two American battleships and three cruisers had been sunk, as broadcast from Tokio yesterday in a Japanese imperial headquarters communique.

"Grossly Exaggerated"

"The Japanese claims of United States losses are grossly exaggerated, and claims of their own losses are understated," a high naval spokesman declared.

The fact that the Navy Department considered it advisable to withhold details of the action caused experienced observers here to believe that damage on both sides may be extensive and that the action is undoubtedly of a major character. Recent Allied reconnaissance had established that the Japanese were directing large numbers of warships in the general direction of the Solomons, and American forces, now greatly strengthened in that area, have been expecting another large-scale Japanese attack.

Japanese attempts to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the last few months have been beaten back, and there has been no similar enemy attempt in recent weeks. It is believed likely that the Japanese, knowing that small-scale and even moderately large-scale attacks were doomed to failure, have decided upon an all-out attempt to overcome the American advantage in the Solomons. And, as one Navy official put it today, "this looks like it."

May Be Off Rennell Island

The Navy communique did not say where the sea-air battles were going on, but the Japanese announcement yesterday said the clashes had occurred on Friday and Saturday off Rennell Island, about one hundred miles south of Guadalcanal.

A Tokio broadcast today said that in the battle Japanese aircraft were pitted against warships and that "by this devastating defeat suffered by the American Navy it is plain that the United States can never again regain her sea strength." The broadcast added: "Already the Americans have lost six battleships and thirty-four cruisers in the Solomons area alone."

In the engagements announced today by the Navy the Japanese are apparently trying to land strong reinforcements and supplies in the Solomons, particularly on Guadalcanal, where their forces have now been almost annihilated and forced into a pocket of the jungle. However, the Japanese have been extremely wary since their stunning defeat in the Nov. 13-15 engagement, when they lost sixteen warships and ten other vessels in trying to bolster their forces there.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who has just returned from an inspection trip in the Solomons, said at Pearl Harbor last week that the American positions on Guadalcanal were "secure." The Navy, he said, has been preparing constantly for any attempt by the Japanese to retake the islands.

Indications that the Japanese may have massed aircraft carriers in the vicinity of the Solomons were seen in the unusually strong resistance encountered by Ameri-

Mayor Asks Council to Consider Earlier Closing of Food Stores

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia asked the City Council in a letter yesterday to consider fixing an "early evening-hour" closing time for all retail food stores in New York. The purpose of an early closing hour would be to save fuel, electricity and man power.

The Mayor's letter was referred to the Council's committee on general welfare, and Feb. 11 was set as the date for a public hearing. The letter follows:

"For the last few months I have received resolutions from retail associations and communications requesting that an early evening hour be fixed for closing retail food stores. I caused the City Department of Commerce to make a survey and the findings would indicate that a large percentage of retailers—grocery stores, butchers, etc.—desire to close early. It also revealed that there is not quite unanimity on the subject.

"Seemingly, a voluntary system would not be feasible, as information would indicate that a single retailer in a block could destroy the entire purpose of such a plan. I would greatly appreciate it if the appropriate committee of the Council would hold hearings on this subject. It could then be decided whether such a policy is necessary and would be helpful to the war effort; second, if it should be done by a voluntary plan, and third, whether any local legislation should be enacted.

"I could, under the powers vested in me by the state defense act perhaps issue an executive order. I am always chary of doing that as, once started, the demands for such orders just pour in.

"In addition, your committee and your honorable body coming from all parts of the city, could really ascertain the needs of the consumers, the savings in supplies, fuel and effort, and also determine the reasonable hours such stores should remain open. If I may suggest, the hearings could be held on this communication and legislation would indicate that a single

(Continued on page 13, column 4)

Parents of Five Sullivan Boys To Tour Shops to Spur War Work

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, whose five sons were reported missing in action after the sinking of the cruiser Juneau in battle off the Solomon Islands Nov. 14-15, will tour war plants under the auspices of the Navy Department and spur workers to greater efforts, it was announced today.

The announcement was made by Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, chief of the Navy Department's incentive division, at a special press conference which Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan attended. They will visit the White House tomorrow at the invitation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later they will visit Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

"We have offered our services," Mrs. Sullivan said, "to make a tour of defense plants and speak to the workers and try to impress upon them the necessity of producing more and more ships and planes."

Their first stops will be at plants between Washington and New York. Their schedule calls for a swing through the West and sponsoring of the Tawassa, a fleet

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Now You See Them

LEXINGTON (38th) — Bublet attractively decorated apartments, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath. Furnished or unfurnished; will rent or lease furniture if desired; exceptional offer. Phone MUrray Hill 4-0000.

"We rented to responsible couple from out of town who signed lease to October 1st."

BATH (Sutton Place) — Desirable three-room complete, well furnished, fireplace, gas, electricity, year's lease, one person, $65. Plaza 3-0000.

"Twenty people answered and we rented to desirable tenant from the one ad."

. . . and now you don't! If you have an apartment or a room to rent . . . furnished or unfurnished . . . let the Herald Tribune find a good tenant. Call PEnnsylvania 6-4000 and ask for an ad taker.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY Jr.

U.S. Navy

THE WEATHER
Today: Continued cold, with diminishing winds
Temperatures Yesterday Max., 29, Min., 12
Detailed Report on Page 30

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CII No. 35,172 | Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc. | THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943 | THREE CENTS in New York City

Japanese Lose 10 Warships, 12 Transports; Allied Planes Destroy New Guinea Convoy; Foe's 15,000 Troops 'Killed Almost to a Man'

Senate Rule Of Jobs Voted In Committee

Judiciary Group, by 9-5, Reports Bill for Rein on U.S. Aids Getting $4,500

T. V. A. Is Exempted In Revised Version

McKellar, Irate, Plans a Floor Fight; Van Nuys Sees 'Awful Controversy'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, under the leadership of Senator Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana, voted 9 to 5 today to report favorably a considerably watered-down version of the McKellar bill to require Senate confirmation of virtually all policy-making officials in the Federal government, including appointees to positions paying $4,500 a year or more.

Outstanding among the changes effected, which were so numerous that even committeemen were bewildered as to what the bill actually says in the form it was reported out, was one to exclude all officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority from the scope of the bill save the three trustees of the agency already subject to confirmation. This amendment was moved by Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, and carried by a vote of 8 to 5.

McKellar Promises Fight

Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, author of the bill, was so irate on hearing of this alteration that he announced his intention of seeking to have it eliminated when it comes on the floor of the Senate.

Asked today what he thought the prospects of the McKellar bill are for becoming a law, Senator Van Nuys, who himself voted against reporting it out, said he expected that there would be "an awful controversy" when it comes before the Senate. He also intimated that he foresaw a Presidential veto if the bill ever gets through Congress, expressing the belief that numerous as were the amendments made to the bill by the full committee in the three sittings it devoted to its consideration, they did "not meet Mr. Roosevelt's objections."

In the final vote on the bill, taken after a two-and-a-half-hour discussion, five Republicans and four Democrats voted for it while three Democrats and two Republicans lined up against it.

The Vote in Committee

The vote was as follows: Ayes, Democrats — Pat McCarran, of Nevada; Abe Murdock, of Utah; Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and Tom Connally, of Texas; Republicans—John A. Danaher, of Connecticut; Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin; William Langer, of North Dakota; Chapman Revercomb, of West Virginia, and Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska.

Nays: Democrats—Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Republicans—

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Downtown Apartments

WASHINGTON SQUARE — 2 rooms plus 2 rms. kit'ette, bath; modern, sun. Orchard Lorne. Morning.

"I did not lose a day; old tenant moved out, new tenant moved in, thanks to your ad."

11TH ST. WEST—Bohemian unusual floor-through (3½ rooms); 2 fireplaces, handsome antiques, unique decor. $90. ORamercy 5-0000.

"Response from everywhere. Rented to mother and daughter."

52D — East—1-room apartment, $21.50; 1½-2½ room apartments, $40 up.

"Rented both apartments through ad to very responsible people."

These apartments are rented but there are others listed today and every day in the Classified columns.

Driving Ban Goes On Honor System; More Fuel Oil Soon

Period 5 Fuel Oil Coupons Restored to Face Value, To Be Good March 8

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown terminated today police enforcement of the ban on pleasure driving in seventeen Eastern states, put motorists on an "honor system" of compliance and said there was a "fair probability" that the ban would be lifted completely by the end of March.

Authoritative sources said last night that the ban would be removed on or about March 22, when the current "A" gasoline ration coupon expires. Mr. Brown told a press conference that this would be determined by reports to him on the gasoline supply in the East from Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War.

Meanwhile the Office of Price Administration announced that Period 5 coupons for fuel oil would

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

4th Term Urged As Roosevelt Ends 10th Year

Party Chiefs Ask Him to Run in '44 if War Is Still On; Walker Says He 'Smiled'

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, March 3. — With President Roosevelt completing ten years in office and passing the halfway mark of his third term tomorrow, a group of Democratic national committeemen and committeewomen called today at the White House and several of their number urged Mr. Roosevelt to consider a fourth term.

Leader of the group was Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic national committee, who later told reporters, "I heard some of the men say they thought that, if the war was still on, the President should be a candidate."

He added that "they got no response from the President."

"He was doing most of the talking and I don't know if he heard

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Russians Take Rzhev, Drive On in South

City That Hitler Called Worth Half of Berlin Seized With Vast Booty

Germans May Fall Back on Smolensk

Push From Kursk Puts Reds 45 Miles East of Kiev-Bryansk Railway

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 3.—The strategic Nazi central-front stronghold of Rzhev fell to the Red Army today after a violent struggle in which 2,000 Germans were slain and enormous enemy booty was captured, Moscow announced tonight in a special communique, which also told of a Red Army sweep in the south to a point only forty-five miles from the Bryansk-Kiev railway.

The capture of Rzhev, 130 miles west and slightly north of Moscow, accelerated the Russian drive to knock Finland out of the war and threatened Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's entire northern defense line astride roads leading to Poland and the occupied Baltic states.

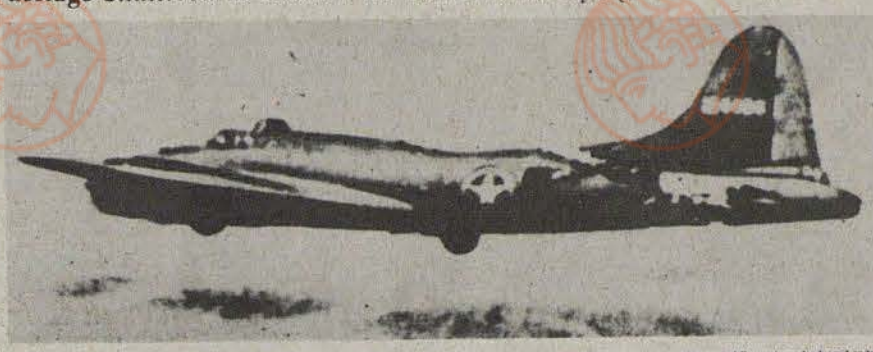
The German high command admitted the loss of Rzhev—a German reverse which "Red Star," the Soviet Army newspaper, said Hitler himself had ranked as "equal to the loss of half of Berlin." The town had been in German hands for eighteen months.

The Berlin bulletin, broadcast several hours before the Moscow communique, represented the setback at Rzhev as a withdrawal, saying it was an evacuation "in accordance with planned movements for shortening the front." A German rear guard was said to have "detached itself from the enemy unnoticed during the night of March 3 after blowing up bridges over the Volga."

But the Russian communique, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor at London, said the strongly fortified town fell "after a prolonged and violent engagement" begun several days ago. Among the booty taken were 112 tanks, seventy-eight guns, thirty-five lo-

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

Fuselage Shattered in Crash With Nazi Plane, Flying Fortress Gets Home



Associated Press by radio from London

4th American bomber on the way back to its base after a German fighter struck it, nearly severing the rear section of the fuselage, on a bombing mission over North Africa. One elevator was torn away. The bomber, piloted by Lieutenant Kenneth Bragg, of Savannah, Ga., made a perfect landing, but the fuselage broke in half when a door was opened. This picture was made from another Flying Fortress

One Bomber, 3 Fighters Lost by Allies

MacArthur Reports Foe 'Met Major Disaster,' Must Change Strategy

55 Japanese Planes Put Out of Action

American Planes Chase Convoy for Three Days in Bismarck Sea Battle

By Lewis B. Sebring Jr.

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 4 (Thursday).—A Japanese convoy of twenty-two vessels, ten of them warships and the rest transports, has been "annihilated" in the waters northeast of New Guinea by Allied flyers, who shot fifty-five enemy planes out of action and scored "a victory of such completeness as to assume the proportions of a major disaster to the enemy," General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

A communique said that the convoy was carrying 15,000 troops, destined to reinforce the Japanese forces in the Lae area of New Guinea and that they had been "killed almost to a man."

The convoy, which was estimated to total 90,000 tons, had been under unrelenting attack since Tuesday morning and was proceeding through the Bismarck Sea, under storm and cloud conditions which the Japanese apparently hoped would shield them from assault.

Airmen's Attack Deadly

But the twenty-two ships, all of which were reported in the communique to be "sunk or sinking," found no protection in the weather, nor were the swarms of fighter planes from near-by bases sufficient to withstand the deadly attacks of General MacArthur's airmen.

Relay after relay of big bombers roared to the attack, blasting a way through the enemy fighters as they swept low to drop their bombs with telling effect.

This was one of the greatest air victories in the southwest Pacific. Fifty-five planes were shot out of combat and many others were damaged, the communique said, adding that the air cover "was decimated and dispersed." The triumph was exceeded only by that won over the Japanese during an earlier battle in Huon Gulf early in January, when seventy-five planes were destroyed and numerous others damaged.

This then, was the second Japanese convoy to come to grief in the Huon Gulf, on which Lae, the enemy's main base in New Guinea, is situated. But the enemy's losses in this action, exclusive of planes, were much greater than those suffered in January.

Cost to Allies Small

The cost to the Allies of this sea and air victory was one bomber and three fighters shot down. Other planes were damaged, it was admitted, but they managed to return to base.

The convoy, which was protected by cruisers or destroyers, originally numbered fourteen ships, but the communique said the first group to be sighted had been joined yesterday afternoon by eight other vessels.

This was the largest convoy the Japanese had ever attempted to use in operations in the New Guinea area or, in fact, anywhere in the southwest Pacific zone. Unofficial records show that it was the greatest convoy employed by the Japanese since their ill-fated attempt to take about one hundred vessels through the Macassar Straits in January, 1942, when thirty-three of them were lost.

The text of that portion of the

Tunisia A. E. F. Rolls On, Heads For Faid Pass

British Advance Two Miles in North While U.S. Units Move Toward Gafsa, Too

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 3.—American forces were reported tonight to be sweeping unopposed across the central Tunisian plain toward Faid Pass, doorway to the Axis coastal corridor, while British troops drove the enemy back two miles in one sector of the northern front.

Dispatches said the Americans were well east of recaptured Sbeitla, thirty-three miles northwest of Faid Pass, and military quarters believed they had a good chance to restore the mid-Tunisian line as it was before Field Marshal Erwin Rommel began his offensive on Feb. 15.

Another American column was reported slowly working down toward Gafsa, fifty miles south of Kasserine Pass, with sappers clearing away mines. Dispatches indicated the Americans might be bypassing heavily mined Feriana, which is west of the direct route to Gafsa, though American patrols had penetrated into the town Monday.

[A French communique broadcast by the Morocco radio said that units of the French Camel Corps had reached Nefta, behind the Mareth Line and reported inland anchor of the Germans' secondary positions stretching across the salt marshes to Gabes. The communique indicated the French raided Nefta rather than captured it.]

The 1st Army, fighting in ra-

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

Nazis Stage Weak London Raid In Reprisal for Assault on Berlin

Single Planes Strike at City in 90-Minute Alert; German Radio Shuts Down, Indicating Allied Aerial Forays for Eighth Straight Night

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 3.—German bombers struck weakly at London tonight in an expected reprisal raid, made by single planes which kept the British capital under alert for about ninety minutes.

The first raiders, swooping down in retaliation for the mighty assault on Berlin two nights ago, unloaded showers of fire bombs, and other planes later dropped explosives, but there was no concerted attack.

Several districts were bombed, and there were a number of casualties at one place. Rescue workers dug in the ruins of one bombed dwelling for residents who were trapped.

But the R. A. F. was apparently smashing back again, for the Deutschlandsender, Germany's main domestic radio in the Berlin area, went off the air late tonight. Its silence indicated that Allied planes were striking at the Continent for the eighth successive night.

[The Federal Communications Commission in New York heard the Deutschlandsender announce that it would be off the air "for some time."]

Indicating the lightness of the German attack on London, one observer counted only a few planes over a period of half an hour.

A lull followed the swoops of the first few raiders, and then the thunder of gunfire and brilliance of flares marked the arrival of another enemy plane. A cascade of tracer bullets and roar of guns forced it to veer off.

The raid wasn't anything like the answer Londoners had expected in reply to the heavy and

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Madam Chiang Declares China Never Will Yield

Chinese Pack Carnegie Hall to Hear Her Pledge That Foe Will Be Driven Out

In an impassioned address to 5,000 of her former compatriots gathered in her honor in Carnegie Hall, Madam Chiang Kai-shek asserted yesterday that China would never lay down her arms until she had regained every inch of soil wrested from her by the Japanese.

Madam Chiang, displaying much more vehemence than was evident in her addresses at City Hall on Monday and in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night, thanked New York's Chinese for their loyalty to the mother country and for their generosity to the victims of the six-year war against Japan. She exhorted them to remain true to their ancient national heritage while continuing to be good American citizens.

Madam Chiang spoke for half an hour in Mandarin, official language of China. Although New York's Chinese speak Cantonese, the language of South China, they listened raptly to Madam Chiang's ringing words, and fervent and frequent applause gave evidence that they understood her message.

Reporters, who were virtually the only Caucasians in the densely packed auditorium, were given a digest of Madam Chiang's speech by the Chinese News Service. The digest was not made available until last night.

Although, under ordinary circumstances, the Chinese are not a demonstrative people, they became as enthusiastic as Americans in the heat of a Presidential campaign yesterday afternoon when the co-leader of China's 450,000,000 fighting people appeared on the stage of Carnegie Hall. Madam Chiang beheld a scene that must have carried her back in spirit to the embattled land of her people.

Immediately behind her on the stage were the most illustrious members of the Chinese colony in New York. In the auditorium, to the farthest reaches of Carnegie Hall's triple balconies, Madam Chiang beheld uplifted, intent,

(Continued on page 21, column 4)

U. S. Note Asks British Parley On Refugee Aid

Proposes Talks in Ottawa on Temporary Asylum for Oppressed in Europe

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The United States has proposed in a note to Great Britain that representatives of the two governments meet at Ottawa for a "preliminary exploration" of the problem of providing temporary asylum for oppressed and persecuted minorities in Nazi-occupied Europe.

This was revealed with State Department publication tonight of the note presented Feb. 25 to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador. The note was in reply to a British Embassy communication of Jan. 20 regarding the fate of persons "fleeing from persecution for religious, racial and political reasons and to the necessity for inter-governmental relief action in their behalf."

It proposed that the findings of these representatives then could be passed on for subsequent action to the organization which already exists for handling such problems—the executive committee of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. This committee grew out of the Evian-London conference which President Roosevelt called in 1938 to seek a solution of refugee problems. Such procedure, the note said, would facilitate action.

The note outlined this country's extensive accomplishments in providing a haven in this country for

(Continued on page 8, column 5)

W. L. B. Lifts Boeing Pay 4.5c, Others 7.5c in Stabilizing Move

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A general increase of 4.5 cents an hour to 30,000 workers in the Boeing Flying Fortress plants at Seattle and an average increase of 7.5 cents an hour to approximately half the 220,000 employees of eight southern California aircraft companies were granted tonight by the National War Labor Board over the strenuous objection of five of the twelve members, who favored higher rates.

The vote, culminating an eight-months effort to stabilize wages in the west coast aircraft industry, was 7 to 5 in favor of a rate plan written originally by William H. Davis, W. L. B. chairman.

The four labor members and Wayne L. Morse, one of the public representatives, dissented vigorously.

Mr. Morse described the majority decision as "stabilization bungling," and the labor members expressed resentment of the part they said James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, had played in framing the decision. The labor representatives said the workers all should receive a flat 10-cents-hourly increase.

The W. L. B.'s "Little Steel" formula, limiting wage increases to 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941, to cover cost-of-living rises between that date and last May, was the yardstick applied in granting the increases at Boeing, where American Federation of Labor workers have staged demonstrations, one interrupting production, to spur W. L. B. action. The board's wage policy of correcting "gross inequities" applied to the southern California raises, its announcement said.

In brief, the majority decision granted this:

Bonuses of $64.75 and $78.75 in cash or war bonds to be paid to California and Boeing workers, respectively, who were on the pay roll last July 6, to recompense them for not receiving retroactive pay increases.

Beginners at the Boeing plants

(Continued on page 30, column 2)

King George, in Overalls, Works A Night Trick in Shop; No Pay

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, March 3.—King George VI has become a part-time worker, without pay, in a British war factory, it was disclosed tonight. On two evenings a week he works at a bench from 6 to 8:30 p. m. turning out parts for a gun used by the Royal Air Force.

A few months ago, a score of members of the royal staff went to do some work at a small munitions plant, and recently the King, who is forty-seven years old, visited them to see how they were getting on. After watching for a few minutes, he said to the foreman:

"This is very good work, and extremely interesting. Is it very difficult?" "Not when you get the knack of it, sir," he was told.

"I think I would like to join you," said the King. "I might manage to put in a few hours a week." The foreman pointed out that some training would be necessary. "How long?" the King asked. "That depends entirely on aptitude, sir," said the foreman.

The King laughed, so the story goes, and, taking off his coat, said, "I think I might be pretty good

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

W. L. B. Lifts Boeing Pay 4.5c, Others 7.5c in Stabilizing Move

By The Associated Press

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Beginners at the Boeing plants

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PRISONER ROUNDUP: The end of the North African campaign shown in this aerial photograph of German prisoners in Tunisia. Acme

"SUPERMEN" CAPTURED by Poles. Associated Press

HITLER YOUTH captured by advancing Yanks. These Hitler youth were being trained as glider pilots and anti-aircraft gunners. They display their soldier's pay book. Associated Press

NAZI SS TROOPERS meet a Yank of the 1st Army. Acme

LUFTWAFFE PILOT shot down and seized by British Home Guards. British Combine

THE WEATHER
Today: Slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 66; Min., 48
Detailed Report on Page 32

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIII No. 35,242 | Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc. | THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943 | THREE CENTS In New York City

Fighting Ends in Africa, Arnim a Prisoner, 150,000 Captured; Wavell in Washington, Parley May Be Mapping Far East Offensive

Byrnes Opens Way to Mine Pay Increase

Order Backs 'Little Steel' Formula, but Permits Rises Necessary for War

Restricted Powers Restored to W. L. B.

Move Follows Protests of Labor; Lewis in Capital as House Gets Strike Curb

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, May 12.—James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, issued a directive today which restored the power of the National War Labor Board to raise wages "to aid in the prosecution of the war or correct gross inequities," withheld the board's former authority to remove pay "inequalities" and reaffirmed the "Little Steel" formula for limiting pay increases to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941.

In the latter action, Mr. Byrnes held the line against concerted demands by organized labor for upward revision of the "Little Steel" formula to match rising living costs. He apparently also blocked the wage demands of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by ruling that any pay adjustments made by W. L. B. to aid the war program or correct gross inequities must not increase prices or production costs.

In what may be an escape clause, however, Mr. Byrnes said that any wage increase having such effects should not become effective without his approval. Thus Mr. Byrnes laid the foundation for eventual settlement by himself of the coal-wage dispute.

Lewis in Washington

Mr. Byrnes took action as Mr. Lewis arrived in Washington on a mysterious mission, about which the mine leader kept silent, and as the House Rules Committee sent to the House floor for three hours' general debate and possible amendments the stiffened Connally anti-strike bill, carrying a request from the House Military Affairs Committee that it be enacted "without delay" because the fifteen-day truce in the threatened coal strike expires at midnight next Tuesday.

The Military Affairs Committee formally reported the bill on a voice vote after a heated session in which three witnesses protested against rushing it through without open hearings. The committee said, however, that the bill "is extremely urgent" and "should be speedily enacted into law because of what is commonly known as a truce involving more than 500,000 workers in the coal mines of the country."

Speaker Sam Rayburn indicated he was doubtful that the bill can be disposed of by Congress before the coal truce ends. He pointed out that the Vinson naval authorization bill is due for House action probably tomorrow, to be followed by an appropriation bill Friday. In any event, should the House pass the revised Connally bill, it would have to be sent to conference with the Senate, which passed it in a weaker form last week. The bill makes it a crime

(Continued on page 14 column 2)

Thomas D. Thacher Appointed By Dewey to Court of Appeals

His Departure Leaves Corporation Counsel's Post Vacant in City

Thomas D. Thacher

Thomas Day Thacher, sixty-one years old, Corporation Counsel of this city, a former judge of the United States District Court and a former Solicitor General of the United States, was appointed yesterday to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state, by Governor Thomas E. Dewey. It was the Governor's first appointment to this bench and his most important appointment since he took office.

Judge Thacher, known as one of the most distinguished legal minds in the country, is expected to take his place on the bench in Albany next Monday when the court begins a new term. He was appointed to succeed Associate Judge Edward Ridley Finch, who retired April 30 to return to private practice and whose term expires Dec. 31 of this year.

It is regarded as certain that Judge Thacher, a Republican, will be his party's candidate next November for election to a full four-teen-year term on the bench, possibly with Democratic indorsement. The position of associate judge of the Court of Appeals pays $22,000 a year, with an allowance of $3,000 for expenses. The posi-

(Continued on page 32 column 1)

Meat Prices Cut In Small Shops By 10 to 20%

But New O. P. A. Ceilings for City Area Will Allow Chain Store Increases

Specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings for beef, veal, lamb and mutton, effective Monday, which will permit substantial increases in chain store charges but will reduce small-volume store prices from 10 to 20 per cent were announced yesterday by the Office of Price Administration.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, in announcing the new prices, took notice of the effect they might have if large chain stores increase their prices to the new ceilings, and urged that they voluntarily hold charges to at least 10 per cent below the new schedule applying to them.

The first reaction of New York

(Continued on page 12, column 1)

Stoessel Dies As He Conducts Concert for 500

Oratorio Society's Leader Is Stricken on American Academy of Arts Stage

Albert Stoessel, composer and conductor, collapsed and died at 4:50 p. m. yesterday while conducting a group of fifteen string instrumentalists from the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra before more than 500 persons in the auditorium of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, at 632 West 156th Street.

The forty-eight-year-old musician, conductor of the New York Oratorio Society since 1921 and director of opera and orchestra departments at the Juilliard Graduate School since 1930, slumped to the stage floor near the end of a two-hour program marking an annual ceremonial of the academy

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George Backs New Tax Plan To Abate 75%

Senator, With Treasury's Support, Has Another Rival to Ruml Version

It Would Operate On 'Windfall' Basis

Connally May Propose Doughton Bill Again; Vote Is Possible Today

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With little indication that the acknowledged Senate strength for the modified Carlson-Ruml plan bill had been impaired, the Senate finished off four hours of debate on pay-as-you-go income tax legislation today, after receiving notice that at least two compromises of the controversial tax-abatement issue will be offered before the final vote, perhaps tomorrow.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who has been placed in the anomalous position of opposing the bill reported overwhelmingly by his committee, announced that he would offer a substitute at the proper time.

Rejected by the Finance Committee but supported by the Treasury as the most likely proposal to fend off the Ruml 100-per-cent-abatement plan, the George substitute provides for a flat reduction of 75 per cent in the tax liability on 1942 income, with the remaining 25 per cent payable in equal installments by March 15, 1944, and March 15, 1945. This net 12½ per cent increase in personal income taxes in the next two years would be paid on a "windfall" basis of 1942 or 1943 income, whichever is the higher. This "windfall" basis is the same proposed in the committee bill for the collection of income taxes this year, with the 1942 or 1943 alternating except for some persons in higher brackets.

As in the differing bill approved by the House, all pay-as-you-go proposals provide current collection of a 20 per cent withholding levy on wages and salaries, effective July 1.

Experts of the joint Congressional committee on internal revenue taxation estimated today that the revenue return from the George substitute would exceed by

(Continued on page 18, column 3)

Army Sent Six Men to Inscribe Rayburn's Greetings to Students

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Parchment scrolls conveying congratulations from Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives to high school graduates in his Texas district were prepared by six Army draftsmen transferred from Fort Myer, Va., to a room occupied by the Corps of Engineers in the new War Department building, it was revealed today.

But Captain William Cantrell, of the Marine Corps, a former employee in the Speaker's office, said that the work on the certificates, about 2,000 in number, had been done without Representative Rayburn's knowledge of its being done by Army draftsmen and that he (Captain Cantrell) had arranged for the lettering of the names on the scrolls by the Army men after efforts to have the work done elsewhere were unavailing.

Representative Rayburn said that he had "paid for the parchment, of course, and I am going to pay for whatever time was taken by the Army."

He added that he "thought it was a good year to write to the high school graduates" in his district, composed of the seven counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Kaufman, Rains and Rockwell, reminding them of the advantages of democracy and pointing out to them "the benefits of the great democracy in which they live." He stated that he intends to send with each scroll a letter bearing that message.

The Fort Myer draftsmen did the lettering on a stack of fine parchment paper, about six inches by eight. At the top of the parchments was a picture of the Capitol Building.

Under it was inscribed:

"To all to whom these presents shall come: Greetings." The name of the person to whom the parchment was to be sent was written in large letters. It continued: "It is my pleasure to congratulate you upon the accomplishment of high-school graduation. May this day begin a further achievement in ideals of citizenship in your community and for your country."

Captain Cantrell explained that

(Continued on page 18, column 1)

Commanders In India Join Capital Talks

Churchill Accompanied by Land, Air, Sea Chiefs; To Broadcast Tomorrow

Aleutian or Burma Offensive Indicated

Allies Building Planes Fast Enough for More Than One Major Drive

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The names of some of the men who accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to Washington were revealed today, and the fact that they include high-ranking British Army and Navy officers from India seemed to strengthen the widely held theory that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are planning new blows against Japan as well as discussing how to keep the Axis in Europe on the run.

Among the members of Mr. Churchill's party were Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British forces in India and former commander in the Middle East; Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander in chief of the Eastern Fleet, and Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, commanding British air officer in India.

Suggestions of increased offensive action in the Pacific were bolstered also by the following indications that the might of the United Nations, particularly in air power, is growing so fast that they soon will have the weapons to carry on more than one major offensive at a time:

1. The announcement in London of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin that British airplane production is now greater than that of Germany—an announcement of great significance when tied in with President Roosevelt's statement of yesterday that the United States is now producing more warplanes than the rest of the world combined. Airminded calculators did some "lifting" with the following results: If Britain is turning out more planes than Germany, and if the United States is turning out more planes than Britain, Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy and all other nations combined, then the United Nations should swiftly be able to spare many more planes for the Pacific.

2. The War Production Board ordered a sweeping cutback in new war plant construction and

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

400 Allied Planes Bomb Sicily; Marsala and Catania Battered

Other Flyers Smash at Pantelleria; Axis Loses 31 Ships and 20 Planes

Herald Tribune—Acme

Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim, commander of the Axis forces in Africa, who was captured as battle for Tunisia ended

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12.—Nearly 400 Allied planes hammered Sicily yesterday for the third straight day, leaving a trail of destruction in the ports of Marsala and Catania, while other aerial forces smashed at the Island of Pantelleria and supported the final land operations in Tunisia.

After hammering the Cape Bon area through most of yesterday, Allied airmen had to abandon their schedule late in the day for fear of hitting their own troops. A headquarters communique said lack of suitable targets "indicated the approaching end of the air battle over Tunisia."

At least thirty-one Axis ships were sunk or damaged in actions Monday and yesterday in the Mediterranean areas, and twenty enemy planes were shot down at a cost of only two Allied machines.

About fifty American heavy bombers of the Middle East command, protected by a Royal Air Force fighter escort from Malta, dropped more than 250,000 pounds of bombs on Catania, while more

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Atlantic Convoy, in 8-Day Battle, Sinks 4 to 10 of 25 Submarines

Admiralty Reports Greatest Success So Far, Most of Merchantmen Reach Port; 3-Day Gale Interrupts Fight, Air Cover Hampered

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 12.—Allied escort ships and planes, fighting an eight-day running battle against a pack of as many as twenty-five Axis submarines attacking an Atlantic convoy recently, sank four and perhaps ten of the U-boats, the Admiralty announced today. It was the greatest success against submarines thus far reported by the Admiralty.

The battle took place late in April and early in May. The "convoy suffered some damage but the majority of the merchantmen reached port in safety," the communique declared.

"First reports state that in the course of these actions four U-boats are known to have been destroyed, four very probably were destroyed, and two others were probably destroyed," it said.

One of the British cutters in the battle was the Bennen, the former U. S. S. Champlain, completed in 1929 and one of the ships transferred to the Royal Navy in September, 1940.

On April 30, the Admiralty said, eight U-boats were concentrated against the convoy, but a series of attacks was repulsed successfully. A gale blew up on May 1, lasting three days. When the weather improved, more U-boats joined the hunt, and "during the 4th, 5th and 6th of May it is estimated that our escorts were in action with a pack of some twenty-five U-boats."

The submarines pressed home some thirty attacks, with the escorts fighting back valiantly in

(Continued on page 13 column 1)

Reich Bishops Appeal to Nazis Revealed in U.S.

December Protest Against Anti-Catholic Measures Is Made Public by O.W.I.

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A petition of German Catholic bishops, beseeching the German government to end its measures of hostility to the Church, was released today in its complete text by the Office of War Information.

The petition, one of the strongest denunciations of Nazi hierarchy, was formulated on Dec. 18, 1942, at the Fulda Conference of Bishops at Breslau, but has just reached this country. It was signed by Adolf Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau, in the name of the bishops of the diocese of Germany.

Asking for relief against "measures of officials of the (Nazi) party and government that are directed against the Church and against Christianity," the petition listed violations of the practice of free religion not only within Germany, but also in the conquered territories adjacent to Germany, where, it said, the measures had caused even those who were previously friendly toward the Reich to conceive bitter hatred toward it.

The petition, after tracing "notorious occurrences" against Catholics in Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Poland and Yugoslavia urged that an end be put to such practices in the following words:

"In deep anxiety for the good name and the welfare of the Fatherland, and in deep responsibility for our brothers in the faith in the occupied territories, we beg the government of the Reich to put a stop to the unrestricted anti-religious agitation of party officers and to the destructive measures against Church and Christianity which are unwise politically and display scorn of all mankind. One cannot expect to win hard-working and upright people for Germany and at the same time de-

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Allies Seize German Chief On Cape Bon

British Tanks, Sweeping Around Peninsula, End Fight of Trapped Foe

Nazis Also Give Up West of Bou Ficha

Many Serviceable Guns and Planes Among Vast Booty Taken From Axis

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12.—Complete victory and the end of the North African campaign came this afternoon when resistance by the German African armies and their Italian partners collapsed.

All of North Africa with the exception of Spanish Morocco is now in the hands of the triumphant British, American and French troops.

The surrender of the remaining Axis divisions brought the number of prisoners captured by the Allies since a week ago to more than 150,000.

The disintegration of one of the finest fighting organizations the machine age has produced also brought into Allied hands vast quantities of war material of all kinds. The tremendous haul includes many guns and planes still in serviceable condition.

Twelve Generals Taken

Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim, supreme commander of the Axis armies in North Africa since Field Marshal Erwin Rommel went back to Germany on March 11, was captured today in the roundup of prisoners on the Cape Bon peninsula.

With his capture the number of German generals who have been caught or surrendered rose to twelve. Arnim, originally came to Africa to command the 5th Panzer Army in Tunisia.

There is no more organized fighting and the only spots where a few guns are still firing are in isolated pockets where the enemy troops are unaware that the end has come.

Church bells are ringing in North African cities and towns, and crowds of American, British and French soldiers are joining the French civilian populations in yells of victory.

Their rejoicing marks the end of one of the strangest, bitterest campaigns in history, a campaign in which men of countries from all parts of the world have battled back and forth across the cruel stretch of desert that spreads the width of the African continent.

400,000 Captured in Three Years

It was two years, eleven months and two days ago that the fighting started in the North African deserts. With the American landing six months and four days ago, the battle region was increased to a strip of coastland 2,000 miles long.

Since the beginning of the campaign almost three years ago the Allies have captured nearly 400,000 prisoners, and eleven German and twenty-six Italian divisions have been destroyed as fighting units.

(London military quarters estimated the entire African campaign had cost the Axis more than 620,000 casualties, including 150,000 captured and perhaps 50,000 killed and wounded in the concluding stages. The Associated Press reported. Previous enemy casualties numbered 426,000, of which 250,000 were prisoners.)

The Axis resistance disintegrated this afternoon when the Allied units closed in south of the Cape Bon Peninsula on a circle fifteen miles across in which the remaining enemy forces showing fight were trapped. The center of this last island of combat was the fa-

Public Campaign Fails, Army Will Buy Books

Contract Being Drafted for First 50,000 Volumes

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—American soldiers are going to have books if the Army itself has to buy them. A contract now being drafted, it was learned today, calls for an initial purchase of 50,000 volumes through the Council on Books in War Time, the chairman of which is Malcolm Johnson, vice-president of Doubleday Doran & Co.

The special services division, Army Service Forces, will buy the books and distribute them to the troops, and the reason back of the move was understood to be the failure of the Victory book campaign to acquire sufficient numbers of suitable volumes from voluntary donations.

The Army purchases will be of special cheap paper-bound reprints.

The Trading Post

UNDERWOOD Portable, used only 2 months. Columbus 5-0000 today or weekday evenings.

"I had so many calls I couldn't keep track of them. I sold the typewriter for more than I paid for it two years ago."

Probably you haven't a typewriter that you want to sell but you may have other things of value which you would like to turn into cash. The Classified "Trading Post" will broadcast your offer. Phone PEnnsylvania 6-6000.

"MY SON! MY SON! FAREWELL."

Photo by Bob Jakobsen, Los Angeles Times, reproduced from "U.S. Camera" 1942

Residencia de Estudiantes

"DADDY, DADDY, DADDY!"

Associated Press

General of the Army: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Showers, warm and humid
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 79, Min. 66
Detailed Report on Page 15

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CIII No. 35,300 | Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc. | SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943 | THREE CENTS In New York City

Sicily Invaded by Allied Ground Forces; Americans, English, Canadians in Landing Under Command of General Eisenhower

Strike Law May Be Used In Coal Fields

Grand Jury Is Called In, Prosecutor Prepares Data at Biddle Request

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Roosevelt made it clear today that he has no intention or power to compel John L. Lewis to sign a two-year, no-strike contract ordered by the National War Labor Board between the United Mine Workers of America and the nation's coal mine operators.

But, even as he spoke, reports from the Pennsylvania soft-coal fields, where the spreading wildcat strikes had 18,000 of the U. M. W.'s 530,000 miners idle today in more than a score of mines, indicated possible Justice Department approach to the problem through the new anti-strike law.

In Pittsburgh a Federal Grand Jury was ordered to reconvene in a special meeting next Wednesday at the request of United States Attorney Charles F. Uhl, who disclosed that he was making a complete report on the anti-work campaign among the miners at the request of Attorney General Francis Biddle in Washington.

Workers Pass Picket Lines

The day's developments, which renewed speculation on an imminent showdown in the coal-strike situation and its continuing threat to the nation's war-vital steel industry, also brought reports of non-striking U. M. W. members for the first time passing through picket lines formed by striking members.

Before the work stoppages began spreading again all but a few thousand recalcitrants in Pennsylvania among the union's hard and soft coal miners had returned to work virtually on Mr. Lewis's truce terms of June 21 that they continue to dig coal until Oct. 31 provided the government retains control of the mines.

President Roosevelt had refused to recognize Mr. Lewis's new deadline and has insisted that the miners are working on the W. L. B.'s terms.

Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt in effect rejected today the W. L. B.'s repeated requests that he force Mr. Lewis to comply fully with its directive, telling his White House press conference that he did not want to take over the U. M. W. union in order to apply the sanctions he used against Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, to force its acceptance of a W. L. B. order for a maintenance-of-union-membership clause in its contract with a union.

W. L. B. Favors Action

The threat which Mr. Roosevelt used successfully in the Montgomery Ward and other cases of defiance by industry was that of government seizure and operation of a plant. The W. L. B. is understood to have left no doubt that in its opinion he ought to apply the rule equally to labor in the coal case, either by "freezing" the U. M. W.'s $6,000,000 treasury or requisitioning its spacious Washington headquarters.

Mr. Roosevelt replied by asking, why not use the recently enacted anti-strike law, and he called attention to its first eight sections. The law bans strikes in government seized or operated war plants, such as the mines; pro-

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Summer on Long Island

MATTITUCK — Completely furnished 4-room cabin, charming location, bathing. Bathing available July 21 to Aug. 7 and Aug. 21 to and including Labor Day. HOllis 3-0000.

"I had excellent results. Rented house for both periods."

BEECHHURST — Bullet furnished 2 cool rooms, near community beach bus. July and August. Elmer. Phone BRyant 9-0000.

"We rented the rooms to the first caller."

Son-in-Law Is Held for Murder In the Death of Sir Harry Oakes

Alfred De Marigny, Who Secretly Wed Daughter of Wealthy British Baronet Last Year, Is Arrested by Police of Nassau, Bahamas

By The Associated Press

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 9.—Alfred De Marigny, widely known yachtsman, was booked at the police station here tonight on a charge of killing his father-in-law, the multi-millionaire British baronet Sir Harry Oakes.

De Marigny denied any connection with the slaying but a formal charge of murder was placed against him. In 1942, he secretly married Sir Harry's eldest daughter, Nancy, then eighteen years old. She is now in the United States.

De Marigny was arrested at 6 o'clock tonight by Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Lindop and Major Embert Pember, of the Nassau Constabulary.

Captain E. W. Melchen, of the Miami Police Department, summoned by airplane to aid in the investigation after Sir Harry's body was found on a bed which had been set afire Thursday morning, said the arrest and charge were based on "hair analysis, fingerprints and interrogation."

Attorney General Eric Hallinan reported that Sir Harry was bludgeoned to death. There were four severe head wounds, he said, as well as burns on the body.

Officers believed an electric fan had blown out the flames before they had destroyed the bed.

The charge against De Marigny came as a sensational climax to the death of Sir Harry, one of the world's richest men, with a fortune

(Continued on page 22, column 1)

Crops in U.S. Up 7 Million Acres, Yield Down 10%

Comparing 1943 and '42, Marvin Jones Sums Up: Not Out of Woods Yet

By John Chabot Smith

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Agriculture Department revealed today that prospects for a bountiful food harvest this year are looking up, but Food Administrator Marvin Jones said that was "no reason for any belief that we are out of the woods."

The July 1 crop report, most comprehensive of the year and first to give a full picture of how the farmers' accomplishments measure up to the Victory food goals, indicated that this year's harvest will exceed last year's by 7,000,000 acres, but total crop production will be about 10 per cent less because of lower yields an acre.

Fruits and vegetables show substantial declines, but Mr. Jones pointed out that vegetable supplies "will be augmented considerably by Victory garden production." Feed grains also showed up in the report as a major problem, which Agriculture Department officials took to mean that meat supplies would be even lower next year than they are now.

This view was based on the assumption that prompt action would be taken by the White House, probably within a week, to break the economic dam now keeping corn off the market. Unless something is done soon the hogs will get all the corn, the production of milk and eggs will drop and a more desperate meat

(Continued on page 20, column 3)

U. S. Refuses To Yield Lepke To Be Executed

Biddle Now Is Asked to Waive Prison Term and Give Up Convict to N.Y.

Thomas Cradock Hughes, Acting District Attorney of Kings County, appealed directly yesterday to Attorney General Francis Biddle in contesting a Department of Justice refusal to produce Louis Buchalter, also known as Lepke, for execution in New York State on a murder conviction until the former racketeer completes a Federal prison term.

At the same time that the Brooklyn prosecutor was fighting to put Buchalter to death as soon as possible Buchalter's partner in crime, Jacob Shapiro, yesterday interrupted his five-week-old extortion trial in General Sessions to plead guilty. Shapiro is also known as Gurrah.

Addressing himself to the Attorney General in a letter, Mr. Hughes objected to a denial of his request for commutation of Buchalter's Federal sentence by Daniel M. Lyon, pardon attorney for the Department of Justice. The Brooklyn District Attorney now wants Buchalter's fourteen-year sentence on a narcotics conviction excused by President Roosevelt so that the former racketeer may be made available for execution after the New York Court of Appeals resentences him on July 20 for the killing of a Brooklyn shopkeeper. Buchalter is now in the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan.

Buchalter's swashbuckling, pugnacious former confederate, Sha-

(Continued on page 22, column 4)

Munda Is Hit By Warships And Bombers

Japanese Base Battered; U. S. Fighter Planes Beat Off Rendova Raid

By Lewis B. Sebring Jr.

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 10 (Saturday).—More than 100 American bombers blasted the Japanese base at Munda, New Georgia Island, yesterday in the heaviest Allied air attack yet made in the new Solomons campaign. Protected by a strong fighter cover, the bombers dropped seventy tons of bombs on enemy bivouacs, supply dumps and anti-aircraft positions.

The attack took place just after daylight simultaneously with an attack by Allied destroyers on Japanese shore positions, while American shore batteries on Rendova Island, eight miles across Blanche Strait further harried the besieged Japanese with round after round of shells.

No change in the position of American ground forces on New Georgia Island was reported. The Americans are within three miles of the Munda airdrome on the east, while other American troops are advancing southward from a point about eight miles north of Munda.

Forty-five Japanese Zeros attacked the American positions on Rendova early yesterday afternoon but did no damage. Four were shot down by Allied interceptor planes and the rest were dispersed.

At the other end of the Allies' present 700-mile offensive are in this war theater the enemy made a mino rattack, using three dive-bombers, but again with no result. It was only the third air raid by the Japanese in that sector, near Nassau Bay, since American troops landed there early on June 30. Otherwise the situation in New Guinea remained unchanged yesterday.

In advance of yesterday's big Allied raid on New Georgia, other Allied bombers attacked Kahili, on Bougainville Island.

Americans Capture Bairoko

WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCE IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLAND JUNGLE, July 8 (Delayed) (AP).—Fighting through almost impenetrable jungle and soaked by four days of torrential rain, combined American forces today had gained every objective in their drive toward the Munda airport, the key to the tottering Japanese hold in the central Solomons.

The heavy weather, not expected in this normally dry season,

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Map locates Sicily at the toe of the Italian boot and across the Sicilian Strait from Tunisia

Convoys Almost Unmolested by U-Boats in June

Sinkings Lowest Since U.S. Entered War, but Knox Keeps Fingers Crossed

By Leo Cullinane

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A joint statement by the American and British governments issued here tonight through the Office of War Information announced that losses of Allied shipping from submarine attacks in June were the lowest since the United States entered the war and that June losses from all forms of enemy action were the second lowest for any month since war between Great Britain and Germany began.

Although fewer Axis submarines put in an appearance in the North Atlantic during June, the sinkings of those undersea raiders were "substantial and satisfactory," the statement said. The heavy toll taken of U-boats in May showed its effect in June, the statement pointed out, to such an extent that in June the main trans-Atlantic convoys were "practically unmolested."

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared recently, it is recalled, that American ship losses were so small that the situation simply could not be expected to continue, that he was keeping his fingers crossed.

The Allied success in the Battle of the Atlantic is credited largely

(Continued on page 3, column 6)

Russians Beat Off 13 Assaults South of Orel, Hold at Belgorod

Kill 5,000 Men, Smash 193 Tanks, Fell 94 Planes on Fifth Day of Savage Battle of Attrition; Even Nazis Report No Major Gains

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 10 (Saturday).—The Russian armies of the center beat off savage German attacks all along the Orel and Kursk fronts yesterday, held their own in the Belgorod sector, to the south, and destroyed 193 Nazi tanks and ninety-four planes in the great battle of attrition, the Soviet high command announced early today.

The German dead, in two battle areas specifically mentioned, were nearly 5,000 for the day, Moscow declared in the regular midnight communique recorded by the Soviet monitor at London, thus bringing to about 40,000 the total German losses in men in five days of violent action.

German losses in material also were rising to tremendous proportions. Yesterday's destruction raised to 2,036 the number of enemy tanks thus far listed as knocked out, and to 904 the number of Nazi planes smashed since the beginning of the offensive.

In the Orel-Kursk sector, said the Russian communique, the Nazis, after four days of heavy losses, had "gained no success" and had been forced to shift the weight of attack to other areas, reinforcing their "battered troops" by nine infantry divisions and one tank division.

A score or more of German attacks were beaten off—thirteen of them in a single area of action—and fighting at times was hand-to-hand.

Fifteen hundred Nazis were killed in these actions, said the Soviet command, as was most of a German battalion in a near-by action.

In the Belgorod sector 2,000 Germans were killed during the day;

(Continued on page 2 column 7)

R.A.F. Bombers Blast Cologne For 119th Time

Drop Tons of Explosives on Battered City; Nazi Flyers Raid London Area

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 9.—The Royal Air Force dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on battered Cologne last night, ending the temporary relief which storms had given Germany this week from wholesale Allied air raids. The blasting of the Rhineland industrial center was smaller in scale than the last two British attacks on that city on June 28 and July 3, but still constituted a heavy assault.

The new aerial battle mounted today as the Germans gave London its first raid alarm since June 27. Ten Nazi aircraft approached the capital, dropping bombs in the greater London area, while others caused damage and casualties at scattered points in southeast England.

Fighter formations stepped up the pace of the new offensive today, sweeping over the English Channel toward northern France soon after the big bombers returned from their mission.

Today's German high command communique said six of the Cologne raiders were brought down, while the British reported a loss of eight bombers from the Rhineland visit and simultaneous mine-laying missions.

The Germans replied to the Cologne bombing with a daylight expedition of their own which launched high explosives on a town and a coastal resort of southeast England. At least twelve persons were believed to have been killed during the raid on the town, where the Germans scored a direct hit on a theater and set fire to three neighboring office and residential buildings.

Aerial photographs of the German North Sea naval base at Wilhelmshaven, meanwhile, showed that the American heavy bomber assault there on June 11 spread explosives along the entire length of the harbor and hit several vital structures.

These included naval docks,

(Continued on page 3, column 6)

Sicily Attack Preceded by Air-Sea Blows

Allied Sea Force Covers Operation, Bombards Island's Fortifications

Coast Fortifications Heavily Bombarded

'First Stage in Liberation of European Continent,' Eisenhower Broadcasts

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Saturday).—Invasion of Sicily by English, American and Canadian forces under command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower was announced early today by the War Department.

A brief communique from advance headquarters said the landings were preceding by air attack, while naval forces escorted the ground troops and bombarded the coast defenses during the landing operations.

The complete text of the announcement:

"Anglo - American - Canadian forces, under command of General Eisenhower, began landing operations in Sicily early this morning (July 10, North African time). Landings were preceded by an air attack. Naval forces escorted the assault forces and bombarded the coast defenses durinng the assault."

Island Heavily Bombed

There was no additional information concerning the scale of the landings on Sicily, which is separated from Tunisia by a strait only ninety miles wide at its narrowest point.

Sicily has been under steady bombardment by the Northwest African Air Force since the Axis forces in Tunisia collapsed and surrendered in May.

The communique supplied the first information that Canadian troops had joined the British and American forces under Eisenhower in North Africa.

In connection with the landings in Sicily, Eisenhower broadcast an announcement to the people of France telling them th invasion of the island off the toe of the Italian boot was "the first stage in the liberation of the European continent," but warning them not to expose themselves to reprisals by premature action based on any assumption that an invasion of France was imminent.

Text of the Broadcast

The translation of this broadcast from North Africa, supplied by the War Department, follows:

"Announcement to Frenchmen of France:

"Anglo - American - Canadian armed forces have today launched an offensive against Sicily. It is the first stage in the liberation of the European continent. There will be others.

"I call on the French people to remain calm, not to allow themselves to be deceived by the false rumors which the enemy might circulate. The Allied radio will keep you informed on military developments. I count on your sangfroid and on your sense of discipline. Do not be rash, for the enemy is watching. Keep on listening and never heed rumors. Verify carefully the news you receive.

"By remaining calm and by not exposing yourselves to reprisals through premature action, you will be helping us effectively. When the hour of action strikes, we will let you know. Till then, help us by following our instructions. That is to say: keep calm, conserve your strength. We repeat: when the hour of action strikes, we will let you know."

(An announcement similiar to the one issued at Washington was made in North Africa by General Eisenhower, and was broadcast from Algiers. American broadcasters there went on the air and

Nazis Don't Know Beans

Acclaim Peasant as Coffee Grower. Discover It's Soy-Bean Crop

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, July 9.—Hope that Germany might be able to grow a small amount of coffee on German soil has turned out to have been based on an error in plant identification, according to a report in the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung," of Zurich, Switzerland.

A Wasenweiler peasant received from an Alsatian, "perhaps as a joke," what he believed to be coffee beans and planted them. The brew he made from his harvest apparently was considerably more potable than the ersatz coffee he had been drinking, and his agricultural achievement was acclaimed. Investigation, however, disclosed that he had merely successfully grown soy beans.

Petrillo Tells W. L. B. Musicians Will Not 'Play for Own Funeral'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9.—James Caesar Petrillo shouted to the National War Labor Board today that "the party is over," that his American Federation of Musicians will never again "play for their own funeral" by making electrical transcriptions for seven New York City companies, and that "Mr. juke-box guy isn't going to get a nickel" if the musicians "play for free" to turn out records for the armed forces.

Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the musicians' union and for the American Federation of Labor, appearing with Mr. Petrillo at a hearing to determine whether the W. L. B. has jurisdiction over the A. F. M.'s refusal since last Aug. 1 to make transcriptions used in radio broadcasting, challenged the board's authority to order the musicians to resume work pending adjudication of the dispute. He asserted that the A. F. of L. would seek a court test of the validity of any such order and doubted whether any court would agree to the "imposition on us of involuntary servitude."

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the seven transcription companies, asked the W. L. B. to order Mr. Petrillo's union back to work "pending a decision of the board on the merits of the case." He contended that the union was "on strike."

Mr. Padway retorted that the A. F. M. would use "all lawful pressure economically to induce otl ers not to work" for the transcription companies, and Mr. Petrillo asserted that "all British and South American musicians have pledged themselves not to make any transcriptions" for the companies involved as long as the year-old controversy remains unsettled.

Asked by William H. Davis, W. L. B. chairman, whether the A. F. M.'s purpose was to put the transcription companies out of business, Mr. Padway replied: "That may be the result."

"As between them going out of

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

News on Inside Pages

WAR

Japanese launch new attack in Taiheng Mountains. Page 2
London newspaper decries political censorship in Algiers. Page 3
Allied bombers saturate Sicilian targets in new raids. Page 3

NATIONAL

Roosevelt tells Poland that hour of liberation is nearing. Page 2
Cox threatens to carry F. C. C. issue back to House. Page 4
Mellett resigns from O. W. I. film unit over fund cut. Page 4
Coal miners cross picket lines in strike tangle. Page 4
Seven firemen die in Chicago fire, three badly injured. Page 7

SPORTS

Cubs defeat Giants, 5 to 3; Dodgers shade Pirates, 8 to 7. Page 13
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CITY AND VICINITY

Giraud to celebrate Bastille Day in city next Wednesday. Page 3
Packer retailing meat sells 15,000 lbs. to eager customers. Page 5
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Injured woman furnishes no clew to 2x4 murder assailant. Page 22
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G. I. JOE: In the words of Winston Churchill the G.I., "Did not flag, did not fail, he fought in France and on the seas and oceans, and in the air. He fought on beaches, landing grounds, in streets and on the hills."

BLASTED CASSINO where Allied soldiers gained ground by inches. Associated Press from Signal Corps

ORVIETO, ITALY railway bridge demolished. A near-perfect pattern of bomb bursts severs a German-held railway bridge 45 miles northwest of Rome. Official U.S. Army Air Force

HAND OVER HAND advance in Italy. G.I.'s crossing the Volturno River. Acme

HILLS OF VENAFRO, Italy: American snipers pick off escaping Germans. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Moderately warm, with moderate winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 85, Min. 67
Detailed Report on Page 10

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CIII No. 35,316 | Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc. | MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943 | THREE CENTS In New York City

Mussolini Out, King and Badoglio Rule Italy; 'War Continues'; Allies Push On in Sicily; Fascists' Ouster May Be First Move for Peace

Hamburg Has Heaviest Air Blow of War

R.A.F. Swamps Defense, Rains Down 2,300 Tons at Cost of But 12 Planes

Americans Follow With Daylight Raids

Blast 4 Targets in Reich in Deepest Penetration; 19 U. S. Planes Are Lost

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 26 (Monday).—American bombers battered four places in Germany and also a target in Belgium in daylight Sunday in the mightiest single day's onslaught of the war, following up a record-breaking 2,300-ton raid by British planes on Hamburg, Germany, Saturday night.

Nineteen American bombers—all heavies—were lost as the American airmen made their deepest penetration into Germany, attacking factories at Warnemuende, near the Baltic seaport of Rostock, Hamburg, the seaplane base at Wustrow and the shipyards at Kiel.

British Typhoon bombers blasted airfields at Woensdrecht, Holland, and Courtrai, Belgium, while American twin-engined mediums were attacking near Ghent. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in this raid.

The Royal Air Force attacked Germany again Sunday night it was learned authoritatively. The United Press reported.]

Coke Oven Is Target

An American communique said that a coke oven on the Ghent-Terneuzen canal near Selzaete, Belgium, was the target in the medium bomber raid and that all the planes returned safely. It was the second operation for the 8th Air Force Support Command.

R. A. F. Mitchells attacked the Fokker aircraft factory at Amsterdam in occupied Holland, Sunday afternoon, scoring bomb hits "right across the target," the air ministry news service reported. Escorting Spitfires had cleared a path through enemy fighters and there was no opposition except anti-aircraft fire.

Preliminary reports indicate great damage was done [at Hamburg Saturday night]," said an Air Ministry communique in signalizing the resumption with clearing weather of the Allies' round-the-clock onslaught on German industrial centers.

Leghorn Is Battered

The record pounding of Hamburg's maze of docks and shipbuilding yards followed Saturday's spectacular daylight raid by American Flying Fortresses on the enemy's naval base at Trondheim, Norway, and new war factories at Heroya, Norway, the latter within 100 miles of Oslo.

Saturday night, while Hamburg was being blasted by hundreds of one and two-ton block-buster bombs, huge Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers from North Africa circled over the Italian port of Leghorn on the northwest coast of Italy to blast its installations before continuing on across the Alps to their home bases in England.

Twelve British bombers were lost in the attack on Hamburg, but none was missing as a result of the "shuttle" bombing of Leghorn and only one Flying Fortress failed to return from the 1,800-

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Today's Auctions

Valuable Jewelry, French, English and Italian Furniture, Decorations, Art and Many Goods. Wore Clothes, Men's Leather & Children's Furnishings, Stationery, Cigars, Cigarettes, Candy, Fixtures, Hosiery & Underwear, Complete Line Womens Infants Wear, Shoes, Cosmetics, Stationers, Soaps, Powders, Sundries, Rayons, Woolens, Cotton Goods, Housewares, Tools, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies, Paints, Brushes, Housefurnishings, Men's Suits, Leather & Suede Jackets, Etc.

For further information see page 27

Munda Rocked By 200 Planes In Biggest Raid

186 Tons of Bombs Strike Japanese Base; Gasmata Hit by Australians

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 26 (Monday).—Allied bombers, attacking Japanese positions in the southwest Pacific with ever-increasing intensity, delivered yesterday the heaviest raids of the war against two of the enemy's most important bases.

More than 200 American planes swarmed over the key air base at Munda, New Georgia, raining 186 tons of bombs upon the Japanese pinned within the air base by American troops who control the surrounding jungle.

At the same time, medium bombers and long-range fighters, manned by Australians, swept up the coast of New Britain for a co-ordinated dawn attack on the

(Continued on page 7 column 1)

Reds Narrow Nazis' Escape Pathway at Orel

Gain 2½ to 5½ Miles, Take 30 More Villages; Foe's Resistance Fails

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 25.—The great Russian counter-offensive battering upon Orel from three directions engulfed thirty more populated places and swept forward two and a half to five and a half miles today, Moscow announced in a special communique, and complete encirclement of the great Nazi base appeared only a matter of time.

Red Army columns driving down behind Orel have cut to within seven miles or so of the Bryansk railway feeding supplies and reinforcements into the stronghold.

The Russians are steadily narrowing the fifty-mile escape corridor held open by the half-encircled Germans, for another Soviet column is pushing up from the south to the west of the city.

Beating down German counter-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Washington Believes End Near in Italy

Roosevelt and Hull Silent Pending Official Word on Exit of Mussolini

Internal Breakup Is Seen by Biddle

New Ultimatum May Be Sent to Italian People by the United Nations

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Redoubling of the United Nations' efforts to knock Italy out of the war this summer, possibly preceded by a new ultimatum to the Italian people which would make it possible for them to surrender honorably but unconditionally in order to avoid bloodshed and the ravishing of Italian cities, was predicted in Washington tonight as a result of the unexpected resignation of Benito Mussolini as Italian Premier.

The White House and the Department of State declined to comment immediately on Mussolini's sudden departure, which took the capital by surprise but was regarded as the first fruit of the ultimatum delivered to the Italians on July 16 by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. In that message, dinned into Italian ears by radio and dropped by leaflet, the Italians were told that only by overthrowing Il Duce and breaking with the Nazis could "a reconstituted Italy hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations."

Peace Rallies Reported

Significantly, the controlled Fascist press had reprinted the text of the Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum, and a few days later reports from Madrid said that the inhabitants of many cities in northern Italy had demonstrated in the streets, crying "Peace! Peace!"

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, in Detroit to make a speech, said when informed of Mussolini's fall from power: "If the news is

(Continued on page 7, column 3)

Herald Tribune—Acme
Marshal Pietro Badoglio

Associated Press
Benito Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel

Italian King Forces Duce's 'Resignation'

Names Marshal Badoglio Premier and Assumes Command of All Forces

Fascist Trappings, Anthem Discarded

Proclamation Ignores Nazis, Calls on Italians to Defend Their Soil

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 25.—Dictator Benito Mussolini resigned tonight as Premier of Italy and King Victor Emmanuel III, in a possible bid for peace with onrushing Allied armies, assumed command of Italian forces for a "stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy."

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff and never an admirer of Fascism, came out of retirement to succeed Mussolini as head of a military government accorded "full powers" by the King to do what is best for a war-shattered and weary country.

The broken Mussolini went into the shadows after twenty-one years of dictatorship in which he had tried to recreate the ancient glories of Rome on a basis of Fascism and military alliances with Germany and Japan. This dramatic turn in Italy's fortunes was a shattering blow to Germany and Japan, Mussolini's Axis partners.

Il Duce's fall, with the shadow of defeat and disaster hanging over his country, was widely regarded here as a crack in the solid front of the Axis.

There was no news concerning Mussolini's whereabouts, or what his status would be under the new government. Reports from Bern, Switzerland, that he and his Cabinet members had been arrested found no confirmation here.

Bids People Rally to King

Badoglio, the seventy-one-year-old new Premier, had been dismissed as chief of staff by Mussolini Dec. 6, 1940. He issued a proclamation tonight telling Italians:

"On orders of His Majesty the King, I am taking over the military government of the country with full powers."

He called on all Italians to rally around the King. "The war continues," he added. "Italy, grievously stricken in her invaded provinces and in her ruined towns maintains her faith in her given word, jealous of her ancient traditions."

The seventy-three year old King in his proclamation said Italy, "by the valor of its armed forces and the determination of all its citizens, will find again a way of recovery."

May Be First Peace Move

These sensational announcements, recorded by The Associated Press, may be the opening Italian peace moves. They came as Allied troops were sweeping across Sicily off the southern Italian mainland, less than a week after the 500-plane American air attack on the Fascist capital of Rome, and amid reports that widespread peace demonstrations had occurred in Italy's main cities.

The "resignation" of the bald, squat, boastful Mussolini, four days before his sixtieth birthday, ended a career that began with the Fascist march on Rome in 1922. The international and domestic standing of Mussolini, however, has steadily deteriorated since he led his country into war in the summer of 1940.

Mussolini was conferring with Adolf Hitler last Monday when the huge American air attack was delivered on rail and airport installations at Rome.

Mussolini apparently appealed to Hitler for aid in resisting the Allied onslaughts, which clearly are aimed at knocking Italy out of

Mayor on Air Warns Italy to Reject Fascism

Says Mere Substitution of Badoglio for Mussolini Will Not Satisfy America

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia spoke to the Italian people by short-wave last night, in their own language, warning them that Americans would not be deceived by the substitution of Marshal Badoglio for Premier Mussolini unless it was accompanied by an actual rejection of Fascism.

He said that all that was substantially known here at present was that "Mussolini, the little dog of Hitler, has finally given his resignation."

Then he added: "What we would like to know is whether the Fascist government will continue with Hitler and the Nazis." If it does, he said, America will continue to make war.

"Does this mean that the complete downfall of Italy must be carried out?" he asked. "Does this mean that Italy must continue to share the misery, the defeat, the same as Germany? The Italian people must make this decision. As for us, we are at war against all those who continue to support the war begun by Hitler and Mussolini, and we will continue this war until Fascism and Nazism are destroyed."

Warning that King Victor Emmanuel would be held personally responsible if Hitler continues to receive aid from the factories and industries in the north of Italy, the Mayor said: "People of Italy, the decision is in your hands. Eliminate the Fascist government. When we say that, we mean the complete elimination of the Fascist philosophy and the Fascist government."

The Mayor's speech went out over the short-wave facilities of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information at 10 p. m.

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

12 Flyers Die to Spare Havana Beach Crowds

U. S. Airmen Refuse to Jettison Bombs in Mid-Air Collision

HAVANA, July 25 (AP).—Two American B-25 Mitchell bombers starting on a patrol today collided in mid-air 2,000 feet above Cuban Army headquarters, killing twelve American airmen.

The planes were loaded with bombs, and some of the crewmen might have saved their lives by jettisoning the high explosives on the crowded beaches or on Army headquarters, but they tried to make crash landings at sea and the planes blew up.

Only one of the twelve bodies had been recovered several hours after the accident.

Rome Announcements

By The United Press

LONDON, July 25.—The complete texts of today's official announcements by the Rome radio follow:

The Official Announcement

His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation from the posts of Chief of Government, Premier and Secretary of State, handed to him by His Excellency Chevalier Benito Mussolini and has appointed as Chief of Government, Premier and Secretary of State Chevalier Marshal of Italy Pietro Badoglio.

The King's Proclamation

Italians, from today I have assumed command of all armed forces.

In the solemn hour which has occurred in the destinies of our country each must take up again his post of duty and of fighting. No deviation must be tolerated, no recriminations must be allowed.

We must stand against those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy.

Italy, by the valor of its armed forces and the determination of all its citizens, will find again a way of recovery.

Italians! I feel myself more than ever indissolubly united with you in the unshakable belief in the immortality of the fatherland.

Signed: VITTORIO EMANUELE,
Countersigned: BADOGLIO.

July 25, 1943.

Marshal Badoglio's Statement

On orders of His Majesty the King, I am taking over the military government of the country with full powers. The war continues. Italy, hard hit in her invaded provinces and in her destroyed cities, loyally keeps her given word as jealous custodian of her military traditions.

All must group themselves around His Majesty the King-Emperor, the living image of the fatherland and an example for all.

The watchword given out is clear. The assignment we received is clear and precise and will be scrupulously carried out.

Whoever thinks we can evade its normal development or should attempt to disturb the public order will be ruthlessly punished.

Long live Italy! Long live the King!

Signed: MARSHAL OF ITALY PIETRO BADOGLIO.
Rome, July 25, 1943.

Berlin Radio Silent Five Hours, Suggests Duce Quit for Health

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 26 (Monday).—The Berlin radio, in its first comment on the Mussolini resignation—made almost five hours after Rome's first announcement—quoted early today the Italian official news agency, Stefani, as saying that the change of government in Italy was believed to have been due to Il Duce's health.

Premier Mussolini "has been ill for some time," Berlin said.

[Apparently Berlin failed to comment at once on the overturn at Rome because the Germans had not been prepared for it and had no explanation ready. The Associated Press said. Radios in nations which are satellites of the Axis likewise were silent on the subject for hours after the Rome announcements.]

[The Rome radio went silent after giving the news. Italian broadcasts beamed to foreign lands made no mention of what had happened.]

Rome Stations Off the Air

LONDON, July 25 (UP).—The Rome radio stations, which normally give domestic broadcasts until midnight, went off the air at 11:25 p. m. today immediately after they had transmitted twice each the proclamation by King Victor Emmanuel III and Marshal Pietro Badoglio's statement.

The radio of the Italian official news agency, Stefani, omitted its usual 11:40 p. m. transmission.

The German-controlled Paris and Vichy radios did not give the news.

When Rome broadcast today's announcements the Italian royal march, the "Marcia Reale," was played afterward and not the Fascist anthem, "Giovinezza," which had been dinned into listeners to the Rome radio for years.

[Listeners at Allied headquarters in North Africa reported that Rome broadcast the announcements in Morse telegraphic code as well as in various languages, including English. They suggested that Rome was taking precautions to insure that any German attempts to jam its transmissions would fail.]

Sweden-Rome Phone Link Cut

STOCKHOLM, July 25 (AP).—Telephone communications between Sweden and Rome were broken tonight, international operaters reported.

50,000 Italians Taken by A.E.F. In West Sicily

Americans Seize Trapani, Speed Chase as Foe Falls Back Toward Etna Line

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 25.—With about four-fifths of Sicily under Allied control, the German and Italian armies now are making a desperate effort to stabilize a front along a line cutting across the base of the northeastern prong of the island, which reaches up toward the toe of Italy. After taking Trapani, last important city in the western part of the island, the American forces pushed the Italians back toward this line.

The line, known as the "Etna Line," runs from a point on the sea coast a few miles south of Catania and largely follows the Dittanio River as far as Catenanuova. Then it runs up to Regal-buto, and from there northwest to the northern coast of the island. The Germans occupy from thirty-five to forty miles of the line, or the section from Catania to Regalbuto. The Italians are falling back to the northern section of the line, which is about thirty miles long.

American forces, having taken Trapani in their stride, were busily mopping up the western end of the island. They had captured more than two hundred guns in this drive and fifty thousand prisoners in addition to the sixty thousand taken elsewhere by the Allies. Those Italians remaining uncaptured were retreating toward their sector of the Etna Line.

Meanwhile, the Allied air forces

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Baseball Fans Cheer Best Putout in Years

Announcement of the resignation of Benito Mussolini at the Yankee Stadium yesterday afternoon stirred an outburst from the 36,779 fans which drowned out the announcer's voice — and the Yankees promptly proceeded to come from behind and win the second game from the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 3.

At the end of the sixth inning of the second game the news was flashed over the loud speaker. The crowd seemed to sense something unusual as the announcer called for attention. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "the news has just been flashed over the wires that Mussolini has resigned, and" . . .

No one could possibly hear the rest in the ensuing uproar.

News on Inside Pages

WAR

Badoglio, ever loyal to King, never bent to Mussolini. Page 2
End of chest-thumping: Mussolini's rise and deflation. Page 2
"Il Progresso" publisher sees Italy out of Axis soon. Page 4
Fall of Mussolini sets off bedlam at anti-Fascist rally. Page 4
Fortresses blast Bologna, Italy's railroad bottleneck. Page 5
Hungary said to offer a plan for post-war settlement. Page 6
Underground French patriots send appeal for help. Page 6
Pacific flyers defy bombing attack to rescue 50 men. Page 7
Japanese raid U. S. base in China, lose sixteen planes. Page 7
Bernard Shaw declares U. S. is ruler of the seas now. Page 12
Hoover urges a land of refuge for Jews in central Africa. Page 14
Armed forces to get more than half of the War Fund. Page 14
Truman group to examine costs of war effort at front. Page 16

NATIONAL

Wallace warns of new plot by the forces of greed. Page 11
Vinson is bidding for the final say on all wage plans. Page 11
Zanuck to film Willkie's "One World" in 9 languages. Page 12
Wheeler asks separate operation of rail and bus lines. Page 12
Mrs. Luce feels her column got in Army officials' hair. Page 17

SPORTS

Yankees lose 2-1, then win, 6-3; Cubs blank Giants twice, 2-0; Dodgers lose two, 7-1. Page 26
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Velma Smith serves Army, many of its dependents. Page 10
Policeman delivers baby with assist from "Spring 3100" Page 10
Jersey motorists frolic as O. P. A. quits the highways. Page 11
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WINSTON CHURCHILL—"You can certainly make a roaring lion stand still and be photographed," © Karsh from British Combine

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair and slightly warmer, with moderate to fresh winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 50, Min. 38
Detailed Report on Page 24

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1943

THREE CENTS In New York City

Meat Supply Will Rise 30% In December

Bowles Announces Beef Will Drop 2 to 3 Points, May Rise by January

Sees Spring Supply Less Than Today's

All-Time Record Herds Are Counterbalanced by Huge Military Needs

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Price Administrator Chester Bowles disclosed tonight that there will be 30 per cent more meat available for each American in December, although, he said, "there's no guaranteeing how long this extra supply may last."

Delivering his weekly rationing talk over the Blue Network at 10:15, Mr. Bowles said that "most beef cuts" will be two or three points lower after December point values are announced late this week.

In addition, he said, "with one or two exceptions, all pork cuts will continue at the lower point values which we put into effect on Nov. 19."

Mr. Bowles said that the nation's meat supplies are at "record-breaking levels," but our demand for meat is "unbelievably greater." Therefore, he cautioned, "we may have to raise point values again in January, or perhaps in February. And, as much as I hate to say it, by spring, I believe, our meat supplies are going to be definitely less than they are today."

Butter Still Scarce

He said the butter situation had not improved and indicated the current ration cost—16 points a pound—will not be changed.

Mr. Bowles said that the War Food Administration will "continue to do everything in its power to even out our meat supplies as far as possible. But in spite of its best efforts our supplies are bound to fluctuate somewhat throughout the year, as they always have done in normal times.

"The safe thing for us all to do is to enjoy the present extra supply while it lasts."

Mr. Bowles said he was "particularly glad that we can distribute this extra meat for all of us to share during the Christmas season, for I know you'll be wanting to entertain your friends and do some extra neighborly calling around."

Stating that military demands for meat are at an all-time high, Mr. Bowles cited these facts on the nation's meat supply:

On Jan. 1 the country will have about 81,000,000 head of cattle and calves, but half will be dairy cattle. Forty million will be beef cattle, he said, but 19,000,000 will be reserved for breeding.

The number of cattle and calves available during 1944 for meat will total 30,000,000 head—"the biggest slaughter herd in all history."

Hogs at All-Time High

"Now our hog population is also at an all-time high," he continued. "In 1943 we had roughly 93,000,000 available for slaughter.

"The supply of sheep and lamb is also at record levels, with about 25,000,000 animals headed for our grocery stores and butcher shops this year—and about 22,000,000 expected during the coming year.

"If you take into account all the beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, you can readily see that we have a huge supply of meat in this country. I think we all should take our hats off to the cattle raisers and hog raisers who have done such a magnificent job during the last year in making this record supply available.

"If all that meat were available to the civilians, we could probably throw all this rationing business right out the window and all begin to eat like kings as far as meat is concerned. But again here is the catch. Our supplies of meat are at record-breaking levels, but our demand for meat is unbelievably greater."

Disclosing why pork cuts have

(Continued on page 14, column 2)

Suburban Rooms

NEW GARDENS 111 x 67 fd.—Lovely room, convenient home, bath, adjoining hotel & transportation Virginia [illegible]

"I rented my room to a Naval officer who saw my ad on the train."

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Large newly decorated room, private bath, MA [illegible]

"I had a great many calls and selected a woman who works in Wall Street."

JACKSON HEIGHTS—Attractive newly [illegible] conditioned, HA [illegible]

"Please cancel related to very nice person."

Do good private rooms now available are Classified columns of the Herald Tribune [illegible]

Sumner Welles's First Article: The 'If's' in the Moscow Pact

Four-Power Accord Is Great Political Step, He Says, but Must Give Other Nations a Voice at Once if It Is to Succeed

By Sumner Welles
Former Under Secretary of State

The joint four-nation declaration agreed upon at Moscow by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union constitutes the first great political step taken since the outbreak of the second world war toward the construction of a stable international order.

The declaration asserts the joint recognition of the four powers of the need of establishing at "the earliest practicable date" a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all "peace-loving states" and open to membership by such states, large and small.

It likewise proclaims the intention of the four powers to consult with one another, and "as occasion requires" with other members of the United Nations, with a view to joint action "on behalf of the community of nations," for the purpose of maintaining peace and security pending "the inauguration of a system of general security."

If these provisions are implemented at once by the creation of machinery which will permit the other members of the United Nations to take a full part in the reaching of all decisions covering political problems, they are altogether admirable.

If, however, these provisions are to be construed as implying that any executive committee representative of the United Nations as a whole is to be constituted only at some indefinite time in the future, and that until such time the four powers alone will determine whether "occasion requires" them to consult with other members of the United Nations before taking action "on behalf of the community of nations," it seems to me that these stipulations are gravely defective.

These doubts are legitimately accentuated, I think, by the fact that the Moscow conference also

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Hand-Laundry Ceilings in City Fixed by O.P.A.

6,000 Retailers Affected by Prices on 48 Specific Items and Five Services

Maximum prices which 6,000 American and Chinese hand laundries can charge on forty-eight specific items and five services in the New York area, effective today, were announced yesterday by the regional Office of Price Administration.

The regulation covers Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester. It will result in decreases in the present laundry bills of some consumers and increases in others, with the possibility of a slight increase in the total receipts of the laundries as a whole, the O. P. A. said.

The regulation also fixes dollars-and-cents prices for suppliers rendering wholesale services to hand laundries in the New York area. In establishing both wholesale and retail prices the traditional price relationship between the two services was maintained, the O. P. A. explained.

The O. P. A. emphasized that "no additional charges of any kind whatsoever may be added to these maximum prices."

Under the old regulation, said the agency, enforcement of price ceilings was difficult, pointing out:

"The wide range of prices prevailing in the hand laundry field and the growing number of violations prevent any accurate determination of the percentage of increase sustained by the consumer public. However, rising costs at the wholesale level and a scarce and expensive labor market have already caused considerable decrease in the available supply of this essential service, and some relief is necessary to maintain the remaining supply. Any actual increase to

(Continued on page 29, column 7)

A. F. L. to Fight School Strike, Set for Today

Education Board Plans Cut in Hours as Concession to Custodial Workers

A strike of custodial workers in virtually every one of New York City's 765 primary and secondary schools, affecting 900,000 children, will go into effect this morning, with John L. Lewis's United Construction Workers leading the walkout and two American Federation of Labor unions attempting to break it.

The wages and working conditions of 3,000 custodial employees are the issues. Both the United Construction Workers and the American Federation of Labor unions claim a majority of them.

It was learned that the Board of Education, which in common with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia maintained complete silence yesterday concerning the threatened strike, has made two important concessions to the custodial employees in addition to the 10 to 12½ per cent wage increases which were announced Monday. These were:

1. The board issued a memorandum stipulating that all custodial employees shall be placed on a forty-four-hour week as quickly as possible. At present most custodial employees work forty-eight hours. It was learned that hours had not been shortened previously because of the shortage of help. It is anticipated that with the increased wages it will be possible to hire extra help and thereby place all schools on the forty-four-hour basis.

2. The board agreed to the formation of an advisory committee consisting of its own representatives, spokesmen for the custodians and for the custodians' helpers to consider and seek to adjust all labor disputes concerned with the operation of the schools.

Concerning the advisory com-

(Continued on page 29, column 7)

News on Inside Pages

WAR

Stalin expected to ask for millions of Nazi workers. Page 2
Halifax asserts the Allies won't fall into a peace trap. Page 2
Kiev is a city of desolation, life blood sapped by foe. Page 2
Algiers draws proposals for 4th French Republic. Page 3
Badoglio strips King of Ethiopian and Albanian titles. Page 3
Australian troops seize Bonga, foe's New Guinea base. Page 4
General Vandegrift appointed head of Marine Corps. Page 5
Tarawa airfield is already in use by American planes. Page 6
First ten of 74 "Japs" killed by marine "foe" sister. Page 7
Fortresses hit metal center Nazis claimed was "immune." Page 7

WASHINGTON

House votes two party board to supervise soldier vote. Page 9
Armed forces release 70,000 men every thirty days. Page 14
Senators drop sales tax plan; back House measure. Page 15
Cut in points for canned foods allowed to bar waste. Page 16

SPORTS

Hubbell to run Giant farms, Yanks sign McCarthy. Page 28
Battle for rule of minor leagues will be decided today. Page 28
A.A.U. to consider 63 records at national meeting. Page 29
Another Viewpoint, by Kerr N. Pettit. Page 29

CITY AND VICINITY

The Gripsholm will arrive today with 1,457 internees. Page 5
Orange County jury protests end of union racket inquiry. Page 13
Junior Spars established with girl, 5, only member. Page 15
Goldstein chides Biddle for asking Lepke's execution. Page 20
Patrolman Liebman says he is not insane, never was. Page 22
24 navy yard workers indicted for false time claims. Page 23
Two gas explosion victims die; war work is held up. Page 23
War fund drive extended; 77% of quota has been met. Page 28

NATIONAL

Lehman speeds formation of his staff for U. N. R. R. A. Page 10
U. M. W. to let Southern mines out of coal-pay pact. Page 14
Eric Johnston asserts co-operation can avert idleness. Page 15
Senators press attacks on wage and price stabilization Page 16
Army discovers deterioration of quality of Nazi arms. Page 23

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Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Met in Cairo, Now Reported on Way to See Stalin in Iran; 8th Army Holds Ridge Above the Sangro

British Unite Their Two Bridgeheads, Break Up Nazis' Sangro Anchor

Threaten to Turn Flank of Rome Line

Madrid Hears 5th Army Is Ready to Attack on West With 12 Divisions

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 30.—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army shattered the eastern anchor of the Germans' "winter line" across Italy today, capturing the whole of Sangro Ridge and driving the enemy out of a huge bridgehead, north and west of the Sangro River, that extended at least fifteen miles inland from the sea.

As a climax of forty-eight hours of continuous, bitter fighting, the veteran 8th drove forward in a smashing advance which threatened to turn the flank of the enemy's entire defense system before Rome.

In today's advance Montgomery's warriors swept through four more towns — Fossacesia, Villa Santa Maria, Mozzagrogna and Romagnoli—bringing to twelve the number of towns and villages taken since they opened their attack before daylight Sunday after a heavy artillery bombardment.

"The whole of the high ridge which overlooks and dominates the Sangro Valley is now in our hands," the Allied command announced tonight in a special communique. "The two bridgeheads on the Adriatic side of the coast have now been joined up to form one large penetration in the enemy's defensive positions.

"Our troops have broken deep into the main enemy winter line, and enemy counter-attacks during the afternoon have all been beaten off."

Four Miles Past the Sangro

By John O'Reilly
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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ALGIERS, Nov. 30.—In a battle that continued yesterday without abatement the British 8th Army doubled the length of its main bridgehead over the Sangro River near the Adriatic and by today had penetrated four miles from the flooded stream. Capturing the town of Mozzagrogna, three miles north of the river, it drove beyond to break into the main defenses of the German winter defense line after thirty-six hours of fighting.

The main bridgehead over the Sangro now extends from the coast to a point twelve miles inland, leaving only a two or three-mile gap between this bridgehead and the second one near Archi, which other 8th Army units established Sunday. A forceful Allied communique said: "Our advance is continuing."

The 5th Army moved forward to take the town of Castelnuovo, northwest of Montasquilo, in the face of heavy enemy artillery fire. Artillery duels prevailed elsewhere on the front held by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's troops.

[A Madrid dispatch quoting Italian frontier advices said the Anglo-American 5th Army was expected to begin a drive soon with

(Continued on page 1, column 3)

Flying Fortresses on Their Way to Bremen

Associated Press Wirephoto from Army Air Forces

Trails of condensing vapor mingled with the clouds as three bombers of the American 8th Air Force left their English base on a mission to blast submarine yards at the German city on Nov. 13

8th Air Force Balking Nazis' Rocket Planes

But Enemy Is Improving Technique; Fortresses Raid Solingen, Two Lost

By Jack Tait
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
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A FLYING FORTRESS BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Nov. 30.—The United States 8th Air Force has stemmed, for the present at least, the threat of the German rocket-firing plane, although the Luftwaffe is rapidly improving its technique of attack with the low-velocity self-propelled projectile in a desperate effort to break up daylight raids.

While officers at this base made no effort today to minimize the effectiveness of the rocket, they were agreed that heavy fighter escort and alert bomber pilots, acting in concert, have blunted the edge of the so-called secret weapon of the German Air Force.

[Strongly protected by American and British fighter planes, Flying Fortresses of the United States 8th Air Force bombed Solingen, in the Rhineland, on Tuesday. Two Fortresses were lost and seven enemy planes shot down in the raid on what was said to be the largest non-ferrous metal fabricating center in Europe. German and neighboring radio stations went off the air on Tuesday night, suggesting that the Royal Air Force was back over the target, The Associated Press reported.]

No attempt was made to hide the fact that the high casualties suffered in the Schweinfurt raid

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

Reds Admit Korosten Has Fallen, Plunge Ahead in 5 Other Areas

Yield Rail Junction Before Powerful Counter-Drive; Pursue Fleeing Gomel Garrison, Advance in Pripet River Region and in Dnieper Bend

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Russians announced tonight the loss of the important railway junction of Korosten, eighty-five miles west of Kiev, before the strongest German counter-attack in four months—a reinforced tank and infantry power drive which already had wrested Zhitomir from this westernmost salient of the Red Army.

The Soviet daily communique said only that "by order of the supreme command our troops abandoned the town of Korosten and took up more advantageous positions for defense."

The Russians had hinted at their plight as early as last Saturday when they reported that the Nazis had brought up eight tank divisions—perhaps 120,000 men—to join the already powerful German forces that had been storming Russian lines for two weeks. Some of these divisions, Moscow said, came from Italy, Greece and Norway.

The setback, eleven days after the Russians fell back from Zhitomir, was a serious blow to the Soviet drive that had rolled on since July from Orel and Belgorod across hundreds of miles to the eastern bank of the Dnieper and beyond.

Meanwhile, the Russians were plunging ahead in five other sectors. Pursuing the German Gomel garrison of perhaps twenty divisions toward Zhlobin, the Russians captured several populated places, said the communique.

Northwest of Gomel four populated places were captured between the South and upper reaches of the Dnieper River. Eight towns and hamlets were taken in the Pripet River area south of Mozyr.

In the Dnieper bend the Russians said they fought to widen their bridgehead across the river south of Cherkassy. Farther south five populated places were taken

(Continued on page 3, column 6)

Plane Output Now One Every Five Minutes

9,000 in November Set Record, Super-Bombers Being Produced for '44

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—War-plane production for November was the greatest in the nation's history and reached 9,000 units—an average of one complete plane every four minutes and forty-eight seconds and a rate of 108,000 a year—it was learned authoritatively today.

The total reflected a substantial increase in output of heavy bombers, including the new B-29 Super-Flying Fortress, which will carry ten tons of bombs over a longer range than any bomber now in operation and is a major factor in the projected wiping out of German and Japanese targets in 1944.

Although actual deliveries of planes to the armed forces this month fell several hundred units short of production because weather conditions at some plants prevented test flights required for acceptance, officials considered the record output all the more remarkable because November was a so-called "short month" of thirty days and included the Thanksgiving holiday, on which some plants did not run at their

(Continued on page 14, column 2)

Republican Wins in Kentucky In Special Congress Election

By The Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30. — Kentuckians, who for the first time since 1927 selected a Republican Governor and other major state officials on Nov. 2, elected today a second Republican Representative in Congress.

Complete unofficial returns gave Chester O. Carrier, Leitchfield Republican, 29,832 votes to 17,234 for J. Dan Talbott, Bardstown Democrat, in a special election for Congress in the 4th Kentucky District.

For years, Representative John M. Robsion, of Barbourville, in the 9th District, has been Kentucky's lone Republican Representative, the other eight in the House and both the Senators being Democrats.

The 4th District had voted Democratic for many years, but Mr. Carrier's victory emphasized the earlier Republican sweep in which Simeon S. Willis, of Ashland, former State Court of Appeals judge, was elected Governor and all major Republican candidates, except for Secretary of State, were sent to the state capital, although the Democrats retained control of the Legislature.

The special election was held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative E. W. Creal, Hudgenville Democrat, who died on Oct. 13. He had served since 1935.

Test Vote Favors Fourth Term

DONALSONVILLE, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP).—Of the first 101 votes counted in a sentiment-sounding Presidential preferential primary today in rural Seminole County, 100 favored a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Joe Johnson, chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, announced the count and said it was from a single box in the Donalsonville city precinct.

There are 2,200 registered voters in the county's five precincts.

The primary, called by the

(Continued on page 29, column 1)

Pomeranian's 3-Week Odyssey: From Norfolk to Patchogue

Special to the Herald Tribune

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 30.—Mrs. May Kane, of 60 Bay Avenue, told today a story of how a four-year-old Pomeranian named Pete set out alone from Norfolk, Va., and traveled by means no one will ever know to Patchogue, his former home, a distance of at least 385 miles, in slightly more than three weeks. Mrs. Kane told the story with full apprehension of its apparent incredibility but with complete conviction that it was true.

To make his way from Norfolk to New York, Pete would have had to cross a dozen rivers, unless he were lucky enough to have sneaked a ride on the twenty-mile ferry trip from Norfolk to Cape Charles, and have made his way up the eastern shore of Virginia into Maryland and Delaware. Somehow he would have had to cross the Hudson River into New York and the East River to Brooklyn or Queens before he came to the fairly straightaway stretch down Long Island to Patchogue.

The auto distance from Norfolk to New York is 329 miles. The distance from New York to Patchogue is fifty-six miles.

Mrs. Kane believes that Pete did it. She can't see how it could have happened any other way.

The story begins four years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stand-

(Continued on page 21, column 3)

Teheran Reported Most Likely Meeting Place of 4 United Nations' Chiefs

War Talks Attended By Madam Chiang

One of the Sessions Took Place in Tent in Egypt in Shadow of Pyramids

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A momentous conference, presumably dealing with the war against Japan, has been completed in Cairo by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it became known tonight, and the three men are now reported en route to an unknown destination for a session with Premier Stalin to plan new onslaughts against Germany.

The talks in Egypt—one of them was held in a tent in the shadow of the Pyramids, and an onlooker, if not an active participant, was Madam Chiang Kai-shek—were undoubtedly limited to discussion of the campaign against Japan, since the United States, Great Britain and China are at war with the Far Eastern enemy, while Russia is not.

Iran's capital, Teheran, was regarded as the most likely spot for the parley with Stalin that has long been desired by the other Allied leaders, and observers agreed that the "Big Four" would concentrate on a topic of prime interest to all the United Nations: how to drive Germany into unconditional surrender in as brief a time as possible.

British Disclose Meeting

All of the news that was available in Washington concerning the historic meeting that has been held and the one that is to come emanated from British sources outside the United States, for not a single word about them was provided by the information services of the United States government.

The first disclosure of the new developments, which have been the subject of much guessing for almost two weeks, came from Reuters, the British news agency, out of London, and was transmitted by Reuters as if it had been first carried in a dispatch from Lisbon.

On the basis of the Reuters dispatch, short-wave radio stations of the Office of War Information quickly put the news to efficient use by relaying it to France in the French language.

The text of the Reuters dispatch that was broadcast follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill had a lengthy conference in Cairo, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek participated in their conversations. A joint communique, edited at the end of the conference, will be issued in the course of this week. During the conference all communications between Cairo and the rest of the world were cut. One of the meetings was held in a tent in the shadow of the Pyramids. President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who was accompanied by Madam Chiang Kai-shek, made the trip by plane.

"Mr. Winston Churchill arrived in Egypt by ship. The President of the United States, the British Premier and the chief of the Chinese government, following their meeting in Cairo, are now heading for an unknown destination in order to meet Marshal Stalin."

Meeting May Be in Teheran

Meanwhile, a Berlin broadcast picked up in London and carried to the United States by The Associated Press threw possible light on the location of the "unknown destination" to, which Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang are proceeding. This broadcast said that diplomatic circles in Ankara "claim to know the planned meeting of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin is to take place at Teheran."

The rest of the broadcast, from the International Information Bureau, an Axis propaganda outlet, follows:

"The same circles have been heard to remark that Roosevelt and Churchill already are in Cairo, where Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived by air apparently to see Roosevelt. Similarly Steinhardt has already returned to Ankara. It is presumed the

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

ISLAND FIGHTING: From the street corners of cities, the mines, the farms, the football field, the college classroom; rich and poor, the American youngster poured into the Pacific with every modern weapon, to win, grin, die or grouse on the Road to Tokyo. Strange new words came to American press and radio and hearthside and hearts were made heavy and hearts were made proud—Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Tarawa, Ie, Saipan, Kwajalein, Okinawa . . . Marines, Coast Guardsmen, Army, Navy, — they beat their way into the island fortresses one by one, by ship, foot and plane against all the cunning of an enemy grown desperate. They hallowed the Road to Tokyo with their blood and suffering and proved themselves equal in courage to the men of the Alamo, Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, — Americans of 1945.

Marine Corps, U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair, moderately cold and windy
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 40, Min. 24
Detailed Report on Page 20

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Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944

THREE CENTS In New York City

Marshalls Battle On, U. S. Landings Hinted, Vast Fleet Presses Attack, Flyers Blast Wake

DeweyBudget CutsExpenses By $4,899,116

Total of $371,809,013 Includes $5,000,000 for Post-War Needs

Program Set Up For Soldiers' Jobs

Buying of Highways, Planning Commission Appropriation Urged

Partial text of Governor Dewey's budget message—Page 8

By John G. Rogers

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In a message stressing economy and the continued accumulation of surplus Governor Thomas E. Dewey submitted to the Legislature tonight his proposed executive budget for the fiscal year starting April 1, which calls for the state to spend $366,809,013 from the general fund and $5,000,000 from the newly created post-war reconstruction fund.

This total spending plan of $371,809,013 for next year represents a reduction of $4,899,116 from estimated total expense of $376,708,129 during the present fiscal year ending March 31. In a sense the reduction is greater by another $2,500,000 because in this budget the Governor sets up an emergency fund of that amount to meet contingencies. In previous years the cost of contingencies was met during the year and added to the next year's budget.

In his budget message Governor Dewey disclosed triumphantly that the special post-war fund, already established as the first act of the 1944 Legislature and originally estimated at $140,000,000 as of March 31, actually will reach $148,000,000 on that date with the increase accounted for by swelling tax returns.

Expects 17½ Million Surplus

And, Mr. Dewey added, although tax collections for the coming year are expected to total only $308,020,000, as compared with the high current year returns of $443,120,500, New York State should complete the coming fiscal year with another fat surplus, amounting to $17,600,000.

Here observers noted that the next surplus might turn out to be a good deal larger than $17,600,000 if the Governor is now underestimating tax returns to the extent that he did a year ago. At that time Mr. Dewey forecast tax collections of $379,600,000, as compared with the $443,120,500 which actually is coming in, with the result that the present surplus swelled to $148,000,000.

As expected from the tone of his annual message delivered on Jan. 5, Governor Dewey recommended no changes in the state's tax system for the coming year beyond those already announced: the actual 25 per cent cut in the personal income tax, revision of corporate business taxes, which now is before the Legislature, and distribution of utility and mortgage-tax revenue to the state's sixty-two cities.

Based on War Needs

The budget submitted tonight, Mr. Dewey said, "differs from previous plans in that it attempts not only to fit the expenditures and revenues of the state to conditions of war, but also to provide for needs which will arise as the war nears its end.

"The European section of the war may well be ended within the next fiscal year. I cannot foresee that the war with Japan will be over so quickly. If that proves

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Opportunities for Work
For Men and Women From Today's
HELP WANTED COLUMNS

MEN
Acct. Audit Co. top man ... $10k
Bkkpr.-stenog. ... $35-40
Mfrs. assistant, any exp. ... to $70/wk
Chem. engr. mfg. N.Y.C. 40 hours ... $2k
Interviewer inside loan co. ... $2k
Bkkpr. small ref. mdsg. co. ... $2k
Radio Engr. experienced ... $70/wk
Accts. receivable clerk ... $2k
Payroll acct., steamship expr. ... $2,4k

WOMEN
Typ. stat. some steno. 5 d. ... $2k
Mdse. Negotiate bkkpr. semi ... $1
Medical secretary, hospital ... $3
Accountant, 6 days ... to $2
Export dk. consular invoice 5 d. ... $2k
Detly. anowl. tax reports, 5 da. ... $2
Engrg. asst. bkkpr. driven firm ... $3
Telephone opr. 44-hr. oppty. ... $
X-Ray Technician, general exp. ... $2k

For Particulars See Classified Pages

Conferees Complete Tax Action, Renegotiation System Retained

Final Vote on $2,315,800,000 Bill Is Expected in Both Houses Tomorrow; Pari-Mutuel Levy Out, Hobby Losses Up to $50,000 a Year Allowed

By Don Cook

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—House and Senate conferees completed action tonight on a compromise version of the new general revenue act which will raise an estimated $2,315,800,000 in additional taxes, after rewriting the contract renegotiation section of the measure to leave the present law virtually unchanged in operation. Final floor action on the bill is expected in each house on Wednesday.

In last-minute compromises of other major remaining differences in the bill, the House-proposed and Senate-rejected tax on pari-mutuel betting was dropped from the bill, and a modified version of the so-called hobby amendment was agreed upon. The agreement permits deduction from income taxes of continuous losses on a hobby enterprise up to $50,000 a year.

As finally written, the contract renegotiation section provides only one basic change in the operation of the present law. War contract renegotiation decisions now contested, or contested in the future, could be carried to the United States Tax Court for final decision, as proposed by the House. The Senate bill would have permitted appeals to the Court of Claims, but the Senate conferees receded from this position. No appeal is allowed at present.

Attempts to exempt the machine tool, the dairy, the food canning and other industries from the renegotiation statute were rejected by the conferees, along with a Senate-proposed requirement to permit deduction of taxes and consideration of reconversion costs before renegotiation to eliminate allegedly excessive profits.

The House conferees agreed, however, to accept a Senate provision which would limit renegotiation to war contracts let up to Dec. 30, 1944, unless extended for six months by Presidential action. Thus, under the conference agreement, the contract renegotiation

(Continued on page 10, column 3)

Hull Reveals 88 Protests Sent to Japan

Sought for 2 Years to End Torture, Starvation and Death of U. S. Prisoners

Roosevelt Confers On War Atrocities

Connally Asks Penalties on All Classes in Japan, From Emperor Down

Text of State Department's statement—Page 2

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed today that on eighty-eight occasions in the last two years the State Department had sent persistent protests and representations to the Japanese government in an effort "to obtain from Japan fulfillment of its undertakings to treat American nationals in its hands in accordance with humane and civilized principles."

After conferring with President Roosevelt for an hour Mr. Hull issued for the information of the American public a detailed calendar of actions by this government to protect American war prisoners and civilian interrees in Japanese custody from abuse, starvation, inadequate medical care, corporal punishment, torture and death by a variety of methods.

The final protest was dated Jan. 27, the day the War and Navy Departments issued jointly an official report of ghastly atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese in the Philippines which resulted in the known deaths of 6,600 Americans and at least 2,200 Filipino prisoners of war.

Eighteen Instances Cited

In its most recent action the State Department cited to Japan eighteen specific instances of Japanese failure to treat American nationals, both military and civilian, in accordance with the Geneva convention regarding prisoners of war, and called upon Japan "to observe the international common law of decency."

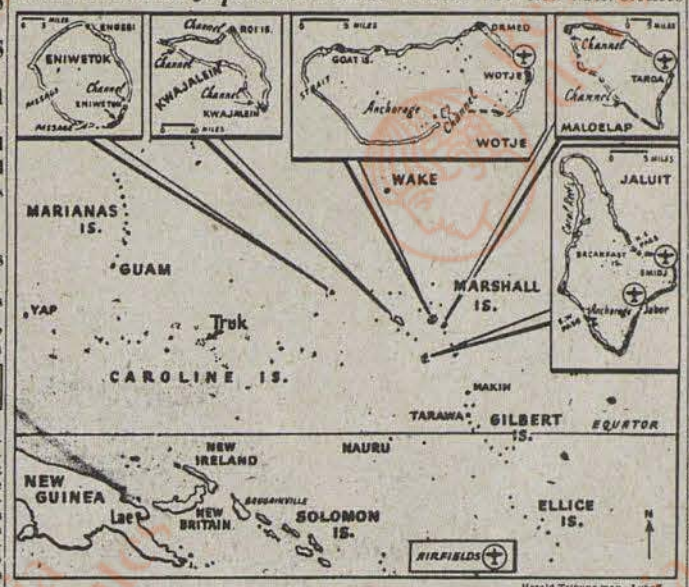
The list revealed that so long ago as Dec. 12, 1942, the United States sent an "extended protest regarding torture, neglect, physical violence, solitary confinement, illegal prison sentences, mistreatment and abuse that led to deaths of some Americans, failure to permit visits to camps by Swiss and International Red Cross Committee representatives, and other violations of the Geneva prisoners of war convention and the laws of humanity."

Mr. Hull recalled that immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor the State Department obtained from Japan a commitment to apply the Geneva convention—although Japan is not a party to that convention—to American prisoners of war and, in so far as adaptable, to civilian internees.

He said the department, "hor-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

American and Japanese Forces Battle for the Marshalls



Herald Tribune map—Luboff

American sea and air power hammered at the Marshall Islands yesterday amid indications that landing forces may already have attacked. Navy flying boats blasted Wake, north of the Marshalls, Sunday

TokioReports U. S. Invasion Of Marshalls

Battleships and Carriers Pound Strategic Atolls for Third Straight Day

Navy Flying Boats Blast Wake Island

Airmen Now Using Base at Tarawa; Submarines Sink 14 Japanese Ships

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—America's furious air-and-sea onslaught on the Japanese-held Marshall Islands was pressed home tonight under circumstances which indicated that landing forces may even now be battling against the enemy for control of some of the strategic islands' bases and for vengeance against a foe guilty of inhuman atrocities in earlier campaigns.

Meanwhile, as completely new evidence of the gigantic power of the United States Navy in the Pacific and its freedom to roam at will over vast stretches of the ocean that were once under Japanese subjection, the Navy announced tonight that two squadrons of carrier-based Coronado flying boats carried out a "strong attack" Sunday night on Wake Island, about five hundred miles north of the main Marshall group. "All bombs hit in or near the target area, and no planes were lost," the Navy said.

Wake Island is the small American Pacific base that fell Dec. 24, 1941, after seventeen days of gallant fighting by a comparative handful or marines pitted against vastly superior Japanese attacking forces.

Japanese Hint at Landings

Japanese imperial headquarters were the first to suggest that the aerial and naval hammering of their Marshall Islands outposts has been followed by a full-scale invasion that has led to "fierce fighting" between their garrisons and American "troops."

No confirmation of the Japanese statements came from United States Navy spokesmen at Pearl Harbor and Washington, for the Navy's lips were sealed by the radio silence that necessity imposes upon the battleships, carriers, destroyers and other craft which have been trying since Saturday to pave another stretch of the road to Tokio with hundreds of tons of explosives.

The implication that the battle of the Marshall Islands has been transformed into terrific engagements on land was plain in Japanese reports reaching the world through three routes.

First, the Tokio radio broadcast a bulletin that "powerful enemy troops since Sunday morning have raided the Marshall Islands." Next, the Exchange Telegraph Agency in London quoted a Vichy broadcast of a Tokio report that American shock troops had landed in the Marshall Islands and bitter fighting was progressing. Finally, the Berlin radio reported a Japanese headquarters announcement of last night that a heavy naval battle had been under way in the Marshall Islands area since Sunday morning and Japanese "troop units" also were involved.

Huge Task Force Attacking

While all enemy communiques are subject to skeptical interpretation, the possibility that these were telling some or all of the truth was enhanced by the fact that the Marshalls have been hit for twenty-five consecutive days by Army and Navy planes and have been blasted since Saturday by a huge naval task force that presumably would not have been risked unless island-grabbing was contemplated.

The Navy's press release tonight dealing with air action gave a hint of the variety of aerial weapons that have been and will be employed against the Japanese. It said that Army Mitchell bombers struck at shore installations and small craft at Maloelap and Wotje atolls. Army Dauntless dive-bombers and Warhawk fighters

City Real Estate Valuations Cut $113,601,050

Queens Alone Has Net Rise; R. C. A. Tops List, Empire State and Equitable Next

The tentative assessed valuation of the city's real estate for the fiscal period from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, has been fixed at $15,897,623,006, representing a tentative decrease of $113,601,050 from the last fiscal year's final total of $16,011,224,056.

A report made public yesterday by William Wirt Mills, president of the New York City Tax Commission, shows reductions in ordinary real estate in all boroughs except Queens, where a net increase of $2,244,895 was reported.

In discussing his report Mr. Mills explained that the net reductions should not be viewed as reflecting any general trend applicable to the city as a whole. Each of more than 820,000 parcels received a valuation determined by the assessor on his estimate of the worth of the land and the structure. In the main, Mr. Mills said, the reductions represented depreciated value in land.

The total reductions for the entire city amounted to $194,792,016, the report set forth, but this figure was diminished by increased valuations on some properties.

For the second successive year the R. C. A. Building in Rockefeller

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Senate's Debate Delays Action On Soldier Vote

No Decision Likely Before Tomorrow; Langer Backs Roosevelt on Message

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A Republican defended and a Democrat criticized President Roosevelt's blistering message to Congress on soldiers' vote legislation today as the Senate moved through another day of debate on the Green-Lucas bill to give service personnel a Federal ballot in this year's election.

Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, said he thought the President's message denouncing as a "fraud" the state ballot bill previously passed by the Senate was "justified, and I commend him for his courage in frankly setting forth his views."

"On this question I stand with the President; I believe he is right."

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, although saying he would support the Green-Lucas bill, had previously spoken out against the President's action in stepping into the controversy.

Senator Gillette said:

"Neither as President, nor as Commander in Chief nor as an interested citizen has the Chief Executive the right to enter into the arguments on the floor of Con-

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RedsRacingOn, 8 Miles From Estonia Border

Battle Way Into Kingisepp in Surge Toward Narva; Drive for Latvia Gains

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Tuesday).—General Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army battled its way yesterday into the suburbs of Kingisepp, within eight miles of the Estonian frontier, and crossed the Luga River, twenty-seven miles southeast of that pre-war customs station, in a relentless surge toward Narva's ancient battlements inside Estonia, a Moscow-broadcast communique announced today.

"Retreating under blows of the Soviet troops, the enemy is abandoning guns, heavy mortars and stores of military supplies," said the bulletin.

The Russians announced the capture of Lipa, two miles beyond the west banks of the Luga below Kingisepp. There were indications that the Russians also might have crossed the river closer to Kingisepp, since the bulletin announced the capture of Bolshoi Lutsk and Mali Lutsk, on the Luga three miles above Kingisepp, and Bolshoye Klenno, six miles to the southeast on the river.

The river was crossed at several points, the communique said, including the southern Novogorod front.

Farther south other units under Govorov, swinging down the highway and railway to Luga, plunged to within thirty-seven miles of a junction with General K. A. Meretskov's army in a rapid pincers

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Allies Gain at Rome Beachhead, Storm Key Heights Near Cassino

Outflank Rapid Stronghold, Cut Two Roads; Drive on Cisterna, Near Capital, Brings Appian Way Within Artillery Range

By Sonia Tomara

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 31.—Allied troops have moved forward again in Italy against stubborn German resistance on the Cassino front, in the British sector near the Tyrrhenian Sea and from the Allied beachhead south of Rome.

Overcoming the obstacle presented by the Rapido River as diverted by the Germans, American troops stormed and took important heights northwest of Cassino and at one point broke through the enemy's Gustav line. Two roads connecting German positions were cut, and the Americans occupied terrain overlooking Cassino and outflanking it.

The British, advancing northeast and northwest of Castelforte, attacked and seized southeastern spurs of the Aurunci Mountains, occupying Monte Juga, 2,000 feet high, and Monte Rotondo, 1,000 feet.

American and British forces, repulsing a German counter-attack, plowed on slowly from the beachhead against enemy forces which are trying to dig in on a long line to cover Rome. It is now known that the Allied troops are three miles southwest of Cisterna and at a point where they are in artillery range of the Appian Way and of a railroad which the Germans are using.

(The German radio said the Allies launched a strong offensive south of Rome Sunday and made some small dents in the German lines but were halted on the southern slopes of the Alban Hills—where they would be across the coastal railway—The United Press reported.

(East of there, the Germans said, American troops attacked under cover of fog and an intense artillery barrage and reached Cisterna, but they were cut off at that place and lost 699 men taken prisoner. the Germans asserted. They declared that the 82d American airborne division and 3d infantry division had severe losses and that the Germans captured 921 Allied soldiers in all in the course of the day.)

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force shot down sixty-three enemy planes Sunday and destroyed many others on the ground, principally in bombing raids on four airfields in northeastern Italy which the Germans had organized for operations by their bombers.

The Americans in the Cassino sector had not been halted by flooding of the Rapido and had kept up their pressure on the enemy for three days. In the afternoon of Friday the 28th Infantry, with tanks supporting it, broke through the Gustav line and captured the

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Liberators Rip Invasion Coast; Berlin Aflame

Americans Hit Pas deCalais Area at Will; New Raid Believed RockingCapital

By John Durston

From the Herald Tribune Bureau Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An American Liberator raid on the so-called rocket-gun or invasion coast of the Pas de Calais area in France kept the all-out aerial war against Nazi Europe going today after the Royal Air Force, for the fourteenth time since Nov. 18 and the third time in four nights, hit Berlin last night in another terrific attack.

(Telephone communications between Berlin and Stockholm were cut again Monday night, possibly indicating another British attack on the German capital, The United Press reported.)

The Liberators encountered no fighter opposition and little flak. They made their runs over the target unhampered, with perfect visibility for accurate bombing. The only air battles of the day occurred when Thunderbolt P-47s supported by Lightning P-38s bombed the German airfield at Gilze-Rijen, Holland. In a fight with aggressive enemy fighter

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Star Flattened at Poles Found; A Hint on Solar Systems' Origin

By The Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 31.—A new celestial phenomenon, a star flattened at its poles, was reported today by Dr. J. S. Paraskevopoulos, director of the Harvard Observatory at Bloemfontein, who said the discovery may throw light on the origin of solar systems.

This is the first time in astronomical records that a star has been seen to be flattened at its poles, or, to be more exact, having an elongated, elliptical shape.

The star is Nova Pictoris. It is one of the comparatively rare novas or "new" stars. Novas are not actually new, but result from celestial explosions, bigger than our whole solar system, which bring them up from very faint or even invisible stars to great brightness.

Nova Pictoris flared in 1925. Three years later it had four companions. These were luminous bodies of light, presumably either flaming matter which had been ejected, or else the same matter, cold and shining in reflected light. The quartet gradually moved away.

That was the first unusual thing about Nova Pictoris. It was still an apparently round star then, but its ejected matter had acted in a somewhat different manner from that of most novas. Usually the procedure is ejection of flaming shells which travel outward at tremendous speeds but do not break up into patches.

Dr. Paraskevopoulos has been observing Nova Pictoris for fifteen years. The star's flattening or elongation appears on some recent photographic plates which were exposed for a long time. Interpreting the flattening, he said: "It may show that celestial catastrophes or cataclysms in reality are a

(Continued on page 28, column 1)

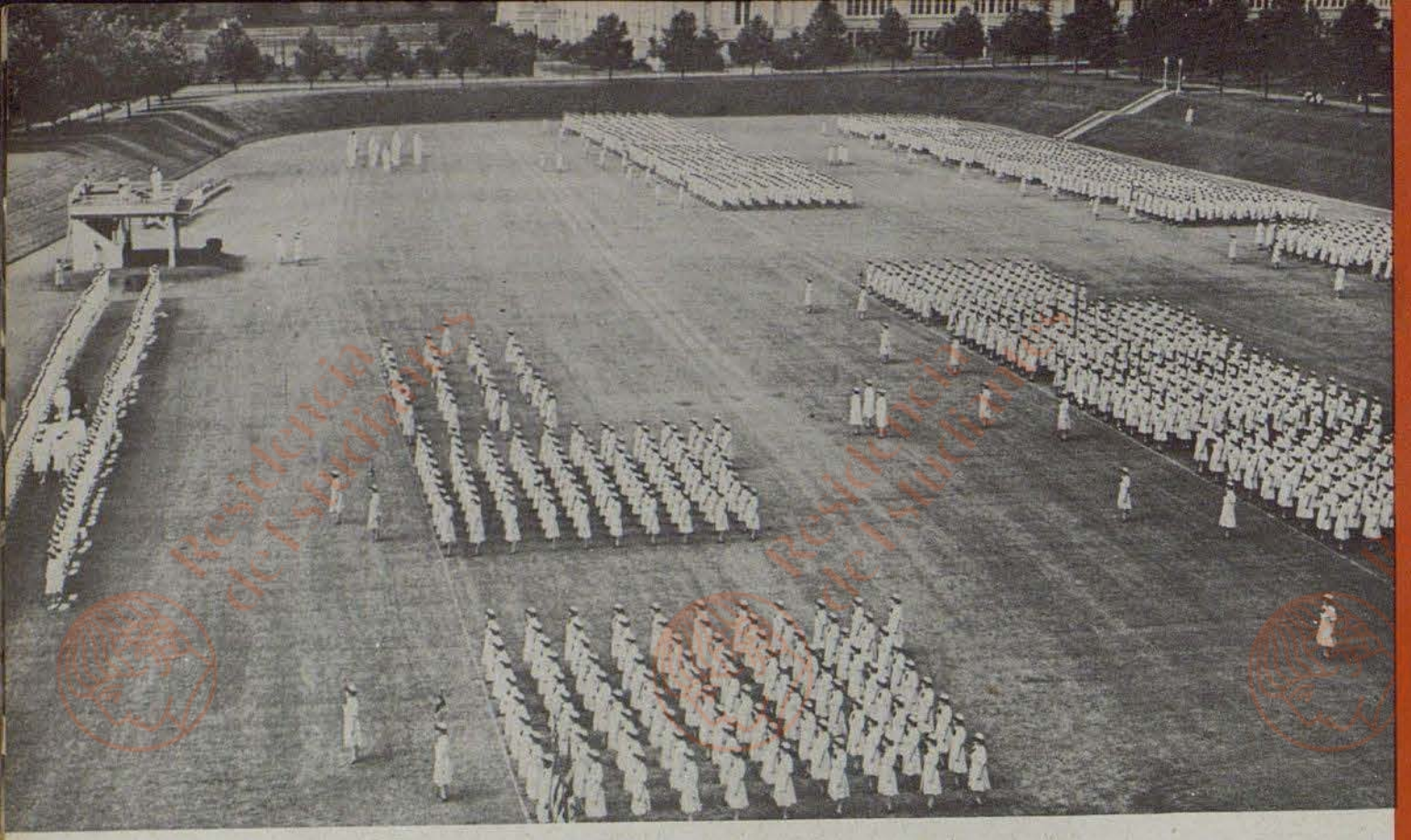
Spain Is Reported Ready To Break With Axis Soon

Move Forced by U.S. and British Pressure, Buenos Aires Hears

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 31 (AP).—Spain will break relations with the Axis this week, an informed source forecast tonight.

According to this source, the move will be forced by the increasing pressure from Great Britain and the United States, which includes a threat that those powers will break with Spain if she does not break with the Axis.

The informant, who is an important South American diplomat, said he knew Spain would yield to the Allied pressure, which already had included an intimation of a blockade that would cut Spain off from vital supplies and foodstuffs.

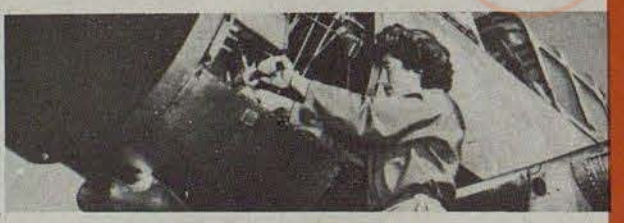


THE WOMEN — ARMY and NAVY NURSES, WACS, WAVES, SPARS, MARINES, CIVIL SERVICE, RED CROSS and WAR-WORKING WOMEN entered the ranks wherever they were needed and displayed their courage and ability. A few representative pictures indicate their importance in the winning of the Second World War.

NEW YORK'S HUNTER COLLEGE became a great training center for the WAVES.
Herald Tribune—Warman

ARMY NURSES from Bataan: four Army nurses, who escaped the Japanese invaders at Bataan.
Associated Press

VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL WORKERS take the place of the Army Nurses who had been sent to every theater of war. Herald Tribune—Kell



AIR MECHANICS were trained by Army Air Forces. WACS worked as mechanics, clerks, phone operators, technicians in all army fields of endeavor.
U.S. AAF Official

WOMEN WORKED IN WAR PLANTS across the nation to replace men entering the armed forces. Roy Pinney

READY TO STEP INTO A MAN'S PLACE — Sailors going out to sea and WAVES taking their places to handle landsmen's paper work. Acme

WACS went to the Pacific and the ETO. Happy to do their bit wherever they were sent.
Herald Tribune—Rosenberg

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair and slightly warmer
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 45 Min. 18
Detailed Report on Page 10

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIII No. 35,540 | Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc. | MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944 | THREE CENTS In New York City

Lawyer Hints Lepke Chose Not to Talk

Defense Attorney Says Gangster Had '2 Keys,' Used One 'to Eternity'

Mayor Says Some People 'Sweated'

Death-Cell Note Is Called Signal to Underworld Lepke Was Still 'Silent'

By Robert S. Bird

The attorney who engineered the dramatic but losing fight to save Lepke Buchalter from the electric chair indicated last night that the gangster deliberately chose to die Saturday night rather than accept an alternative which might have prolonged his life.

Lepke and his two accomplices, Louis Capone and Emanuel Weiss, were put to death in Sing Sing soon after 11 o'clock Saturday night for the 1936 murder of Joseph Rosen, a Brooklyn candy-store owner.

Lawyer's Statement

Soon after Lepke and Weiss were buried in Mount Hebron Cemetery, in Flushing, Queens, late yesterday afternoon, J. Bertram Wegman, Lepke's attorney, made this statement:

"Buchalter had two keys in his hand. He chose to use the one that opened the door to eternity rather than the other one. An attorney has to do what his client instructs him to do rather than what the attorney thinks should be done."

Mr. Wegman would not divulge what the key could have unlocked, but his statement gave point to equally cryptic remarks made about the Lepke case denouement yesterday by others, including Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Assistant District Attorney Burton B. Turkus, who prosecuted Lepke on the murder charge which led to his death sentence.

These suggested that much remains to be told about the case, not only regarding the last-minute behind - the - scenes developments but also concerning certain powerful public figures whose names were linked to Lepke's criminal ventures.

Mayor's Comment

The Mayor commented on the Lepke case for the first time yesterday during a press interview at his City Hall office. He was asked if he "had any comment on the passing of Mr. Lepke."

"They certainly played every card, didn't they," the Mayor retorted. Then, after a moment's reflection, he said with a significant laugh, "Some people sweated a lot in the last few days."

"Sociologically speaking," asked a reporter, "do you think we'll ever have another phenomenon in New York City like Lepke?"

"Oh, yes," the Mayor replied. "If we're not careful. Let the government go back to the politicians and we will. There is where the money is—slot machines, gambling, rackets."

Says Lepke Gave 'Signal'

Mr. Turkus said that Lepke's death-cell statement "to the world," which was dictated by him to his wife and given to reporters Saturday afternoon, was a calculated "signal to the underworld."

"It was a signal to the underworld that he was not 'opening up' on its members," said Mr. Turkus. "He was serving notice to the underworld that he was still 'Lepke the Silent' and that if he was talking he was involving only politicians."

"When Lepke's life was ended," said Mr. Turkus, "life just began for a great many other people he could have named."

Attention centered yesterday on the question of Lepke's wealth, and estimates ranged from millions of dollars down to Mr. Wegman's positive assertion that the gangster left almost nothing beyond a $10,000 insurance policy.

All those reports of his fabulous fortune were pure, unadulterated bunk," he said. "I doubt very much that he left a will. I know he had a $10,000 insurance policy, but he had nothing whatsoever beyond that."

The funerals of Lepke and Weiss (Continued on page 17, column 7)

Today's Auctions

Sheridan Square Galleries, Inc., 4 E. 8th St., Greenwich Village, Antiques and Modern Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Sculpture, Rugs, Glass, Porcelains, Pottery, Prints, Books, Miscellaneous Items, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 1:30 P.M. Exhibition Monday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Public Auction Sales Conducted by Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.

For further information see page 23

Bandits Get $30,000 In a Political Club

Line Up Members at Gunpoint in West New York, N. J.

Special to the Herald Tribune

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., March 5.—Four politically wise robbers entered the Roosevelt Democratic Club at 6135 Bergenline Avenue at 1:40 a. m. today, lined twenty-five members against the wall with three revolvers and a machine gun and took from them an estimated $30,000, according to police.

Police encountered a curious reluctance on the part of the victims to discuss the robbery, despite the high stake involved. One member, who identified himself as Nathan Seifer, walked over to police headquarters, a block away from the club, two hours after the event and gave a meager report.

Police Recorder Louis L. Flaum is president of the club but was not listed as a victim and was not available tonight for comment. In fact, none of the members, whose losses averaged more than $1,000 each, was listed in the police report.

Mr. Seifer said the four men gained admittance by knocking at the door. They all wore dark glasses, slouch hats pulled low and coat collars turned high, but the most commanding items in their appearance were the machine gun and the three revolvers, Mr. Seifer admitted.

The twenty-five members complied with the order to stand

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Mayor Asserts Voters Would Beat Fare Rise

Predicts Loss by 3-1, Calls It 'Drang Nach Manhattan' and Up to the Politicians

By Peter Kihss

Any proposal now to increase the five-cent subway fare would be defeated "by a three-to-one vote at least" in any referendum of the voters, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia predicted yesterday, adding that "at this time the majority of the Board of Estimate would vote against an increased fare."

Without specifically committing himself on the issue, the Mayor shuffled the burden to the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties. He suggested that the Committee of Fifteen, now advocating an increased self-liquidating fare, ask spokesmen for the two major parties to speak out. Not "until the politicians are willing to give the nod" will any fare increase ever be effected, the Mayor added.

Explaining his forecast of any poll result, the Mayor disclosed in his weekly WNYC broadcast that a survey showed the average Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn family, living in a one or two-family house, has at least two persons using rapid transit every day. With a ten-cent fare, such a family would pay $52 a year more for transportation.

But if the family's home is assessed at $10,000, its real estate tax to make up a $30,000,000 subway deficit would be only $18.75, the Mayor added. To meet the present $35,000,000 deficit, it would pay only $21.87 in taxes, while the $40,000,000 deficit likely in the next fiscal year would require $25.

In keeping with common polit-

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

House Move Under Way to Simplify Tax

Committee Starts Work Today, With Doughton Confident of Success

Soldier Voting Bill Is Ready for Test

New Struggle Looming Over O. P. A. as Foes Call for Court Reviews

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Ways and Means Committee will meet tomorrow to start wrestling with the problem of tax simplification as millions of Americans throughout the nation wrestle with what may be their last unfathomable tax return.

The call for committee action for the simplification of income-tax returns went out yesterday as taxpayers in and out of Congress started feeling the increasing urgency of doing something about the approaching March 15 tax deadline.

Today Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the House committee, expressed himself as confident that this time the income-tax statutes will be rewritten in a manner which will make possible returns which will be comprehensible even to taxpayers who aren't certified public accountants.

While the House's tax-formulating committee tackles this knotty problem, the interest of Congress as a whole will center on the compromise Federal-state soldier-vote bill, which the Senate-House conference committee will have ready in printed form tomorrow, and on the approaching deadline for Administration submission of a new price-control bill to replace the present act, which expires June 30.

Problem for Roosevelt

The conference version of the soldier-vote bill, which can still be changed before it reaches the floor of the Senate, possibly late in the week, is looked to by anti-Administration legislators to pose a problem for President Roosevelt rivaling that which he faced in the tax bill, the veto of which resulted in the dramatic revolt of Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader.

In the re-enactment of price-control legislation, the Administration, according to present indications, faces a major fight on two scores. Anti-subsidy forces, twice beaten but still spoiling for a fight, are determined to write a food-subsidy ban, identical with that in the vetoed Commodity Credit Corporation extension bill, into any new price-control act. They are hopeful that the Barkley incident may help them get it through this time.

At the same time anti-Administration Congressmen intend to introduce an amendment to the expected bill to curtail drastically Office of Price Administration power by subjecting its regulatory and policing actions to court review. At present these decisions are subject to court review only when a constitutional question is raised or when it is contended the administrator was lacking in authority.

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Reds Go 31 Miles in New Ukraine Drive, Threaten Lwow-Odessa Railroad Link; U. S. Bombers Hit Nazis 4th Straight Day

Liberators Pound Nazis' Bases at Bergerac and Cognac; Results 'Good'

Pas-de-Calais Is Hit By 200 Marauders

Fortresses Downed Six Fighters Over Berlin; Mosquitoes Renew Raid

By Jack Tait

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, March 5.—American heavy bombers, in their fourth major operation in as many days, swept to southwestern France today and pounded German airfields at Cognac, a fighter and bomber base, and objectives at Bergerac and other points, an American communique announced tonight. Bombing results were called good.

The attacking Liberators of the 8th Air Force were escorted by Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 8th and 9th Air Forces, and the fighter planes shot down fourteen enemy craft against a loss of five. The bombers accounted for some enemy planes but the total is not yet available. Four American bombers are missing.

At the same time American medium bombers and other aircraft battered military targets in northern France. Covered by an umbrella of Royal Air Force and other Allied planes, waves of Marauders of the 9th Air Force, totaling more than 200, carried out a series of attacks in the afternoon against the Pas-de-Calais area. Crews reported unusually heavy anti-aircraft fire and said they saw columns of smoke rising from the targets. One bomber was lost.

Mosquitoes Attack Berlin

For the second successive night British Mosquitoes attacked objectives in Berlin and western Germany last night, an Air Ministry communique said. No planes were lost in the British operations, which included laying mines in enemy waters.

Flying Fortresses destroyed at least six Nazi planes in yesterday's raid on the Berlin area and other parts of Germany, the 8th Air Force announced. Nine enemy aircraft are credited to the fighter escort. Twenty-three American fighters were lost, instead of the twenty-six reported missing yesterday, the announcement said.

Yesterday's attack on Berlin was probably aimed at various industrial factories in the outskirts. In this way the 8th Air Force, with precision bombing, would supplement the staggering blows struck at the capital by the R. A. F.'s heavy machines.

(The German D. N. B. agency, in a broadcast heard Sunday by The United Press, said no bombs fell on Berlin during the American daylight attack Saturday. Incendiary bombs caused damage in villages about twenty-five miles from Berlin, the broadcast said.)

Another official report today said a detailed study of reconnaissance pictures of the Liberator attack on Germany's largest plant producing Messerschmitt-110s at Gotha, Feb. 24, showed that current operation had been complete-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

A Central Pacific Base Feels the Weight of U. S. Bombs

Associated Press wirephoto from Navy

An American plane (shown by arrow) seeking a target in the Feb. 20 raid on Ponape Island

U. S. Invaders Mopping Up on Admiralty Isles

Break Resistance With Aid of Air and Naval Blows; Rabaul Pounded Again

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, March 6 (Monday).—American troops on Los Negros Island, in the Admiralty Islands, bolstered by a constant flow of reinforcements and supplies, appear to have broken Japanese resistance and are securing positions seized in initial landings last Tuesday, it was announced today.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique revealed that ground troops were engaged in the final mopping up of enemy troops in the area around Momote airfield on Los Negros and were aided by naval and air forces which continued shelling and bombing enemy installations in the rear.

Ground troops apparently were clearing the area around Momote of the remains of a force of several hundred enemy troops which were beaten back Friday night when they attempted to recapture the airstrip.

The communique also announced that Solomons-based bombers, continuing their attack on Rabaul, New Britain, dropped 166 tons of explosives on waterfront areas of the enemy base. Fighter patrols sweeping over the area destroyed or damaged fourteen barges and harbor craft.

Clouds prevented observation of results in the bomber attack.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Mayor to Appoint New Justice For a Truancy Clinic in Schools

A new clinical tribunal for juvenile delinquency, with a justice who will make a trip each day to a different borough and sit in a school rather than a courtroom, will be set up soon to diagnose causes and seek remedies for truancy problems, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia announced yesterday.

As outlined by the Mayor, the school procedure will hark back to the ideas of the late Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who attained fame in Denver for his methods of appealing to the honor of children and winning their confidence. To Judge Lindsey, children first became "delinquents," rather than criminals, and in his reasoning the fundamental factor was understanding between parents and children.

Mayor LaGuardia said that he hoped to appoint the new justice, an addition to the Family Court, within the week, and added "it might be one who has never seen the inside of a courtroom." A Family Court justice receives $10,000 a year.

A special assistant corporation counsel will be assigned full time to co-operate with other city agencies as needed. Both the justices of the Family Court and Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, have approved the plan.

"The atmosphere," Mayor LaGuardia added, in his WNYC Broadcast, "will be not that of a court, but rather one of the home and school in consultation—a sort of clinic to study and diagnose cases, the causes, the remedies and the better co-ordination of the existing facilities of the schools in co-operation with the court.

"I expect to appoint a judge to take care of the work one who, I believe, understands children, one who can get the confidence of the parents. The test is to keep the home intact, to rehabilitate the family, to restore happiness, to ea-

(Continued on page 12, column 3)

6,000 Italian Civilians Shipped From Beachhead Area to Naples

A. M. G. Officials Oversee Greatest Sea Operation of Its Kind; Church Serves as Clearing House Where Evacuees Are Checked and Deloused

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE 5TH ARMY ON ANZIO BEACHHEAD, Italy, March 2 (Delayed).—The Church of St. Teresa on the hill behind Anzio is a clearing station for the greatest civilian evacuation ever attempted by sea. More than 6,000 Italian refugees have been cleared from Anzio on Allied ships bound for Naples. Nearly all have stopped in the big brownstone church to be fed and sheltered by the Allied Military Government.

German siege guns so far have spared the church and it is the only sanctuary available to refugees awaiting evacuation. Sunday afternoon a shell dropped just behind the church but no one was hurt. Three padres, calm and gentle, went through the crowded aisles and spoke to the people. The hubbub ceased and grown men who had tried to crawl under pews got up and looked ashamed.

Two former policemen, Captain Albert Baker, of Exeter, England, and First Lieutenant Charles B. Zittel, of Tacoma, are the A. M. G. officers assigned to the church. It is their duty to see that new arrivals are properly deloused and that no one tries to go aboard with oxen or a bicycle. Nearly all the refugees come to Anzio with either one or the other.

The boats have room only for the baggage people can carry, so everything else must be left behind. The cattle are checked with Prince Stefano Borghese, who has a large estate outside town. The bicycles remain in the church.

(Prince Stefano Borghese, thirty years old, was standing on the terrace of his centuries-old villa, admiring the view of the invasion armada massed off Anzio, when the Americans came up the hill with tommy guns on Jan. 22. Al-

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Italian Regime May Quit Over Fleet Transfer

Badoglio Expects Further Information Today, Will Decide Then on Policy

By The United Press

NAPLES, March 5.—A member of the Italian Cabinet said today that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and all the Cabinet intended to resign unless an explanation of President Roosevelt's announcement of a division of the Italian fleet among the United States, Great Britain and Russia made the development more satisfactory.

"As the matter stands now no self-respecting government could continue to hold office," the informant said.

Italian Cabinet circles said that Badoglio expected more detailed information Monday about the future of the Italian fleet and that he would decide then whether to resign.

According to these informants, General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, head of the Allied Control Commission, called on Badoglio Saturday at Badoglio's request. They asserted that MacFarlane was unable to give Badoglio an explanation of President Roose-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Eisenhower Cautions U.S. Troops Not to Mar 'Good Name' Abroad

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 5.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, saying that "only a self-disciplined army can win battles," told American forces in Great Britain tonight it was vital that they work with the British "both in the fighting services and in civil life on the basis of mutual respect, consideration and co-operation."

"This means we must earn and keep their respect as a great military machine dedicated to the single task of doing our duty in winning this war," the Allied supreme commander in this theater of the war said.

His order was given in a letter addressed "to every American serving under my command."

The duty of every company commander, he said, is to know all his men, their qualifications, their problems, their habits and their personalities, and "he must protect them and insure to each a chance to serve intelligently and usefully in the cause for which our country is engaged in this war."

Every high commander, Eisenhower continued, must see to it

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Russians Sweep Into South Poland, Tear 112-Mile Gap in German Lines

12 Enemy Divisions Routed by Zhukov

He Replaces Vatutin, Ill; 500 Towns Captured; Moscow Guns in Salute

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 6 (Monday).—Marshal Josef V. Stalin announced last night that the Red Army had opened a new offensive in the western Ukraine and under the leadership of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov—who has paced the most important Soviet victories since Stalingrad—had advanced up to thirty-one miles, routed twelve German divisions and swept into southern Poland.

A special order of the day by Stalin said the Soviet vanguard in this two-day advance was now fighting at the approaches to the rail station of Volochisk, on the Odessa-Lwow railway.

Capture of this station, about sixty miles north of the Rumanian frontier, would sever the only important rail line supplying the Germans in the Dnieper bend and cut off their most jealously guarded artery of retreat.

500 Towns Are Captured

Statistics given by Stalin in his order of the day to Zhukov emphasized the importance of the victory:

More than 500 towns and hamlets were captured, including fourteen large places.

The advance, sweeping southwest from Shepetovka, cracked a 112-mile gap in the German defense line.

A Moscow victory salute of twenty salvos from 224 guns was ordered in celebration.

Zhukov, it was announced officially in the order, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio, replaced General Nikolai F. Vatutin as commander of the 1st Ukrainian Army because of Vatutin's illness.

Zhukov, second in command to Stalin, has won official recognition for his work as co-ordinator of Soviet fronts in the victory of Stalingrad, the victory of Moscow, and the breaking of the Leningrad siege. He was made a marshal about a year ago.

Russians Near Tarnopol

The farthest westward penetration in the offensive listed in the Stalin order was the capture of Vishgorodok, fourteen miles inside the old Polish border and only twenty miles northeast of Tarnopol, important Polish city and rail center. The farthest southern advance was to Volochisk, where Stalin said the Red Army is "fighting at the approaches to the railway station."

The push started at the southern flank of the Soviets' westernmost salient, extending west to Lutsk. Smashing southwest from the Shepetovka area on Saturday the Russians in two days were reported to have captured Izyaslavl, twelve miles southwest of Shepetovka; Shumsk, thirty-three miles northwest of Izyaslavl on the old Polish frontier; Yampol, thirteen miles southeast of Shumsk; Katerberg, fourteen miles southwest of Shumsk and seven miles inside the frontier; Teofipol, twenty-five miles southeast of Shumsk; Belosorks, twenty-five miles south of Shumsk on the border; Bazalia, thirty-four miles southeast of Shumsk, and Kupel, eighteen miles northwest of Volochisk and seven miles from the Odessa-Warsaw trunk line.

Gains Scored in Estonia

Also captured was the town of Oatropol, thirty-five miles southeast of Shepetovka.

The Moscow communique also announced that far in the north, where the Russians have pushed a bridgehead across the Narova River in Estonia south of Narva, the Russians improved their positions.

The speed and sweep of the Ukraine advance were reminiscent of the spectacular northern drive which freed Leningrad. For the last several days German broadcasts have mentioned Soviet concentrations in the Shepetovka area and it was presumed they were ready for the drive.

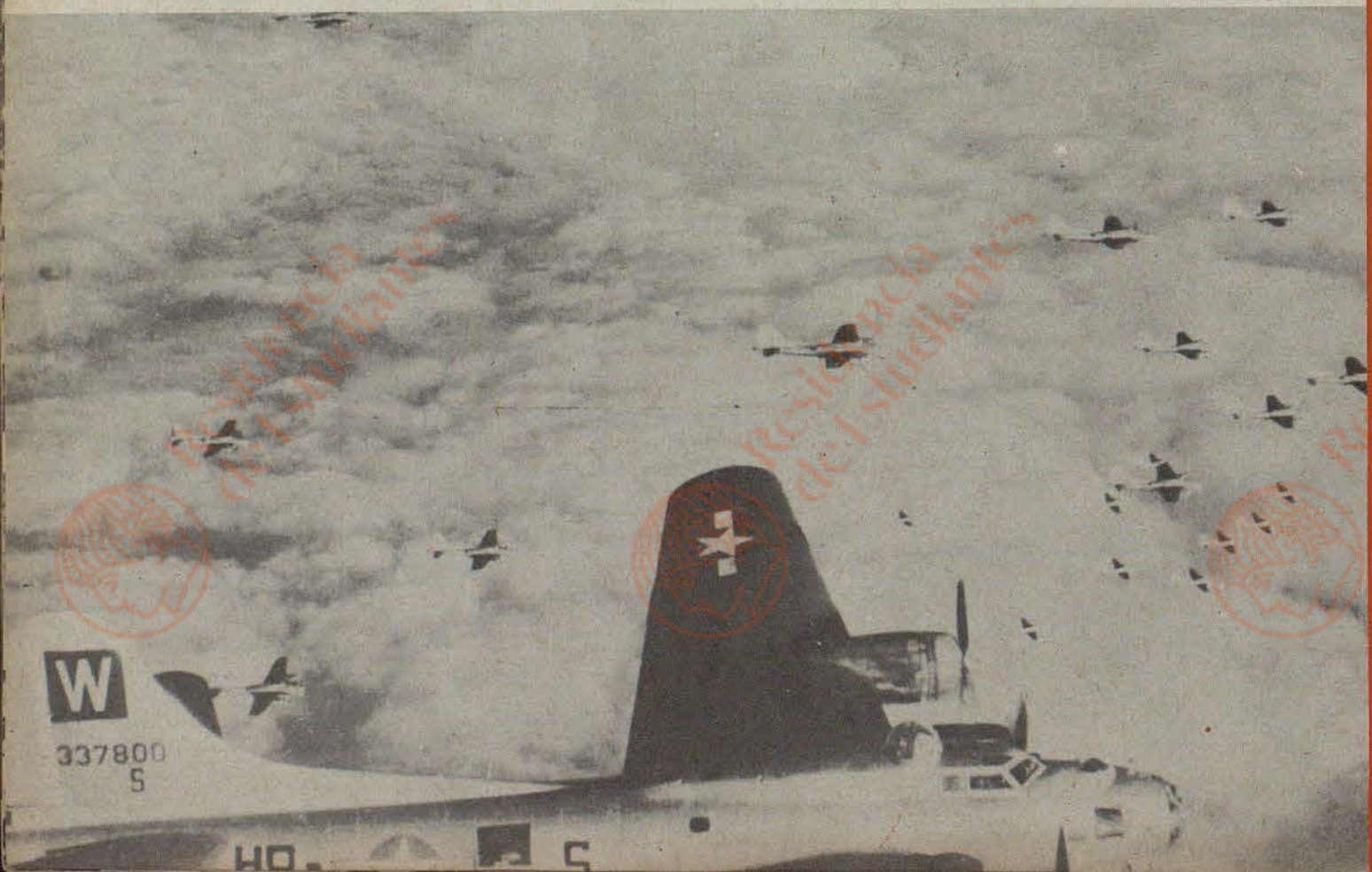
But Stalin said four German tank divisions and eight infantry divisions—perhaps 160,000 men—were routed and the give-

ROUND-THE-CLOCK: Ceaseless bombing by Allied airfleets shattered German defenses, supply lines and nerves, killing soldiers and opening the road for the infantry.

Army Air Forces—Acme

USAAF BOMBS BERLIN in daylight raid. This is how the greater Berlin district looked from Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. Army 8th Air Force as they roared over the heart of Naziland.

Official U.S. Army Air Forces



SEVERAL HUNDRED B-17 Flying Fortresses stand ready for any emergency. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Rain and warmer, with fresh to strong winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 46; Min., 32
Detailed Report on Page 18

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

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Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1944

THREE CENTS In New York City

1,000 U. S. Bombers Raid Berlin in Day Battle; 68 Lost, the Most Yet; 123 Nazi Planes Downed; Luftwaffe Lying in Wait, Fighting All the Way

Soldier-Vote Conferees Hit Another Snag

New Deadlock Is Seen Over Problem of Ballot for Servicemen at Home

Dispute Holding Up Compromise Report

Tax Simplification Before Committee; Senators Delay Daniels Action

By Don Cook

WASHINGTON, March 6.—House-Senate conferees, with a printed version of their soldier-vote compromise before them for the first time, appeared today to be heading back into deadlock after reopening the question of extending the right of a Federal ballot to service men at home as well as overseas, instead of limiting it to men overseas, as had been voted last week.

The sudden turn of events in the conference, which had been expected to complete its work today, came as the House Ways and Means Committee got into motion on a tax simplification bill and as Republican and Democrat subsidy opponents in the House increased pressure on the Banking and Currency Committee to begin work promptly on renewal of the price-control act.

The Senate Agricultural subcommittee examining the Rural Electrification Administration, meanwhile, decided to hold in abeyance its contempt of the Senate proceedings against Jonathan W. Daniels, administrative assistant to the President, while it asks him questions tomorrow which he refused to answer last week.

Three States Without Laws

The conferees had agreed at a morning session to extend to all service men of South Carolina, New Mexico and Kentucky the use of the Federal ballot regardless of where they are stationed. This was done because none of those states has an absentee voting law, and the prospects for getting one are practically non-existent except in the case of South Carolina—only one of the three which can change its voting statutes without constitutional amendment. The Federal ballots would, of course, have to be declared valid by the states in accordance with the other provisions of the compromise as written thus far.

On the motion of Representative Eugene Worley, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Elections Committee, the conferees then took up the question of granting the Federal ballot to all service men who fail to receive a state ballot by Oct. 1.

"It's discrimination, and I argued that in conference for over an hour," Mr. Worley told correspondents later. "We've tied this Federal ballot down now so that there can be no possible question of constitutionality, and there is no reason why it should not be granted service men everywhere."

Must Seek State Ballot

The soldier, under other terms of the compromise, cannot obtain a Federal ballot unless he has applied by Sept. 1 for a state ballot and failed to receive it by Oct. 1. The Federal ballot will be acceptable only if the state governor has certified that it will be counted, and today the conferees moved the date for this requirement of certification back to July 15, to speed up the process. Last week the date was fixed at Aug. 1.

With two of the conferees, Senators Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island, and Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico, both Democrats, already opposing the conference bill as it now stands, Mr. Worley's switch bore all the rumblings of another 5-to-5 deadlock on the bill, similar to the impasse which was broken last Thursday after two weeks. It was not clear whether Mr. Worley already had been actually defeated or not in his renewed effort to simplify the bill. One of the conferees said a vote on his proposal was taken, but another said the only vote

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

Opportunities for Work
For Men and Women From Today's
HELP WANTED COLUMNS
MEN
Publicity for auto mfr, Detroit Adv. $7500
Secty-steno to pres., Life Ins. Co. to $3000
Asst. comptometer, college..... $3000
Time study supervisor..... $5,000
Assistant mgr., parcel post, metals. Open
Acct. exec., copy, and field $5,000
Advtg. dir., industrial bldg..... $5,000
Chem. plant manager; design to $6,000
Personnel mgr; foods, heavy exp. $6,000
WOMEN
Asst. buyer, notions, sixty..... $30
Supervisor, machine ..(4)..... $35
Statistician, bank or brge exp. to $30
Asst. teacher-dept. financial exp. $30
Clerk to Pres. Wall St. exp. open
Nurse, envelope to be a buyer Open
Underwood bookkeeper, exp. $30-$35
Secty to partner Wall St. exp. $35
Typist, exper. medical (4)..... $35
Lost and Found appear on page 2

Only One Safe Place, So Soldiers Take It

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, March 6 (AP).—On the morning of the sixth day the major counted his men. Nine were left besides himself out of the original eighty who had set out to reduce a German strong point, a thick-walled house outside Ortona, Italy.

Shells were still falling around them, and occasionally mortars shook the ground. The little group had repelled one German counter-attack at dawn. Another might come at any moment.

The major said to the nine men: "There is only one safe place around here, and that's the place we were told to take. Let's take it." He had been saying that since the morning they left their own lines.

On the sixth day the major and his nine men took the house.

Today the Canadian Army "Gazette" announced that Major Paul Triquet, of Cabano, Que., had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the first man in the Italian campaign and the second Canadian in this war to receive it. The "Gazette" said Major Triquet and his nine men had made possible the successful assault on Ortona.

Windels Asks Politicians for Fare 'Armistice'

Appeals to Flynn, Curran, Kelly and Crews to Act With Mayor on Increase

An appeal to the city's political Big Four to "declare an armistice on politics" and accept Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's broadcast of the day before as an invitation to objective discussion of a raise in the five-cent subway fare was made public last night by Paul Windels, chairman of the Citizens' Transit Committee, an offspring of the Committee of Fifteen.

The appeal was contained in an open letter to Edward J. Flynn and Frank V. Kelly, Democratic leaders of the Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, and John R. Crews and Thomas J. Curran, Republican chiefs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, named by the Mayor as the men who could "give the nod" to the Legislature and City Council on any fare action. Mr. Windels wrote that "if the problem is not settled by this administration, it simply means that the next administration will inherit it."

The potent quartet themselves, however, declined yesterday in varying ways to commit themselves, although two of the city's six other major party leaders did come out for an increased fare. The daring two were Warren R. Ashmead, of Queens, and Edward A. Ruppell, of Richmond, both Republicans.

In political circles, Mayor LaGuardia's lengthy discussion reacted like a bomb burst, with one major leader commenting: "He has started to run for office." Others suspected the Mayor might be using the Windels committee as a trial balloon, implying he was willing to see a fare increase but that he wanted to make sure the boost would not be turned into a 1945 Mayoralty issue against his administration.

A subsidiary item was tossed into the fire when Mr. Windels

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Burma Drive Is Opened by U. S. Infantry

Guadalcanal Veterans Cut Off 2,000 Japanese After 200-Mile Jungle March

By The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, March 6.—American infantry units, in action for the first time on the Asiatic continent, have opened an attack in northern Burma under the direction of Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, who has sworn he will get even with the Japanese for the "hell of a beating" they gave to him two years ago.

Veterans of the jungles of Guadalcanal and the southwest Pacific, scoring their first success in the drive to open a short cut to China's Burma Road, have marched 200 miles through the thick bush and struck the enemy a surprise blow from the rear, a communique from Stilwell's headquarters announced.

In the last stage of their operation the Americans hacked their way through jungle without trails. Their first clash took place about a week ago, but mention of the campaign was not permitted until today. In a subsequent series of fights the Americans suffered only eleven casualties while inflicting twenty-five times as many on the Japanese, it was stated here.

Block Line of Retreat

Using an American adaptation of the roadblock—a tactic used by the Japanese in Burma two years ago and a trick which Stilwell never forgot—the Americans planted themselves squarely across the Japanese line of retreat from Maingkwan, chief village of the Hukawng Valley.

About 2,000 of the enemy were believed cut off by the American column, which marched 117 miles from the railhead in northeast India, then struck eastward, southward and eastward again and came out on the Walawbum trail.

Stilwell's Chinese troops, who have been pushing the Japanese back for nearly two months in the Hukawng Valley, pressed in from the north, taking Maingkwan, while the Americans took Walawbum, ten miles southeast of Maingkwan.

Another strong force of Chinese, moving to within ten miles of closing the encirclement, captured Nritu Ga, northeast of Maingkwan, completed mopping-up operations at Wa Gahlawng, surrounded an enemy force at Leahu Ga and advanced southward.

The Americans were about seventy miles northwest of Myitkyina, northern end of the railroad from Mandalay, and 110 miles west of the Salween River, which in general forms the present fighting front of southwest China.

Brigadier General Frank Merrill

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Some of the U. S. Flyers Who Bombed Berlin for the First Time on Saturday

Associated Press radiophoto

Flyers who returned safely from a daylight attack on the German capital swarm over a Flying Fortress at a British base

United Nations Aviation Parley Sought by U. S.

Grew Named to Participate in Preliminaries; Oil and Shipping Talks Planned

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The United States government is pushing toward completion arrangements for bilateral discussions on post-war commercial aviation with the British and Soviet Russian governments, and probably later with the Chinese, Dutch, French, Canadian and other authorities, as a preliminary to a full-dress aviation conference of the United Nations late this year or early in 1945 at Washington or in some other world capital, it was learned on high authority today.

Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokio, has been assigned by the State Department to head the American delegation at the projected talks. On the American side, this government will attempt to establish a broad policy of national interest on the future of commercial air communications in so far as global routes are affected and without immediate reference to such thorny questions as private or governmental monopolies, subsidies, and the controls of air lines by steamship lines or other carriers. Assisting Mr. Grew, it was believed, will be William A. M. Burden, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air.

The United States government is hopeful, it was said, that post-

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Russians Cut Odessa Railway, Nazis' Lifeline to the Dnieper

Foe Now Has Only a One-Track, Roundabout Rail Route Connecting Odessa, Lwow and Warsaw; Soviet Army Is But 60 Miles From Rumania

By The United Press

LONDON, March 7 (Tuesday).—The Soviet 1st Ukraine Army cut a twenty-mile stretch of the Odessa-Lwow-Warsaw railroad, German lifeline to the Dnieper bend and Black Sea ports, yesterday as it smashed forward on a 200-mile front in southwestern Russia and Poland, advancing as much as nineteen miles in places.

Pushing the Germans back in four sectors, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's troops captured more than 200 towns and settlements on the third day of an offensive which cost the Nazis more than 15,000 men killed and more than 3,000 captured during the first forty-eight hours, Moscow broadcast communiques announced.

The Soviet drives carried to within eleven miles of Tarnopol, a five-way junction on the important rail line, and to within sixteen miles of Proskurov, another key junction on the same road.

Between those points the Russians advanced a maximum of nine miles to cut the last double-tracked railroad in southern Russia still in German hands. Twenty-five miles east of Tarnopol they captured the station of Volochisk, and they also won Voitovtay, eleven miles southeast of Volochisk, and Narkevichi, twenty miles east of Volochisk and sixteen miles west of Proskurov. Six miles southeast of Volochisk they advanced two miles south of the

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

Stalin Reported Rejecting Poles' Settlement Plan

In Note to Churchill He Is Said to See No Hope of Accord With Exile Regime

By Ned Russell

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, March 6. — Premier Stalin, in a personal note to Prime Minister Churchill, is believed by Allied circles to have rejected the proposals of the Polish government-in-exile at London for a settlement of the Russo-Polish dispute.

The rejection of the Polish proposals which Churchill transmitted to Stalin a fortnight ago is understood to have taken the form of a forthright affirmation of the Soviet demands on the Polish government here and of the Soviet views on the hostility to Russia of certain members of that government.

In addition, Stalin, it appears, took issue with the qualified manner in which General Kasimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of Polish armed forces abroad or in Poland, ordered guerrilla forces in the home country to co-operate with the Red Army as it entered Poland.

Stalin sent the note to Churchill toward the end of last week, re-

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

German Losses In Anzio Battle Put at 24,000

20,500 Slain or Wounded in 6 Weeks; Allied Toll Held 'Considerably Less'

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, March 6.—Efforts to destroy the Anzio beachhead have cost the Germans 24,000 men in six weeks of fighting which has left them frustrated at every turn and the Allies apparently more securely established than ever.

The Allied losses in the beachhead fighting are a military secret, but they can be described as "considerably less" than those of the enemy, said the Allied spokesman who today estimated the enemy casualties, most of which were suffered in three costly and futile major attacks. The German losses include 3,500 men taken prisoner and 20,500 dead or wounded.

[An American officer who escaped from the Nazis said: "I saw German bodies piled like cordwood while a common grave was dug for them." The Associated Press reported.]

Today's Allied communique reported only one new enemy thrust against the beachhead position—a jab in platoon strength against the American positions around Cisterna which was easily broken up by mortar and artillery fire. The British and American troops were reported taking increasingly aggressive patrol action. The enemy's long-range artillery virtually ceased its shelling of landing points at Anzio and Nettuno.

Only four enemy planes were seen over the beachhead Sunday, but Allied flyers maintained security patrols despite bad weather, which again closed down over central Italy and curtailed ground and aerial action on all fronts.

Invasion Coast Weakened

ANZIO BEACHHEAD, Italy, March 6 (AP).—The hard fighting

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Heart of Berlin Is Hit at Lunch Hour After Vast Battle Across Europe

Great Fighter Fleet Covers the Bombers

Reconnaissance Shows Key Plants Hit; R. A. F. Night Raiders Follow

By Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, The Associated Press

LONDON, March 6.—Nearly 1,000 American four-engined bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, attacked Berlin at lunch time today in one of the great raids of the war.

Although the American air armada traveled more than 1,200 miles round trip to bomb the German capital, the force which reached Berlin far outnumbered the biggest Luftwaffe formation ever to raid the British capital. And in their bomb tonnage, the American bombers carried more than three times the heaviest load ever loosed by German flyers in a single night on London.

Sixty-eight bombers failed to return from the raid, the greatest loss yet suffered by the American 8th Air Force in a single operation. The previous heaviest loss was sixty bombers, suffered the first time in the raid on Schweinfurt last Oct. 14 and again in an attack on Brunswick and other targets in various parts of western Germany on Jan. 11.

[Royal Air Force night raiders carried more destruction into occupied Europe Monday night, according to The Associated Press, which reported that British bombers roared across the Channel in a steady procession which coastal observers estimated lasted twenty minutes.]

123 Nazi Planes Downed

American Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings, which, with Royal Air Force Mustangs provided an escort numbered in the hundreds throughout a continuing battle to Berlin, shot down eighty-three German fighters in scores of air duels. The number of enemy aircraft destroyed by Fortresses and Liberators had not been computed late tonight, but it may run into three figures. One division of bombers is known to have knocked down at least forty German planes, making a total of at least 123 enemy planes downed.

An American communique, which noted that "resistance from enemy fighters was encountered throughout the trip," said that "divisions of heavy bombers in great strength, escorted by a very large formation of fighters, attacked factories, airfields and military installations in the metropolitan district of Berlin, with good results."

[An American air division normally numbers from 420 to 730 planes. The Associated Press noted, adding that probably 2,000 American tons of bombs were dropped on Berlin targets. A Berlin broadcast reported that 120 of the attacking planes were shot down, according to The United Press.]

Hit Noon Rush Hour

The Fortresses and Liberators cracked the already badly mauled German capital during the city's midday rush hour. Flying in perfect formation over a fifteen-mile spread of sky they fought their way over the heart of the city.

The Germans conceded that the bulk of the American bombing force had smashed through fighter and anti-aircraft defenses to reach the heart of Berlin, although they made their customary assertion that vital targets were not hit and dismissed the raid "as one of the most insignificant ever made on the capital" from the point of view of damage to military objectives.

Mustang pilots who provided the escort over Berlin reported that German fighter opposition was not strong. Bomber pilots said that the first really strong fighter opposition was encountered about thirty minutes before they reached the target area. German fighters tended to shy away from combat over Berlin, probably because of heavy flak being thrown up. The flak, however, was described by the American bombers as being not so heavy as they had expected to encounter over Germany's most strongly protected city.

The American Strategic Air Force went into action today, knowing that the enemy was prepared and waiting for the third

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EDITORIALS AND MISCELLANY

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Five-Day Limit on Hotel Rooms Urged by W.P.B. for Busy Cities

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In a move to assure essential travelers lodging accommodations in the congested areas of the country, the War Production Board proposed today that war-crowded cities study a plan worked out by hotel men in Norfolk, Va., one of the most congested communities in the United States.

The Norfolk plan, which, W. P. B. officials suggested, would solve nearly half of the hotel men's problems if adopted generally, establishes the following practices and regulations:

1. No guest will be permitted to remain more than five days, except in case of emergency.

2. Each hotel will hold in reserve each day until 6 p. m. a reasonable number of rooms especially for essential war travelers.

3. A complete search will be made in Norfolk for all rooms and apartments to which persons may be referred when hotel rooms are exhausted. A list of available rooms will be maintained at a central rooming information office.

4. The hotels will restrict, as far as possible, all registrations to those persons directly concerned with the war effort, government representatives and members of the armed forces who must be accommodated.

5. On and after March 15, 1944, only confirmed reservations will have preference.

In a further step to help hotels solve their problems the W. P. B. announced that the regional representatives of the Office of Civilian Requirements have been directed to give assistance in providing adequate man power, equipment and supplies to operate them.

Norfolk hotel men explained that since Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding cities are among the most congested areas in the nation today, they were compelled to adopt the regulations in order to permit them to accommodate essential travelers.

A somewhat similar plan, including the five-day limit, is being followed by Washington hotel men.

Officer at Party in Camp Kills 2 Girls, Policeman, Shoots Five

By The Associated Press

RIVERSIDE, Calif., March 6.—A young second lieutenant suddenly and without explanation shot and killed three persons and wounded five others at an officers' club party late last night before he was shot and critically wounded by a policeman, Camp Anza military authorities announced.

Tonight a military board of inquiry sought a motive for the shooting.

Colonel Earle R. Barlas, camp commander, said the officer was Second Lieutenant Beaufort O. Swancutt, thirty-one years old, of La Crosse, Wis. After the officers

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

club shooting, Swancutt terrorized a section of suburban Arlington, where the camp is situated, the camp commander added.

The dead: Miss Dorothy Douglas, eighteen, of Long Beach, Calif.; Miss Lourdine Livermore, eighteen, also of Long Beach, and Arthur B. Simpson, Riverside policeman.

Critically wounded was Captain Aubrey G. Serfling, twenty-seven, of Preston, Minn., Swancutt's company commander, who was shot twice in the abdomen.

Colonel Barlas, in a statement to newspaper men, gave this account of the shootings:

Swancutt and Second Lieutenant Harry J. Light, of Bridgeport,

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

General of the Army GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Second World War Chief of Staff.

Herald Tribune-Warman

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy and warmer, with moderate winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 67; Min. 56
Detailed Report on Page 12

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CIV No. 35,631 | Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc. | MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1944 | THREE CENTS in New York City

Rome Falls to Allies, Damage to City Small; Victors Fight Rear Guard Almost to Forum; Planes Blast Fleeing Nazis on Jammed Roads

U.S. Proposes World Board To Divide Oil

British in General Accord With Plan, in Which All Nations Could Join

Keep Concessions But Cancel Cartels

Each Nation to Get Oil It Needs From Closest Source at Lowest Rates

By Don Cook

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Forthcoming talks between the United States and Great Britain, it was learned today, will center around an American plan for creation of a world oil commission, with a membership open to all oil-producing nations, to recommend allocation of the world's petroleum among countries on a basis of need and an economy of plenty.

Initial discussions of the proposal have been completed on a technical level, with the British reported to be in general accord on a set of principles advanced by American experts to govern the handling of petroleum problems in the post-war period. Stated in its broadest terms, the proposal would guarantee to every nation all the oil it needs, from the closest source at the cheapest rate.

It was because of the progress of these talks toward an agreement that President Roosevelt remarked on Friday that the proposed construction of an American pipe line in Arabia is now in the "iffy" stage. The pipe line had been proposed as a means of assuring the United States a full share of Middle Eastern oil, where concessions are held by both the British and Americans, but developed principally by the former.

Senate Inquiry Suspended

Likewise, with the talks nearing a definitive stage, the Senate Petroleum Investigating Committee has suspended temporarily its plans for open hearings.

Those familiar with the technical talks concluded recently in Washington said that the American oil plan had as its first principle an "economy of plenty" to govern petroleum supplies after the war, rather than a cartel philosophy of an "economy of scarcity" deliberately imposed to insure high prices. To this basic tenet, the following principles were added:

An agreement between the two nations embodying a fair share of returns on oil for producing countries, with a guaranty that only excess production would be shipped out of those countries. This would be aimed at improving the lot of such oil-rich smaller nations as Iran and Irak.

Would Apply Sanctions

Next, a tight bilateral agreement for imposition of sanctions on an aggressor nation, should one arise again. Here the planners have a historic example of how the sanction policy could have worked but was not imposed in the case of Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

A guaranty of equal access to oil for non-producing countries. Under such a principle, the "economy of plenty" formula would be applied to assure all nations a share of petroleum commensurate with their need.

Another principle would guarantee the validity of present concessions and contracts, so that present oil agreements as to producing areas would not be upset. Finally, as a matter of policy,

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Today's Auctions

Exhibition of valuable oil paintings, drawing silver sets, American, French English and Victorian antique furniture, superior decorations, Oriental rugs, handmade-linen mill and factory supplies, hardware and tools, leather pieces, Bibles, early first editions, other office equipment.

For further information see page 25

135 Germans Mutiny, Shoot Officers, Give Up

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN THE SUBURBS OF ROME, June 4 (AP).—One hundred and thirty-five German soldiers mutinied, shot two officers and surrendered to an American infantry company west of Lanuvio, as the final drive toward Rome got under way, it was reported today.

The Germans were said to have explained that their act was provoked when the officers shot two privates who were trying to desert.

Eric Johnston, In Russia, Hits At Reds in U. S.

Speaks 'With Frankness,' Says U. S. Communists Are 'Wasting Their Time'

By The United Press

MOSCOW, June 4. — With straight-from-the-shoulder frankness, Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told 100 Russian trade leaders here yesterday that a gulf separated the economies of the United States and the Soviet Union, but that bridges of practical co-operation could be thrown across it.

Mr. Johnston advocated extensive post-war trade and visits between American business men and "Soviet capitalists" as one bridge, but said that "each of our countries should be allowed to pursue its own unique economic experiment unimpeded by the other."

He told the Russians that Americans were "most private-minded and most individual-minded and, make no mistake, we are determined to remain so and even become more so."

Mr. Johnston, who arrived in Russia last week, was a luncheon guest of Anastasi I. Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar, at Spiridonovka House. At the table were Russian trade experts, members of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissariat, American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and Russian military men.

At first, the Russians appeared nonplussed by Mr. Johnston's bluntness but later they burst into gales of mirth at his thrusts at American Communists and Marxists.

"I shall try to show you my admiration for your heroic deeds and my gratitude for your hospitable invitation by talking to you from the bottom of my heart, non-po-

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Allies Bomb French Coast, North Italy

American Heavyweights Blast Boulogne With 1,500 Tons of Bombs

Italy-France Lines Heavily Raided, Too

U. S. Planes Hit Turin, Genoa, Other Rail Hubs; Ludwigshafen Bombed

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 5 (Sunday).—Upward of 1,200 American heavy bombers struck Europe again yesterday—some 500 pounding German strongholds along the invasion coast, while their comrades from the Mediterranean made a strong attempt to sever two main rail lines between France and Italy.

Swarms of medium bombers and fighter-bombers from Great Britain kept the thunderous assaults going as for the second successive day the Fortresses and Liberators returned from France without loss after saturating defenses around Boulogne with 1,5 tons of bombs.

Spitfire bombers and fighters hammered enemy radio installations along the northern coast of France last evening and the British Air Ministry announced that more links in the Nazi radio chain had been broken.

Paris Reports Air Raid

The United States Army Air Forces announced early today that four heavy bombers and three fighters were missing after three raids yesterday against Nazi transport lines and airdromes in occupied France. One German plane was reported shot down.

The Paris radio reported last night an Allied air attack on the eastern and southeastern suburbs of Paris and said it was opposed "furiously" by anti-aircraft fire.

Between 500 and 750 15th Air Force heavy bombers swept up from southern Italy to attack vital rail centers such as Turin and Genoa, in northern Italy.

One force hit the Turin yards, the double-track Mount Cenis railroad leading west from Turin to Lyon, France, the Gad bridge on the Italian side of the Modane tunnel through the Alps and tracks near St. Michel, on the French side.

Other bombers singled out the

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Americans Reaching a Major Goal in Their Advance Northward in Italy

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto from Signal Corps radiophoto

A Sherman tank loaded with soldiers, followed by a jeep and other equipment on Route 6, in the outskirts of Rome

4-Hour Battle Is Fought in Rome Suburb

Anzio Beachhead Force Fights Tanks, Snipers Up to Trajan's Column

Clark Is Under Fire As He Enters City

Nazis Loot as They Flee, Columns Block Roads 40 Miles to Northwest

By The Associated Press

ROME, June 4.—Rome, the Eternal City, was liberated tonight by tanks and infantry troops of the Allied 5th Army which battled German rear guards to the edge of the ancient Forum.

A force from the old Anzio beachhead completed the mop-up of Nazi forces at 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p. m., Eastern war time) by knocking out an enemy scout car in front of the Bank of Italy, almost within the shadow of the column erected to Emperor Trajan, who ruled the Romans from A. D. 98 to 117.

The 5th Army force fought its way into the heart of the city after a four-hour battle against German armor in the suburbs of the ancient capital.

[A United Press dispatch from Rome said that the city, except for its railway marshaling yards, battered incessantly and accurately by Allied aerial bombing, is almost 95 per cent intact. The dispatch added that a few fires had been left burning by the retreating Germans.]

The Allies entered Rome slowly, for the Germans had dropped all pretense that it was an "open city."

Battle in Suburbs

Self-propelled guns, tanks and snipers impeded the progress of the Allied troops as they pushed through the suburbs toward the center of the city along the Via Casilina.

Early in the afternoon Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th, arrived in the fighting area. Bullets whizzed over his head. Military police accompanying him fired on the snipers.

The Germans were apparently bent on inflicting as many casualties and doing as much damage as possible, but the 5th Army poured heavy reinforcements into the showdown fight. The day was hot and dusty.

The powerful American armored and infantry columns which had swept up the Via Casilina were held up for hours by pockets of fiercely resisting Germans as they approached the suburbs of the city.

Self-propelled guns concealed in the suburban areas adjacent to the highway kept the road under intermittent shell fire which pinned down American troops in some places.

The Germans piled up wrecked vehicles to form road blocks manned by small but desperate groups. Three of these were broken by sharp American tank attacks during the morning.

In the early afternoon a new road block on the outskirts of the capital supported by fire from German tanks and guns placed some distance away proved a more serious obstacle and American armor launched a vigorous assault against it.

24-Day Offensive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 4 (AP).—The break into Rome, center of Catholicism and once the seat of the Roman Empire, came twenty-four days after the Allies unleashed a powerful combined offensive of the 5th and 8th Armies, and twelve days after 5th Army men on the Anzio beachhead hurled forth their drive aimed at the capital.

Lashing at the Nazi columns retreating from Rome, Allied fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged at least 600 motor vehicles, find-

3,000 Italians Clamber From Tunnel Homes

They Lived in Munitions Storage Places Beneath Town as War Passed By

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

COLLE FERRO, Italy, June 2 (Delayed).—When an Italian town is found that doesn't have three-quarters of its buildings smashed to ugly ruins, that is news nowadays. Yet we found this attractive modern town, with a normal population of 30,000, virtually intact when we entered it today.

On most maps Colle Ferro looks like a small cluster of buildings. We had expected to find the usual demolished village. Instead, we found a town with broad streets, large new administrative buildings, a munitions factory, workers' homes and 8,000 of its inhabitants waiting for the town to be occupied by the Allies.

We correspondents came to Colle Ferro because we had heard that the Americans and Canadians, moving east from Artena, and the French, coming around the other side of the mountains up the road from Carpineto, had met here. We stayed to get the amazing story of 3,000 Italians living in tunnels as far as ninety feet below the ground while the war passed by over their heads.

The story begins with the entry of an American general and his troops into Colle Ferro this noon. The town was outflanked by the fall of Valmontone and the Germans retired northward and temporarily took up positions along Highway 6 east of the place where the Allies had cut it.

Lieutenant Henry J. Smith, of Maplewood, N. J., told how a few hours later the French began to arrive in the town led by a certain Colonel Bonjour.

Shortly after, the Germans began shelling the town. Some shells landed on a ridge close to a house in which the American general was having an early supper. Seven Frenchmen were killed. The general got off with a cut on the back of his head from a piece of flying glass.

By this time between three and four hundred German prisoners had been rounded up and one German armored car, which had driv-

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

WOR—Tom Mix rides again! Let the kids log along at 5:30 P. M. weekdays. Dial 71 WOR. Adv.

Italian Kisses and Nazi Bullets Greet Troops Entering Rome

Cheering Romans Watch Tank Battle; Girls Give Flowers to U. S. Patrols, Trying to Scout Foe; Power and Water Plants Reported Wrecked

By Daniel De Luce

ROME, June 4 (AP).—Amid kisses and tears from hysterical Romans 5th Army tanks and infantry fought a four-hour battle this morning against German armor five miles from the heart of the city.

In a dawn dash from Borgata Pinocchio, thirteen miles distant on the Via Casilina, a spearhead of twenty-four Sherman tanks, eight armored cars and 150 United States and Canadian infantrymen pushed beyond suburban Torre Spaccata before they ran headlong into a German roadblock.

Old men and young girls and toddling children were waving the Americans on when the fire of German 88-mm. guns knocked out the leading tank and snipers started pouring machine-gun fire from hideouts next to a white church whose bells were ringing for early mass.

An Italian Partisan, who said the Fascists had put out his left eye in torturing him, kissed me on the cheek and volunteered the information that he was leading an armed band of civilians back into Rome "to kill Germans."

Smiling, brown-eyed girls brought bouquets of flowers to dust-covered riflemen who were crawling up a sloping field of wild barley and poppies to scout German positions flanking the heavily mined airport at Centocelle.

A bald clerk, carrying an empty wine flagon, showed soldiers bruises on his face and explained that the Germans had beaten him as he walked into the suburbs looking for milk for his five children.

"The enemy blew up Rome's water, gas and electric works yesterday," he said. "There is nothing to eat. For four months there has been no meat, and for two months not a single egg. There is great confusion. All the big Fascists are fleeing."

The historic Via Casilina probably never has witnessed a more thundering military spectacle than that of the last twenty-four hours in which the onrushing Allies broke through the German lines in the Sacco Valley and into the green campagnia facing Rome's seven hills.

Tanks led by Lieutenant Colonel Bogardus Cairns, of Decatur, Ga.,

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Hitler Reported Open-City Plan After Rome Fell

Berlin Asserts Vatican Has Proposals, Says Fight in Italy Will Be Continued

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 4.—Adolf Hitler announced tonight in two special communiques—broadcast after Allied troops had liberated Rome—the withdrawal of German troops to the northwest of the city and said a plan had been offered to the Allies, whereby Rome would be regarded as an "open city."

In the first word from Der Fuehrer's headquarters in several days, it was asserted the fight in Italy would continue and that measures were being taken "to force final victory for Germany and her allies."

"The year of the invasion," one communique said, "will bring Germany's enemies an annihilating defeat at the most decisive moment."

The order to evacuate German troops from the city, it was said, was intended "to prevent the destruction of Rome."

The German radio said Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had submitted to the Vatican proposals to make Rome an open city, with a request that they be conveyed to the Allies, but that "so far no reply has been received from the Anglo-American high command."

[The proposals were made Saturday, the London radio reported, as heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

[Dispatches from Rome reported Allied troops met fierce resistance from German armor and snipers in street-to-street fighting before final Nazi opposition was crushed.]

Concerning Rome itself, the German radio said:

"The German high command announced the supreme commander of German troops in Italy, Field

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Army to Put On War Exhibitions In Central Park for Bond Drive

By Robert A. Bedolis

A vast Army show, staged in conjunction with the Fifth War Loan drive and including exhibitions and sham battles demonstrating both American and enemy equipment, will be held next week on the great lawn in Central Park behind the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, it was revealed yesterday. The drive will open on Monday, June 12.

The plans were revealed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, speaking at a ceremony commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Concord Baptist Church, Putnam and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn.

Explaining why he was late the Mayor said that he had been working at City Hall and that one of his conferences had been with Army officers and Treasury representatives.

"A great Army show is going to open in Central Park on June 12 and will run for twelve days," the Mayor said.

Later an official of the war loan drive elaborated on the Mayor's tip. He said that two Army colonels were already "living in a tent and a telephone" in the park directing preparation of the site.

The show, which will occupy 320,000 square feet of park behind the museum, will be preceded on its opening day by a parade "of about forty-five minutes' duration" in which all services will be represented.

The equipment exhibited will include "almost everything used by the Army today" with the exception of equipment of the Air Forces, German and Japanese

(Continued on page 5, column 5)

Roosevelt Will Speak Tonight on Rome's Fall

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—President Roosevelt tomorrow night will talk to the people of the United States on the fall of Rome, the White House announced tonight.

The fifteen-minute broadcast will be carried over the four major networks between 9:30 and 9:45 p. m.

News on Inside Pages

FALL OF ROME
Victors' tread is familiar sound in streets of Rome. Page 2
Germans say they retreated in order to spare Rome. Page 3
City happy Rome fell; clergy rejoice damage was small. Page 3

WAR
American flyers at shuttle base find Russians genial. Page 3
Red Cross aid to armed forces up 296% in a year. Page 4
Reds exact toll of 1,100 Nazis in day's fighting at Iasi. Page 5
British press bids Britain speak up to U. S. on France. Page 5
Two Allied forces press forward in Mytikyina area. Page 6
American troops resume advance on Biak Island. Page 6
War communiques. Page 4

POLITICS
Norman Thomas heads Socialist ticket for fifth time. Page 9
Buck and Cantwell push election drives in Staten Island. Page 9

SPORTS
Pirates rout Giants, 9-4, 7-4, as seven homers are hit. Page 18
Yankees beat Indians in 11th, 6-4; lose, 4-3. Page 18
Reds take two games from Braves, 1-0, 7-3. Page 18
Dodgers bow to Cubs, 6-5, then tie in 17 innings, 8-8. Page 19
Purvis and Lee win Montclair Golf Club final. Page 19
Queens County Handicap heads Aqueduct opener. Page 19
Another Viewpoint, by Vernal Reemer. Page 19

CITY AND VICINITY
George Edwards, economist, is ordained into ministry. Page 12
Dr. John Callahan, former Tombs chaplain, dies at 78. Page 15
Rev. Bonnell fears Pope's speech will "hearten Nazis." Page 12
Queens Surrogate's Court gets 1806 will of a resident. Page 14
Mayor divulges plan for Bronx Champs Elysees. Page 15
190th Columbia commencement exercises start. Page 15
Brothers, dairy farmers, found gored to death by bull. Page 15
LaGuardia warns vacationists to remain near home. Page 15
Twelve women join shipbuilders at N. Y. Navy Yard. Page 16

NATIONAL
Medal of Honor to be given to new "Sergeant York." Page 7
I. L. G. W. U report places its assets at $16,183,692. Page 7
Vinson advocates a ban on rise in price of textiles. Page 8
Federal board adopts system to terminate subcontracts. Page 8

EDITORIALS AND MISCELLANY

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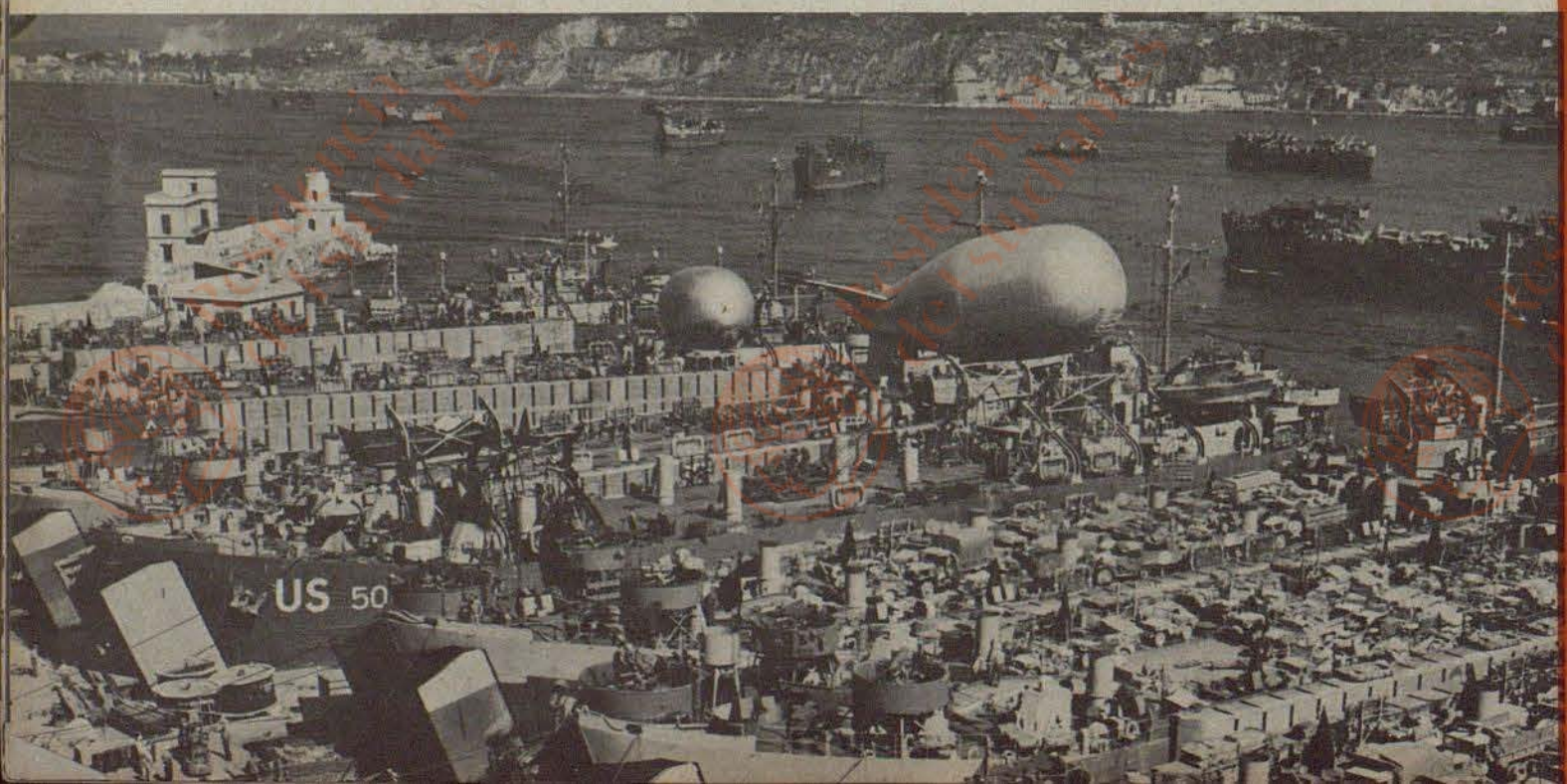
GIANT FLEET prepares to assault Southern France August 15, 1944. This view indicates what a massive amount of material modern warfare demanded.
Official U. S. Navy

U. S. NAVY'S 'MAGIC CARPET' speeds servicemen. Crowded to accommodate a huge number of fighting passengers. Official U. S. Navy

NIGHT BOMBARDMENT on the south coast of Sicily, July 10, 1943. U. S. warships hurled shells into Axis shore installations.
Official U. S. Navy



17,707 SHIPS escorted by units of the Atlantic Fleet were used from December 7, 1941 to May 30, 1945, to European destinations. Less than one out of 1,000 ships in convoy were sunk during that period. In that time, Navy transported to European theater beaches and ports well over 3,000,000 troops and more than 47,000,000 tons of supplies.
Official U. S. Navy

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy and warmer, with moderate to fresh winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 67; Min., 51
Detailed Report on Page 23

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
EXTRA
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,632
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944
THREE CENTS In New York City

Invasion On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

Allies Across Tiber on Heels Of Routed Foe

Planes Hammer at Naxis Jamming Highways to North; Tanks Follow Up

Enemy May Delay Stand for 150 Miles

500 U. S. Bombers Blast Rail Lines to Cut Off Flow of Reinforcements

By The Associated Press

ROME, June 5.—Allied armor and motorized infantry roared through Rome today, crossed the River Tiber and proceeded with the task of destroying two battered German armies fleeing north.

Allied fighter-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming escape highways with burning enemy transport and littering fields with dead or wounded Naxis.

The enemy was tired, disorganized and bewildered by the slashing character of the Allied assault, which in twenty-five days had inflicted a major catastrophe on German forces in Italy and liberated Rome almost without damage to the historic city.

Aerial forces including 500 American heavy bombers blasted railyards at five points in northern Italy between Venice and Rimini along which the Germans might attempt to move reinforcements and equipment to bolster their beaten 10th and 14th Armies.

Foe Expected to Fall Back

It is assumed that the Germans will fall back about 150 miles north of Rome. The northern Apennine Mountain range provides a formidable barrier. At no point short of that will they find a natural defense line comparable to the shattered Hitler and Gustav lines.

British 8th Army forces advancing from the east continued to meet stubborn opposition, particularly northeast of Valmontone, where the Germans were fighting in mountain positions. The enemy had been driven completely out of the Sacco Valley, including the towns of Piuggi, Piglio, Paliano, Guarcino and Cave. Palestrina, astride an important retreat road four and a half miles north of Valmontone, was seized by Allied troops yesterday.

British troops on the coastal flank of the Allied advance pressed to within six miles of the Tiber below Rome. Fifth Army troops pushing through the Alban Hills captured the towns of Gottaferrata, Marino and Genzano and bypassed some pockets of resistance.

Frenzied Throngs Greet Allies

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

ROME, June 5.—Hundreds of thousands of the people of Rome, half-delirious with enthusiasm, surged like an immense flood into the broad streets and spacious squares of this capital city today to greet the men of the Allied 8th Army as conquering liberators and to give them the heartiest welcome an Allied army has received in this war.

The cumulative uproar from the applauding, cheering, shouting throngs of civilians had to compete with the sound of gunfire from the front north of Rome, where parts of the 5th Army were

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Opportunities for Work
Gleaned from today's
HELP WANTED COLUMNS
MEN
Sales exec. indus. elec. supplies ... High Retail store mgr. East Coast..$4,-$10,000
WOMEN
Buyer millinery Conn. young ... $5200
Receptionist-typist, relief work $140

Hitler Loses Standing As a Vegetarian, Too

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 5. — Adolf Hitler has lost his standing as a vegetarian, according to Leslie Severs, newly elected secretary of the London Vegetarian Society.

"Our information," Severs said today, "shows that for some time Hitler has lived on liver extract."

"As for Mussolini," he added, "he may have taken up vegetarianism on doctor's orders because of stomach trouble, but we don't regard him as a vegetarian, either."

Insurance Held Subject to U. S. Anti-Trust Law

Supreme Court Rules It Is Interstate Trade, Upsets 75-Year-Old Precedent

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Supreme Court, upsetting a seventy-five-year-old decision, ruled today in a 4-to-3 opinion that the insurance business may constitute interstate commerce and is, therefore, subject to Federal regulation under anti-trust provisions of the Sherman act and under the national labor relations act.

The decision in the anti-trust case was reached on a government appeal from an action by the Federal District Court for Northern Georgia dismissing Federal anti-trust proceedings against 196 stock fire insurance companies operating in six Southeastern states—a case which brought Attorney General Francis Biddle personally before the Supreme Court for the only time this term. The decision paves the way for similar Justice Department actions already planned against other companies.

However, Congressional attempts specifically to exempt insurance companies from interstate commerce regulation will be pushed with renewed vigor, in view of the Supreme Court's decision, it was made clear in Congressional and other quarters this afternoon.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, and Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, have sponsored identical bills which they have said were suggested by the prosecuting of the Southeastern companies. The Senate measure has been the subject of

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

'Tough' Fight Ahead Is Seen By Roosevelt

President Says Capture of Rome Finds Allies Poised for New Blows

Hails Victory With: 'One Up, Two to Go'

Says Italy Will Get Help, but Cannot Hope for a Militaristic Empire

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The capture of Rome was hailed tonight by President Roosevelt with the exultant exclamation that it is now "one up and two to go," as far as the Axis capitals of Italy, Germany and Japan are concerned, but with a sobering warning that "it will be tough and it will be costly" before Berlin and Tokyo are also conquered.

Then, in another of the cryptic invasion hints that have kept the Germans tantalised, the President, in words that were carried over all American networks and to the rest of the world, laconically remarked that the Italian triumph is only a foretaste of more blows to be struck by the United Nations.

"Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault," he said. "And our gallant Russian allies," he added in a sentence that suggested Germany will soon feel new offensives from both east and west, "continue to make their power felt more and more."

Concentrating on Germany

So much did the President concentrate on what Germany has coming to it and so little did he speak of Japan (he never mentioned Japan by name and spoke of it indirectly only once, when he lumped its capital in the "two-to-go" category) that his words gave new emphasis to the fact that all of the 1944 Allied strategy is based on the beat-Germany-first theory, after which Tokyo will be spotlighted in the unenviable position of "one to go."

For the Italian rulers, the President had the warning that their dreams of building "a great militaristic empire" by conquering

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

Where the Allies have struck in France

Battle Raging Over 75-Mile Coastal Area

Attack on Europe Follows Air Campaign to Pave Way for Land Forces

Invasion Centers In Seine Estuary

Air-Borne Troops Drop After 'Terrific' Rain of Shells and Bombs

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 6.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced today that Allied troops began landing on the northern coast of France this morning strongly supported by naval and air forces.

Text of the communique:

"Under the command of General Eisenhower Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

The Germans said the landings extended between Le Havre and Cherbourg along the south side of the Bay of the Seine and along the northern Normandy coast.

Parachute troops descended in Normandy, Berlin said.

First Told by Berlin

Berlin first announced the landings in a series of flashes that began about 6:30 a. m. (12:30 a. m. Eastern War-Time).

The Allied communique was read over a trans-Atlantic hookup direct from General Eisenhower's headquarters at 3:32 E. W. T., designated "Communique No. 1."

A second announcement by S.H.A.E.F. said that "it is announced that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of the army group carrying out the assault. This army group includes British, Canadian and United States forces."

"Terrific Shelling"

The Allied bulletin did not say exactly where the invasion was taking place, but Berlin earlier gave these details:

Allied naval forces, including heavy warships, are shelling Le Havre. "It is a terrific bombardment," Berlin said.

Allied parachute troops floating down along the Normandy coast were being engaged by German shock troops.

Other Allied units were streaming ashore into Normandy from landing barges.

Eisenhower's Order

[General Eisenhower, in his first order of the day, as monitored by N. B. C., in New York, read as follows:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade.

"The eyes of the world are

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Pope Acclaims Rome's Escape From War Ruin

U.S. Troops in Throng That Cheers Pontiff's Speech From St. Peter's Balcony

By The United Press

ROME, June 5.—Pope Pius XII spoke briefly this evening from the central balcony of St. Peter's to a vast throng crowded into the public square in front of that historic church. In his address he gave thanks to God for the fact that Rome had been spared.

Pope Pius, who seemed to be in good health, was cheered wildly when he appeared on the balcony after bells had rung for five minutes. The people waved handkerchiefs and hats excitedly. In the throng there were some American soldiers.

At 6 a. m. today crowds appeared before St. Peter's, demonstrating and requesting that the Pope come out. He appeared briefly and imparted a benediction from the balcony. He appeared again at 10 a. m.

During the demonstration this evening an American plane flew overhead, sprinkling flowers on the crowd, which included representatives of all the Italian political parties and a number of Allied prisoners of war who had escaped to Vatican City from the Germans.

Vatican City was not damaged

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

King of Italy Gives Up Powers To His Son, but Retains Title

Victor Emmanuel Names Crown Prince Humbert Lieutenant General of the Realm, Gives Him Royal Authority 'Irrevocably' for Life

By The United Press

NAPLES, June 5.—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy signed over his royal powers today to Crown Prince Humbert as Lieutenant General of the realm, carrying out his pledge to Allied officials that when Allied troops liberated Rome he would give up the royal authority he has held for nearly forty-four years.

The King, who is seventy-four years old, did not abdicate his throne. A formal statement said that he had turned over all his powers "without exception" to thirty-nine-year-old Humbert, who would hold them "irrevocably" as long as he lives, but that Victor Emmanuel would remain King of Italy and head of the House of Savoy.

The historic documents were signed at 3 p. m. in the King's closely guarded villa at Ravello. The action carried out to the letter his April 12 pledge to the Allies that "this appointment [of Humbert as Lieutenant General] will become effective by a formal transfer of power on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

The swift transfer of power came as a surprise to Naples political quarters which had expected the hard-pressed head of the House of Savoy to insist, in the

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

50.6° Cold Nearly Equals 66-Year Record in City

New England Reports Frost; Warmer Forecast Today

The temperature came within six-tenths of a degree yesterday of equaling a sixty-six-year-old record low for the date. At 5:20 a. m. it was 50.6 degrees in the city. The low for June 5 was 50 degrees in 1878.

The high yesterday was 67 at 12:50 p. m. In Ledgewood, N. J., in north-central Morris County The Associated Press reported a low of 36 degrees, and in Greenville, Me., the temperature dropped to 27. Meteorological officials in Boston said frost killed many victory gardens and damaged crops throughout New England.

The forecast for today is partly cloudy and warmer, with the temperature in the city expected to rise to 75 or 80 degrees.

WOR—A jury of women watching real-life problems! Dial 71 at 1:45 today — WOR— Adv't.

4,000 Planes Raid Axis From West and South

Heaviest Blows of 24 Hours in Calais-Boulogne Area; Versailles Is Hard Hit

By Richard L. Tobin

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

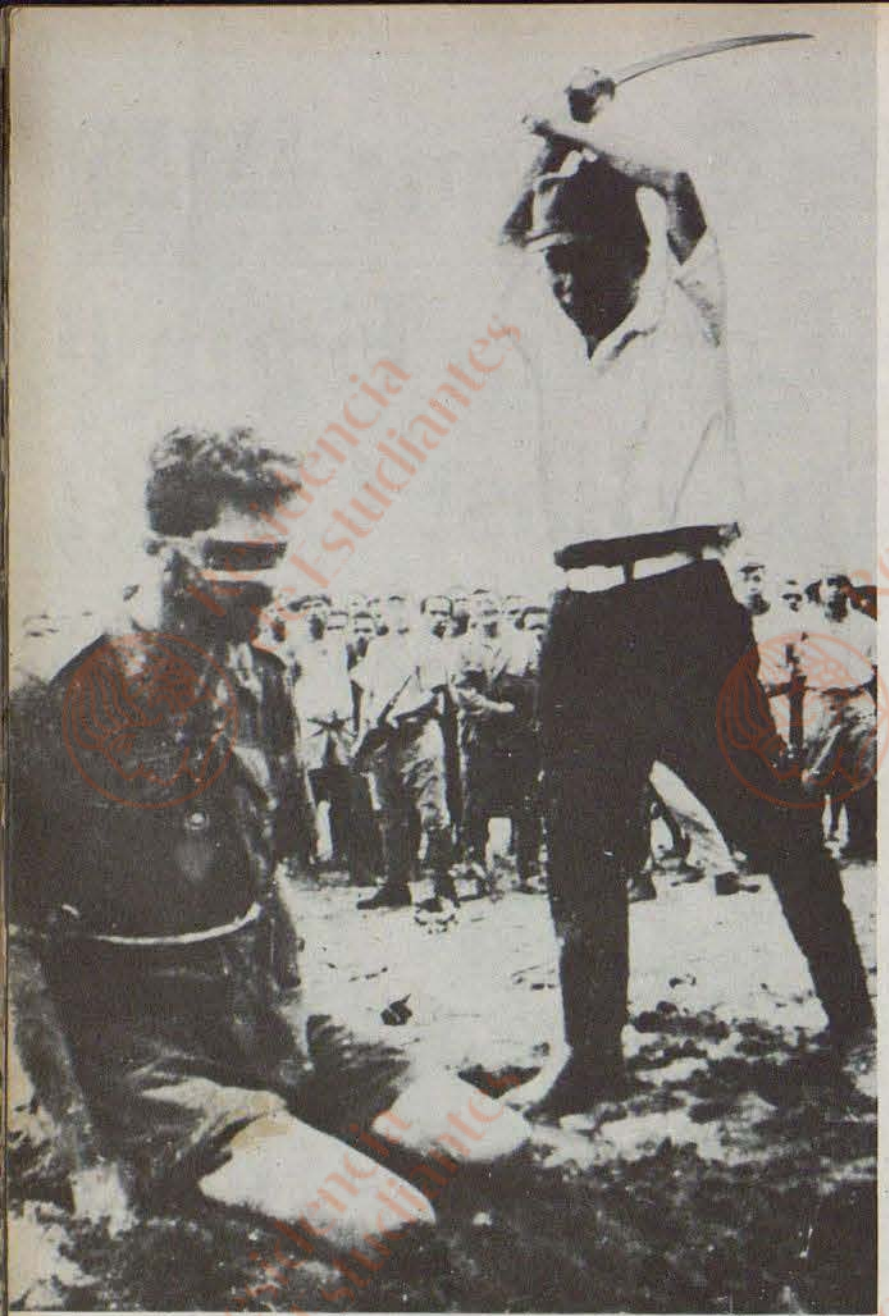
LONDON, June 5.—Up to 4,000 Allied planes of every shape and size attacked Hitler's Europe in the twenty-four hours ended tonight from bases in Great Britain and the Mediterranean, dropping a total of 7,000 tons of bombs, according to unofficial estimates.

The heaviest of six raids from English bases during the day and night was an 8th United States Air Force raid on Boulogne, Calais and Dieppe in which 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators were escorted by 500 Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

There was no enemy fighter opposition, but the American flyers encountered heavy rocket flak giving watchers on the southern coast of England a fireworks demonstration of the sort known in London as a "Brock's benefit," after the name of England's largest fireworks manufacturer.

One group of Mustangs, returning from the raid without meeting enemy fighters, spotted a Nazi

(Continued on page 9, column 2)



SCENE OF HER CHILDHOOD: This little Polish girl surveys the ruins of Warsaw's ghetto, where Jews were ruthlessly murdered by the thousands.

Acme

LEST WE FORGET!

JAP BEHEADS ALLIED FLIER. This Japanese snapshot, obtained by LIFE Magazine, shows a Japanese officer beheading Australian flyer with his samurai sword.

Life from Associated Press

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS TORTURED to death by Nazis. The mutilated bodies of 46 Red Army men lie at the station of Zimovniki.

Acme

A KILLER AND HIS VICTIMS: The hard-faced commandant of the Landsberg concentration camp stands amid some of his prisoners who were burned or shot as Yanks approached.

Acme

CLOTHING OF DEAD NAZI SLAVES: These piles of shoes and clothing once belonged to prisoners of a German slave labor camp.

U.S. Signal Corps from Acme

DEATH MARCH IN WARSAW in the Spring.

Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Sunny, warm and humid, with moderate winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 87, Min. 71
Detailed Report on Page 20

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

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Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944

THREE CENTS in New York City

Americans Pass Avranches, Enter Brittany; Battle of Warsaw On; New Landing in Pacific

Dewey Calls '45 Presidency A Peace Job

Says Post-War Problems Will Not Call on Duties of Commander in Chief

Confers With Labor And Business Men

Tells Pittsburgh Groups U.S. Must Not Have New Roosevelt Depression

By John G. Rogers

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican Presidential nominee, asserted today by direct implication that President Roosevelt does not merit re-election as the nation's war-time Commander in Chief because the next President's term will be served largely in peace time, a post-war period involving problems toward whose settlement the Roosevelt administration is "making no progress."

Governor Dewey made his blast at the Democratic indispensable-man argument in the midst of a day devoted to one of the most ambitious political campaign projects in American history—or nearly twelve steady hours of conferences or greetings with some 5,390 persons, leaders of business, labor, agriculture and the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

Assails War Argument

The day's program—arranged here on the first day of Mr. Dewey's six-day round trip between New York and the Republican governors' conference in St. Louis—was two hours old when the New York Governor held a press conference and assailed the Commander in Chief contention which has been so stressed by the Democrats.

Conceding that the fighting of the war is going well, Governor Dewey told more than fifty newspaper men at the conference on the seventeenth floor of the Hotel William Penn: "But governmentally we are making no progress for what will follow. It is too easily forgotten that in this election we are electing a President who will take office on Jan. 20, 1945, and serve until 1949. We will elect a President most of whose term will be in peace time.

"And, as I see it, the United States simply cannot face another period like the Roosevelt depression, which lasted for eight years, continuously from 1933 to 1940, inclusive. It may not be long before the most vital thing that faces every American is his opportunity to work, either for himself or for some one else. I am entirely satisfied that with competent government the opportunities in this country are still unlimited. We do not need to surrender our liberties to a totalitarian New Deal, and we cannot afford to.

'Changed Half the Horse'

From another angle and in a humorous vein, Mr. Dewey slapped again at the principal Democratic campaign theme. A reporter asked him how important was the theme of "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream."

With reference to the dropping of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace at the Democratic National Convention, Governor Dewey came back fast with, "I should say that that argument was demolished at Chicago. They changed half of the horse."

Amid laughter, in which Mr. Dewey joined, another reporter

(Continued on page 28, column 2)

Opportunities for Work

For Men and Women From Today's HELP WANTED COLUMNS

MEN

Plant mgr., job shop $7,800
Export correspondent, priority $90
Head bookkeeper, midtown, 5-day $60
Purchasing, industrial $4,200
Cost acct. analysis, rec. L.I. ..... $6-$7,000
Statistician, personnel dept. ..... Open
Tool design foreman, exptl. $3,500
Concrete designer, local $325
Prod. supervr., A-1 mfg. exptr. $12.-$20,000

WOMEN

Copywriter, abt. 30, advtg. 5-day $215
Typist, high downtown ..... $35-$40
Telephone operator, midtown ..... $25-$30
Secretary, exptl. ..... $40-$45
Receptionist, financial firm $18
Secty. Mgr., exptr. advtg. 5 da. $40
Proofreader, some exp. ..... to $35
Draftswoman, exptl. ..... to $1.40
Acct. Mgmt., exptl. dept. $90

"I'LL OF MERRIMENT," says N. Y. Post of M-G-M's "The Canterville Ghost" with Margaret O'Brien, Charles Laughton, Robert Young. Globe. B'way at 46th.—Advt.

FOR SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT see M-G-M's "Dragon Seed"—with Katharine Hepburn as "Jade". At Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

Mrs. Luce Will Run Again as Challenge To Hillman Power

Says She 'Can't Ignore' Story C. I. O. Rules Labor Vote at Bridgeport

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, announced last night that she would run again for Congress from her Fairfield County district as a challenge to opponents who, she said, were asserting that "Sidney Hillman, of New York City, controls the rank and file of labor in Bridgeport."

Mr. Hillman is national chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, whose Congressional committee in Mrs. Luce's district has given its indorsement to Miss Margaret E. Connors, a twenty-nine-year-old Bridgeport attorney, who is seeking the Democratic nomination.

Week-end reports that Mrs.

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Marcantonio Fight Features Primary Today

Curran Calls on Democrats to Turn Out, Too, in Move to Defeat A. L. P. Leader

The bitter political battle in the 18th Congress District topped all others in interest yesterday as New Yorkers prepared to decide in today's primaries on twenty-eight contests for nominations, including eight for Congress, and twenty others for State Senator, Assemblyman and Justice of the Municipal Court.

The polls will be open from 3 to 10 p. m., but New York's 17,000 policemen will be on primary election duty or on reserve from half an hour before the polls open until well after midnight, when the last of the ballots are counted.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan announced that twenty-four of his assistants will patrol in police radio cars to aid in preventing fraud and violence at the polls in Manhattan. In addition, Assistant State Attorney Generals will also aid the police, who will keep an unusual watch over the 18th Congress District.

The outstanding event on the eve of the primaries came last night as Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican chairman, took the unusual step of urging the rival Democrats as well as the Republicans of the 18th Congress District to turn out a heavy vote today to "demolish the political empire of Representative Vito Marcantonio.

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

Kaunas' Fall Is Admitted By Germans

Russians Sweep to 12 Miles of East Prussia, Led by Jewish General

Key Rail Junction Captured in Latvia

Nazis in North Believed Cut Off; Siege Arc 8 to 13 Miles From Warsaw

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Tuesday).—Red armies, in another series of sensational victories yesterday, began the battle of Warsaw from a broad siege arc eight to thirteen miles east of the Polish capital, swept to within twelve miles of German East Prussia proper and probably trapped scores of thousands of Axis troops in the north by seizing the key rail junction of Jelgava in Latvia.

Berlin said Praga, Warsaw suburb on the east bank of the Vistula, was under Soviet attack. The Nazi high command also announced the loss of Kaunas, pre-war Lithuanian capital, to the storming Russians, whose spearheads were nearing the border of East Prussia, cradle of German militarism, after smashing into its annexed Suwalki triangle area Sunday.

Nazi Refugees Choke Bridges

Warsaw is the first United Nations capital to hear the guns of a liberating Allied army. A dispatch from Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, said thousands of beaten Germans were choking the Vistula River bridges in their flight into Warsaw.

Moscow announced the capture of more than 500 cities, towns and villages east of Warsaw, including Wolomin, eight miles northeast of Praga, and Otwock, thirteen miles southeast, of Warsaw's outskirts.

A total of 2,144 villages and towns were seized during the day, a record haul since the Soviet summer offensive began.

The powerful 1st White Russian Army was directed by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, son of a Warsaw cobbler, and a Stalingrad hero. Participating under his command were sixteen generals, cited yesterday by Premier Stalin for the seizure of three Axis strongholds: Minsk - Mazowiecki, twenty-one miles east of Warsaw; Siedlce, twenty-nine miles farther east, and Lukow, twenty miles south of Siedlce.

Stalin issued three orders of the day. One of these disclosed that the 3d White Russian Army under

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Before Japanese Resistance to the American Invasion of Guam Had Collapsed

Associated Press wirephoto

A portion of the American invasion force at Guam is just reaching shore near Asan, while an invasion craft burns at the left

By The United Press

PEARL HARBOR, July 31.—Japanese resistance on Guam has collapsed, at least temporarily, and marine and Army forces have swept completely across the island to establish a new line cutting it in half, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight, while on Tinian, to the north, the remaining Japanese defenders were compressed into a small pocket at the southern tip of the island. As American forces on Guam pivoted on the west coast at a point 1,000 yards beyond Agana Town—indicating that the city had fallen into American hands—and established a line across the narrowest portion of the island, patrols ranged over the entire southern half of Guam and encountered only sporadic resistance. The new line, facing northward, was established Sunday from Agana Bay to Pago Point on the east coast as surface ships firing from both sides of the island gave close support to the advancing troops. Tonight's communique did not mention what opposition was encountered in establishing the new line. The advances, ranging from a mile and three-quarters along the west coast to more than five miles inland, were the greatest yet made in a single day on Guam. The communique issued by Admiral Nimitz did not specifically state that Agana was captured, but the new American line begins at a point well beyond the town, which had been devastated by weeks of bombardment. Apparently the American troops drove through the rubble-strewn streets with little or no opposition. The lack of resistance encountered by patrols in the mountainous southern portion of Guam seemed to indicate that the Japanese have abandoned that area, except for possible stragglers. Nimitz reported that through Sunday American troops had counted 6,205 Japanese dead.

U. S. Forces Open Road to Mid-France

Tanks Advance 14 Miles, With Fleeing Nazis Still Unable to Make a Stand

German Prisoners Now Total 10,500

British Gain 5 Miles in Drive From Caumont, Broaden Wedge in Line

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 31.—American forces were on the threshold of the Brittany peninsula tonight after their armored columns had driven another fourteen miles south since yesterday, capturing the seacoast city of Avranches. With the Germans still off balance, other American spearheads kept up the relentless push, cutting up more and more segments of the Wehrmacht. The prisoner total has jumped to 10,500 since the massive attack started last Tuesday.

Upon reaching Avranches the American armored columns were thirty-seven miles south of their starting point in the vicinity of Lessay. With the other columns still on the move, there was a general belief that slow hedgerow fighting, such as marked the American offensive before Tuesday's attack, was at an end, and that from now it would be a swiftly moving war.

A Case of 1940 in Reverse

Old French soldiers who watch with glee as the American armored columns keep sweeping on are beginning to say that it is just like the days of 1940 when the Germans were overrunning France, but this time it is the Boches who are fleeing.

[The Americans by Monday night had passed Avranches and were rolling onward across the Breton flat country, a United Press dispatch said. To the east they had lost Percy and Tessy-sur-Vire to German counter-attacks south of St. Lo against the pivot of the American operation, but these were described as local setbacks only. Farther east the Americans took Torigni-sur-Vire and joined hands with the British 2d Army at that point.

[Southwest of Caen the British in their drive had advanced five miles south from Caumont and broadened their wedge, taking a dozen villages.]

Today's fourteen-mile drive included capture of Granville, a seaport city with a normal population of 10,000. The weather remained good and American planes continued to play havoc with German columns as they retreated before the American ground forces. With fighter-bombers hunting for them constantly, the Germans were forced to proceed southward slowly and cautiously. This, in turn, gave the American armored columns time to catch up with more and more of them.

German Column Disrupted

A German horse-drawn column was caught north of Avranches on the road between Avranches and Granville. The column was moving south, carrying munitions, guns and an assortment of military material, when the planes swooped down out of the sky to strafe it. After the attack the road was jammed for 300 yards with wrecked wagons and dead horses. Not all of the horses were killed, and the living ones were struggling in the harness.

Normandy farmers who had seen their farm horses taken away by the German Army went out on the road and began helping themselves to the animals, unharnessing them and leading them away to their farms. At last, they were having a chance to get back some of the things they had lost at the hands of the Germans.

As the armored columns went on their way, crushing any local

A PICTURE YOU'LL NEVER FORGET—MGM's action-filled DRAGON SEED from Pearl Buck's famous novel of love and courage. Now at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

U. S. Flyers See Rocket Planes Over Germany

Six New Messerschmitts Encountered by Bombers, but They Won't Fight

By Jack Tait

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, July 31.—The Germans are using rocket-propelled fighter planes against American bomber formations over Germany, the 8th Air Force disclosed tonight.

Six of the new type ships, designated as the Messerschmitt 163, which have been unofficially reported several times in the past, were sighted last Friday and Saturday in attacks on central Germany, the 8th Air Force statement said. None has shown any inclination to mix with the American fighters, the announcement added.

Twelve hundred Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Allies Seize New Guinea Base 600 Miles From the Philippines

MacArthur's Men Take Sansapor, 60 Miles Up Coast, By-Passing 15,000 Japanese; Marines Blasting Foe on Tinian, Trap Survivors

By The United Press

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 1 (Tuesday).—American forces landed Sunday at Sansapor, on the Dutch New Guinea coast, sixty miles northeast of Sorong, to by-pass 15,000 Japanese troops and move within 600 miles of the Philippines in a brilliantly executed amphibious action which practically completed the New Guinea campaign, it was announced at headquarters today.

The landing advanced General Douglas MacArthur's position two hundred miles westward from Noemfoor Island. "The movement was undetected by the enemy and little opposition has yet developed," MacArthur said in his daily communique.

The Americans seized the nearby islands of Middleburg and Amsterdam in the thrust, which came after weeks of bombing had neutralized the enemy air base at

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

British Drive Wedge Deeper From Caumont

Extend It 2 Miles on West and 5 Miles Long After Overcoming Mine Field

By Ned Russell

By Telephone From London
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE BRITISH 2D ARMY, South of Caumont, France, July 31.—The British wedge into the German positions in rolling green woodland country here was lengthened today to about five miles and was extended about two miles on the west.

The pace of the infantry advance was slower than yesterday. The best junge forward was made by a force of tanks which skirted the right flank of the infantry from the Caumont area and captured the little village of St. Martin-des-Besaces, five miles south of Caumont.

The tanks had reached the outskirts of St. Martin late last night after overcoming a thick mine field near Caumont and then beating their way through thick hedges and woods along the narrow, winding, dusty trails that curl through this area like a jigsaw pattern.

Meanwhile infantry and tanks pushed forward late yesterday to Hill 309, a thousand-foot ridge at

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Nazis Launch Counter-Blows Below Florence

Hold 8th Army Veterans to 'Small but Important Gains' in Day of Battle

ROME, July 31 (AP).—Resisting German troops have held tired 8th Army veterans to "small but important gains" outside Florence in the last twenty-four hours, an Allied communique reported today, amid growing indication that the Nazi commanders were making a last-ditch stand before the great art center in hope of convincing Adolf Hitler of their loyalty.

A field dispatch said New Zealand troops late today were fighting their way up a 1,000-foot ridge

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

18 Million Income-Tax Payers To Get Refunds on '43 Returns

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Eighteen million taxpayers will receive $400,000,000 in refunds for overpayments on 1943 personal income when the huge national processing center, employing 2,500 persons at 260 East 161st Street, the Bronx, New York City, completes its work, it was estimated today by the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

More than 3,000,000 refunds have been cleared since March 15 and the work is proceeding at the rate of more than 1,000,000 cases a month. As the returns are audited in the intricate, six-floor processing hopper, refund payments are certified to the regional disbursing offices of the bureau which are issuing the checks.

Since the clearance of thousands of refunds for service men more than two months ago, no system of priority — alphabetical or otherwise—has been followed, Washington officials said. They added, however, that the government is including 6 per cent interest from March 15, 1944, in its checks, many of which may not be in taxpayers hands for another six to nine months.

The Bronx processing division, originally established late in 1943 to sort all 50,000,000 returns and supplemental data caused by the 1943 pay-as-you-go legislation, is the only one of its kind in the country. So far, it is estimated, the processing mill has received from the sixty-four district collection headquarters a total of 150,000,000 papers in addition to the 50,000,000 returns and is still engaged in attaching claim forms, withholding receipts, advance estimates of income and other papers to the proper return.

The work of tax refunds will be lightened when the new method of withholding goes into effect next Jan. 1, the bureau said. From that time on, the withholding rate for most taxpayers under the $5,000 bracket will be the exact amount of the tax. It is estimated that 30,000,000 taxpayers will be able to use merely the back of their withholding receipt as their return.

"A LOT OF LAUGHS!"—says the Mirror hailing the MGM hit "The Canterville Ghost" at Globe. B'way & 46th! 4thAdv.

CROWDS ARE CHEERING MGM's mighty production of Pearl Buck's famous "Dragon Seed" at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

Barkley Demands Committee Act Swiftly on Reconversion

By Don Cook

WASHINGTON, July 31.—With the Congressional recess ending tomorrow, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, moved today to meet strong bi-partisan pressure for action on demobilization legislation when he telegraphed all members of the Military Affairs Committee virtually demanding that they be in Washington to take up post-war measures on Thursday.

Senator Barkley joined the committee chairman, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, in dispatching the telegrams after it became evident that a similar call for a meeting of the committee tomorrow, issued last week by Senator Reynolds alone, would not be enough to get the apathetic membership back to work. Responses showed that only three or four of the committeemen intended to be on hand in Washington for the reconvening of Congress, and it was extremely doubtful tonight whether even a quorum of the Senate would be back by noon tomorrow.

In general, lack of any legislative program was blamed for the lagging return of the legislators. Senator Barkley freely admitting at a press conference that there will be no business to transact until the Military Affairs Committee gets moving on what he called "vital and indispensable" reconversion and demobilization bills.

While some progress was being

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"JADE"—valiant, beautiful—dramatically portrayed by Katharine Hepburn—will thrill you in MGM's timely "DRAGON SEED" At Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

"FUN!" says Times. "MERRY!" echoes News! They're cheering MGM's "The Canterville Ghost"—Globe. B'way & 46th!—Advt.

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FRENCH PATRIOTS kick and jeer at German prisoners, rounded up by French Forces of the Interior, as they march through the town of Jouy-En-Josas, 11 miles from Paris, on Aug. 24, 1944.

Associated Press

YANKS MARCH IN PARIS.

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Hot and sultry; gentle winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 97, Min. 78
Detailed Report on Page 20

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1944

THREE CENTS In New York City

Allies Gaining in South France Invasion, Opposition Surprisingly Weak, Losses Low; Americans Pound Nazis in Normandy Trap

Roosevelt For A Peace-Time Training Bill

To Ask for Action Now on Compulsory Service for Youths in Late Teens

House Republicans Welcome Decision

Committee Hearings Will Start in a Few Weeks; Two Bills Are Pending

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—One of the first important moves President Roosevelt will make after his return to Washington, it was learned tonight, will be to press for early adoption of legislation to establish a permanent policy of compulsory military training for all young men in their late teens.

It could not be ascertained whether Mr. Roosevelt's action to assure maintenance of a nucleus for a strong post-war military force would take the form of a special message to Congress or would be restricted to instructions to Democratic leaders to get busy on the matter without waiting for the passing of Election Day, as some of the more timid men on Capitol Hill would like to do.

While some legislators were inclined to think that Mr. Roosevelt might be planning the step as a bold political effort, others believed politics would not enter into the picture, inasmuch as most Republicans thought Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee, also would back such legislation and as popular opinion polls indicate a large majority of Americans favor it.

Psychological Time

It is understood that President Roosevelt took some of the suggestions for such a bill along with him on the trip to the Pacific and that in conversations on the way home he said he thought the psychological time to seek Congress's approval would be now.

As evidence of the non-political nature of the question, the news of Mr. Roosevelt's expected intervention was received with enthusiasm by two Republican members of the committee which was set up on March 28 by the House to study the post-war military needs of the United States. They are Representatives Walter G. Andrews and James W. Wadsworth, both of New York. Representative Andrews said that the committee, whether Mr. Roosevelt stepped in or out, would begin intensive public hearings in two or three weeks on a War Department plan that has been in preparation for many months, as well as on pending bills that would deal with the issue.

Two measures are now before Congress on the problem of compulsory service for the approximately 1,150,000 males reaching the age of eighteen each year.

Gurney-Wadsworth Bill

One, introduced by Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, and Representative Wadsworth, would draft every male citizen or alien as soon as he became eighteen, or within three years thereafter, for one year of military training. Upon

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

Senate Votes to Amend Curbs On Reading Matter in Services

Would Make Available Books, Periodicals and Films Which Have General Circulation; Taft Charges 'Nonsensical' Application of Law

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Amid charges that the War Department has interpreted the soldier vote law "in a nonsensical manner," the Senate voted today to amend the act to make available to service men and women most books, magazines, newspapers and motion pictures which enjoy general circulation in this country.

The Senate acted as Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, author of the controversial Title 5 of the soldier vote law, under which the Army has banned several best-selling books, scored the War Department for allegedly misinterpreting the section so badly as to thwart the intent of Congress in passing it.

"Many people have suggested to me," he told the Senate, "that the course pursued by the War Department and its morale division is deliberately intended to discredit Congress in order to affect the election."

Senator Taft disclosed that, despite the fury caused by War Department statements and then denials that it had banned the picture "Wilson" because of reputed political implications, the picture never could have been shown in Army camps anyway. The Senator said he had learned that the Army can show technicolor films at only two places in the world and that the two-hour movie was too long for War Department purposes.

At the same time Senators Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, and Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, informed the Senate that they would soon present jointly a bill restrict-

(Continued on page 28, column 4)

Navy Intercedes In Submarine Plant Walkout

Urges Strikers at Groton to Return, Finds Union Is Seeking 'Concessions'

Special to the Herald Tribune

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 15.—The Navy interceded tonight in the two-day-old strike at the Electric Boat Company, where production of submarines ground to a halt as an estimated 90 per cent of the 11,000 employees joined in the walkout that began yesterday.

Lieutenant Commander K. E. Yandell, of the labor relations division of the 3d Naval District, arrived here this evening from New York and conferred with officials of the Shipbuilders and Engineers' Union, which called the strike.

Commander Yandell asked the union to send the men back to work immediately, emphasizing that the policy of the Navy "is that work should be resumed before negotiations are entered into." He said the union made no commitments about returning to work, adding that "so far it appears to be a stalemate."

The union, said Commander

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

Showers Fail To Cool City on Sixth 90° Day

Mercury Hits 92.1 at 4:25; Weather Bureau Expects No Relief Before Friday

The sixth successive day of heat of 90 degrees or more beat down yesterday on a city that had reached the point of regarding oppressive, sweltering nights and blazing days as a normal existence. The temperature touched 92.1 at 4:25 p. m. and was still at 92 at 6.

The Weather Bureau, finding it had erred on the side of optimism in a prediction on Monday of a break in the hot spell by last night or this morning, retreated into gloom and forecast continued hot and humid weather for today. No real relief is in sight until Friday night or Saturday morning, when a cool wave working its way sluggishly from the West may arrive.

Until then New Yorkers may hope only for such brief drops in temperature as may be afforded by thunder showers. There was a brisk shower in midtown Manhattan between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, but its only apparent result was to make the air somewhat wetter. The shower did not

(Continued on page 16, column 1)

Escape Gap In Normandy Now 10 Miles

Huge Supplies Captured, Prisoner Toll Mounts as 3d Army Moves In

Canadians Within One Mile of Falaise

Torrential Rain Hinders Germans' Flight From Nearly Ringed Pocket

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—American forces continued today to cut into the pocket containing the frantic units of the German 7th Army, capturing tons of enemy ammunition and supplies and further disorganizing the masses of German troops there, now estimated to be as many as 50,000. By day, the air force continued to pound the Germans. Ground forces pressed after them steadily, while long-range artillery reached deep into the area from which the enemy is trying to escape.

The open gap at the eastern end of the pocket, between Falaise and Argentan, grew still smaller today, and was not more than ten miles wide. This placed the entire width of the escape gap within range of American artillery on the south and Canadian artillery on the north. As in the case of the previous encircling move in the Coutances area, the prisoner tally began to take sudden jumps as more and more segments of the German Army were chopped off.

Patton Leads 3d Army

Yesterday troops of the American 1st Army alone took 1,822 prisoners. Figures from the 3d American Army and the Canadian 1st Army were not available here.

It was announced for publication today that Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., of Sicilian fame, is now in France commanding the American 3d Army. Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley is in command of the 12th Army Group, which includes the American 1st and 3d Armies. As announced yesterday, Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges is in command of the 1st Army.

As the troops on this front went about their job of destroying the German 7th Army, word of the Allied landing in southern France spread swiftly among them. With it spread the feeling that the liberation of all France is now only a question of how long it will take the powerful Allied armies to cut up and destroy the German forces. Taking all things into consideration, this correspondent feels that the crust of German defenses in the south will be broken quickly and it will not be long before the forces which have landed in the south are sweeping up to link with the Allied armies here.

Meanwhile, the almost encir-

(Continued on page 6, column 4)

AMERICANS LAND IN SOUTHERN FRANCE—The countryside somewhere between Toulon and Cannes is dotted with parachutes used by Americans who landed behind the German coast defenses

Associated Press wirephoto from Signal Corps radiophoto

Allies Drive Inland From South Coast

Air-Borne Troops Seize Key Defense Points on Marseille-to-Nice Strip

Bombs, Naval Guns Shatter Opposition

French, Americans and British Land, With 800 Warships Taking Part

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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ROME, Aug. 15.—Thousands of American, French and British troops, forming a fourth front against Adolf Hitler's withering strength, drove northward through southern France tonight after a sea-and-air-borne invasion early this morning against light opposition along the 125-mile strip of the French Mediterranean coast between Marseille and Nice.

The exact location of the Allied landings was not revealed, but a late Allied communique said that previous to the invasion proper a special force of American and French troops prepared the way before dawn today by seizing the islands of Port Cros and Levant, in the Hyeres group, twenty-five miles east of Toulon, former great French naval base, and taking Cap Negre, on the coast several miles north of the islands. Prisoners were taken there.

The Germans said the focal point of the Allied landings was near St. Raphael, thirty miles northeast along the coast from Cap Negre. They also said landings were made west of Toulon and at Bormes, twenty-five miles east of Toulon.

Use of Causes Reported

The German-controlled Paris radio said early Wednesday there was heavy fighting between Cannes and Nice and between St. Raphael and Cap Camarat, thirty-one air miles to the southwest, according to The Associated Press. A reporter for the National Broadcasting Company reported that American ships were being unloaded in Cannes harbor, and The United Press reported Allied forces had driven inland several miles, taking small towns and numerous dispirited prisoners.

By nightfall, an official statement said, "on the beaches of the mainland, where landings were successful against light opposition, the operation is proceeding satisfactorily." It added that "substantial numbers of Allied troops, together with guns, munitions and supplies, had been landed" across the beaches of southern France.

"The beachhead has been extended and widened during the day's operation," it said. "Enemy opposition remains sporadic, and no enemy air attacks have yet been reported."

Highly trained veterans of previous Allied landings spearheaded the new invasion, which General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief of Allied Mediterranean forces, announced was aimed at driving out the Germans and joining up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

Air-Borne Troops Land

Starting before dawn, hundreds of C-47 and C-53 troop-carrier planes escorted by Spitfires dropped parachutists and released gliders over concentration points behind the enemy's coastal defense line. Within a few hours thousands of air-borne troops were on French soil, occupying strategic points several miles inland.

At first light hundreds of medium bombers joined with Allied battleships, cruisers and destroyers offshore in giving the invasion beaches intensive preparatory bombardment. An air force state-

FABULOUS HOOPERS OF THE EAST again row in MGM's stellar "KISMET"—Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich—and Technicolor, too! Astor Thea., Aug. 22.—Advt.

Russians Press Drive at Border Of East Prussia

Crack Nazi Defenses, Cross Biebrza; Foe's Losses Now Put at 781,886

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Wednesday).—Soviet field dispatches said last night that Red Army troops had crossed the Biebrza River in northern Poland, striking through a fifteen-mile belt of Axis defenses guarding East Prussia, while Moscow announced that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army had killed or captured 172,360 Germans.

Marshal Konev's troops, attacking through southern Poland toward German Silesia, killed 140,000 Germans between July 13 and Aug. 12, the special announcement said.

On the basis of Moscow accounts, six Soviet armies have

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Patton, Now Leading 3d Army, Wins Belated Victory in Senate

Permanent Rank of Major General, Held Up Since December, Is Pushed Through After Eisenhower Announces New Command of Tank Expert

By Jay Reid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. to the permanent rank of major general today in action which followed immediately General Dwight D. Eisenhower's announcement that the fire-eating tank expert is leading the 3d Army's smashing offensive through lower Normandy and Brittany.

Favorable action on the nomination, postponed since December, when it was blocked in the Military Affairs Committee, cleared all hurdles within a few hours after Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, who had originally led the fight against confirmation, requested a special meeting of the committee to reverse its action.

Senator Chandler, reporting the unanimous sentiment of the Military Affairs Committee on the floor, referred to the charges that General Patton had slapped three American soldiers, stating that he had opposed the confirmation believing the attacks were "unjust and indefensible."

Senator Chandler, however, had nothing but praise for General Patton's qualities as a commander, describing him as "perhaps the greatest tank soldier in the world at this hour," whose exploits in Sicily were "magnificent."

The Senator also pointed out that General Eisenhower, who upon investigation labeled the slapping episodes as "indefensible," had found that General Patton's services to his country and his intrepid leadership outweighed his conduct on those occasions.

"General Patton is now leading

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

Nazis Prepare People for Blow At Reich Itself

Say South France Invasion Rages on 125-Mile Front From Cannes to Toulon

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Germans said tonight that the Allied invasion of southern France was in full swing along a 125-mile stretch of the Mediterranean coast between Cannes and a point west of Toulon.

At the same time Lieutenant General Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator, in a Berlin broadcast began preparing the Nazi people for an invasion of the Reich itself. Dittmar said superior Russian forces had broken across the Vistula River, and measures of vast defense-building now are in progress not only in East Prussia but everywhere Reich territory is threatened.

The Germans said the focal point of the Allied invasion of southern France was on a ten-mile stretch between St. Raphael and Cap Dramont, southwest of Cannes. The Germans claimed that only in the Bay of St. Tropez, twelve miles west of St. Raphael,

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Gontard, Cleared as Draft Evader, Up For Induction 6 Days Before He's 38

Gert Hans von Gontard, who was acquitted on June 12 with three other men of Federal charges of conspiring to evade the draft, has been called for examination and induction into the armed forces at the induction center in Grand Central Palace, 480 Lexington Avenue, on Friday, it was learned yesterday at New York City Selective Service headquarters.

If accepted, Mr. Gontard will enter the armed forces just six days before his thirty-eighth birthday on Aug. 24, when he would be automatically deferred for age. Since he was notified a month ago to report for induction, Mr. Gontard has made no appeal for deferment, according to Selective Service headquarters. Employees at his home at 100 Central Park South said Mr. Gontard was out of the city and could not be reached.

Mr. Gontard is a grandson of the late Adolphus Busch, founder of the Anheuser-Busch breweries in St. Louis.

Mr. Gontard was acquitted after a month's trial in which J. Gerard Cregan, Assistant United States Attorney, contended that Mr. Gontard sought for three years to evade the draft and moved to New

(Continued on page 13, column 6)

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Quick Action

"LAKE FOREST"—In a beautiful partially setting with lake frontage and sandy shore is a lovely lodge and nine housekeeping cottages with electricity and running spring water, completely furnished and equipped. A long record of successful summer operation, readily adaptable for winter guests in a scenic section famous for lake sports, horseback riding, hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming and skiing. Only $8,500. Keeler Realty Agency, Maple at Centercock, N. H.

The first party who called on our ad purchased the property.

If you are in the business of selling or renting Real Estate be sure the Herald Tribune is included in your advertising plans.

BAGDAD COMES TO BROADWAY! With all the throbbing romance and jeweled splendor of the East! MGM's Technicolor "KISMET" Starts Aug. 22. Astor Thea.—Advt.

Margaret Speaks—Concert Thibault In Great Summer Concert Auditorium Ocean Grove, N. J. Night Aug. 19.—Advt.

SUSPENSE AND DRAMA! Danger and quick action! Romance "on the run"! Bergman Travis brings you all these in MGM's "The Seventh Cross"! Now at the Capitol.—Advt.

Brooklyn Eagle is indispensable to strategist interested in Brooklyn.—Advt.

RONALD COLMAN, prince of beggars, meets Marlene Dietrich, queen of dancing girls in MGM's throbbing "KISMET"! In Technicolor! Astor Theatre. Aug. 22.—Advt.

YOU'LL NEVER FORGET the new Spencer Tracy in MGM's drama-packed "The Seventh Cross"—coming to the Capitol.—Advt.

"SHIP ME SOMEWHERE East of Suez," says the poet. You'll know why when you're new MGM's thrilling Technicolor "KISMET"—Astor Thea., Aug. 22.—Advt.

GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON Jr.

Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Rain, with fresh winds
Temperature Yesterday: May 72 Min 61
Detailed Report on Page 28

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1944

THREE CENTS In New York City

U.S. Troops in Germany, Reds in East Prussia; North-South Armies Join in France, Split Foe; Philippines Raided; Roosevelt Sees Churchill

Mindanao Hit By Halsey's Sea-Air Force

Carrier Planes, Cruisers, Destroyers Hammer Island, Rip 5 Airfields

Destroy 68 Aircraft, Sink 52-Ship Convoy

Foe's Resistance Light; U.S. Bombers Hit Palau, Attack Paramushiro

By Frank Kelley

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 11.—In the first powerhouse blow at the Philippines since they were overrun by the Japanese in 1941, cruisers, destroyers and carrier aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet blasted Mindanao Island, second largest of the group, on Friday, destroying sixty-eight enemy planes, sinking or damaging eighty-nine vessels and pounding five strategic airfields, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a communique.

Under tactical command of Admiral William S. Halsey, commander of the 3d Fleet, the American warships and planes sank an entire Japanese convoy of thirty-two loaded coastal cargo ships and twenty sampans off Hinatuan Bay, on the northeast coast of Mindanao.

Cargo Ships Sunk

At four other points along Mindanao's rocky coast the Americans sank or probably sank sixteen small cargo ships, one medium cargo ship, one patrol and "many sampans," and set fire to two small cargo ships and at least seventeen sampans.

It was the greatest destruction visited upon Japanese shipping in one action since the beginning of the Pacific war. In the carrier strike on Palau last March forty-six enemy ships were sunk or wrecked, and twenty-six were similarly put out of action in the great battle of the Bismarck Sea.

Thrusting directly athwart Japanese routes to the Dutch East Indies, the American forces, with closely integrated air support from General Douglas MacArthur's command in the Southwest Pacific, were practically unchallenged. Admiral Nimitz reported that aircraft losses in the Mindanao operations were "very light" and "there was no damage to our surface ships."

Planes Hit Palau

On Saturday carrier-based aircraft, also under Admiral Halsey's command, attacked the Palau Island group, 516 airline miles east of Davao, Mindanao, for the third time in a week. The planes dropped eighty tons of bombs and showered rockets at anti-aircraft emplacements and other defense installations on Angaur, Peleliu and Koror Islands in the Palau group, starting many fires on Koror, the center of Japan's political administration of her mandated islands. The planes again attacked a destroyer and a cargo ship believed to have been damaged in earlier raids on Palau. American losses were seven flight personnel.

The hammer blows at Mindanao

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

Opportunities for Work
For Men and Women From Today's HELP WANTED COLUMNS

MEN
Travel auditor, splendid corp $3600 & exp
Auditor, sen. travel, post-war $3600 & exp
Buyer, casualty company, upper $3000
Cost accountant, manufacturing $6,
Sales mgr., household appliances ... High
Purchasing engineer and ... High
Sales, technical background ... to $6000

WOMEN
General mgmt. clk., casualty exp. ... $15
Chartist, knowl. steno. pfd. ... $
Super. (1 dept., college degree) ... $2500
Sales, exclusive shop, following ... Open
Timekeeper, 5½-day week ... $15
Statistician, adv. copy research, 35 ... $50
Copywriter, fashion, cosmetics ... Open
Librarian, finance institution, 5½ d ... $2500

"6 RIOT OF COLOR, PAGEANTRY," the Herald Trib. calls "KISMET." Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich star in MGM's fabulous Arabian romance—Astor Thea.—Advt.

C. I. O. Candidates Losing in Maine, All Republicans In

P. A. C. Trails Far Behind in 2 Races for Congress; Hildreth New Governor

By The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—With more than half the vote counted, Republican candidates ran far ahead of Congress of Industrial Organizations-supported Democrats tonight in Maine's state election.

As was expected, Horace A. Hildreth, Republican president of the Maine Senate, defeated the Democratic nominee, Paul J. Jullien, of Waterville, former state American Legion commander. Jullien conceded Hildreth's victory before midnight.

United States Representative Robert Hale, Republican incumbent, was running far ahead in the 1st District, where the Maine United Labor Committee waged a

(Continued on page 12, column 6)

Dewey Charges Roosevelt With Lag in Arming

Says He Did Nothing in '30s; Calls Sovereignty Issue a Peace-Plan 'Shibboleth'

By John G. Rogers

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York asserted today that the Roosevelt administration did "absolutely nothing" to prepare the American people for war in the 1930's and that it never has demonstrated either the skill or the competence required for solution of post-war problems.

The Republican Presidential candidate, who stopped today for political conferences with scores of Iowa leaders in this Mid-West center, laughed down a press-conference question asking whether he planned, if elected, to recognize President Roosevelt's long Federal government experience by giving him an ex-officio Cabinet post.

"I'm not indulging in Cabinet making at this time," Governor Dewey said, with a broad smile.

When another reporter told him that Sidney Hillman, head of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had been expressing strong

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

Quebec Talks Begin; Stalin Declined Bid

Russian Leader Cites War Duties; Churchill Sees 'Victory Everywhere'

Big 3 Parley Later May Bring In Reds

Moscow Then May Join War on Japan; Pacific High on Allied Agenda

By Bert Andrews

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Quebec today and officially opened their war conference on a keynote that was supplied by the Prime Minister in the jubilant words: "Victory is everywhere."

Tonight, as the two leaders went into secret session with their military staffs to decide how to speed the defeat of Germany and the destruction of Japan, there were substantial indications that they may soon follow this meeting with a climactic one with Premier Stalin at which Russia may finally join with all her strength in the war against Japan. These indications were forthcoming not long after Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill reached Quebec in separate trains, the one from Washington and the other from Halifax, and they consisted of two parts fact and one part conjecture.

The first fact was the unexpected revelation that Stalin had been invited to this very meeting but had felt constrained to refuse because of the great battles being fought by the Soviet armies under his direction.

The second fact was the statement of Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, that the current talks would be largely devoted to the Pacific war, and that President Roosevelt's recent inspection trip to the Pacific was a preliminary step, but a very necessary and vital one, to this conference.

This indirect slap at critics who have suggested that Mr. Roosevelt had a political motive in making the Pacific tour was loosed by Mr. Early at a press conference which revealed that Mrs. Roosevelt had

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Russians Span River, Enter East Prussia

Moscow Announces First Push Onto German Soil Along Szeszuppe Banks

2d Army Smashing At Gates of Lomza

Reds in Transylvanian Alps Speed On 42 Miles in Drive for Budapest

By The United Press

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Tuesday).—Moscow announced officially early today that Soviet patrols crossed onto German soil yesterday, breaching the Szeszuppe River border of East Prussia, while main Red Army forces smashed to within two and one-half miles of Lomza, Nazi base in northern Poland guarding the southern approaches to Germany's easternmost province.

Coincidental with the American invasion of Germany from the west, the Soviet high command disclosed for the first time in its war bulletins that Hitler's Third Reich had been invaded by the Red Army from the east. Unofficial Moscow dispatches in recent weeks said patrols had been crossing into East Prussia since General Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army reached the Szeszuppe River Aug. 17.

Red Patrols in East Prussia

The penetration of East Prussia, home of the Junkers, Germany's landed gentry, was made by patrols which crossed the Szeszuppe, marking East Prussia's border west of the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, and returned with "valuable information," Moscow's midnight communique said.

Other reports said Cherniakhovsky's army had been reinforced in the last forty-eight hours by more than 100 formations of infantry. The Germans reported that Soviet regrouping in the area had been completed, possibly presaging a powerful thrust across the frontier.

Simultaneously, General G. F. Zakharov's 3d White Russian Army, drove toward the outskirts of Lomza, the last major enemy fortress holding up a Soviet drive into East Prussia from the south, and in the Balkans other Soviet forces surged through another pass in the Transylvanian Alps and advanced over the plateaus leading to Budapest.

The fall of Lomza would provide the Red Army with a base from which to launch an offensive toward East Prussia's Masurian

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Singing Yugoslav Women Warriors Join Men on the March

Herald Tribune - Acme radiophoto from British via O. W. I.

Their voices lifted in a song of battle, Yugoslav women as well as men march to board a schooner from an island in the Adriatic, bound for their homeland to help fight the Germans

U.S. Air Armada Fells 175 Nazis Over Germany

Luftwaffe Comes to Life in Biggest Battle Since '40; 77 American Planes Lost

By Richard L. Tobin

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 11.—The Luftwaffe, forced at last to enter the Battle of Germany in order to defend its scant oil resources, rose to do battle today with 2,000 American planes, half of them four-engined heavy bombers. The result was the biggest air battle since the Battle of Britain in 1940, and at the end of the day the Germans had lost at least 175 aircraft.

Allied fighters shot down at least 116 planes—the largest number ever bagged by fighters in a single day—while forty-two planes were destroyed on the ground and another seventeen were shot down by gunners aboard Flying Fortresses and Liberators. This brought German fighter-plane losses to a total of 300 in two days.

American losses, still being totaled at midnight, included forty-eight heavy bombers and twenty-nine fighters. Of these seventy-seven missing planes, at least half the fighters are believed safe through forced landings somewhere in France or Belgium.

Principal targets of the raid were German oil refineries at

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Patton Smashing Nazi Defenses In Thrusts for Metz and Nancy

Hurls Back Counter-Attacks Led by Novice German Officers, Fresh From School, to Forge Crossings of Moselle; Luxemburg Capital Is Encircled

By Joseph Driscoll

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH GENERAL PATTON'S ARMY, Moselle River Front, Sept. 11.—The American advance toward the fortress cities of Metz and Nancy has entered its fifth day, with fierce fighting still in progress.

Despite furious counter-attacks, our forces have effected crossings of the Moselle west of Nancy as well as south of Metz.

With each day the siege is prolonged the German policy becomes more obvious. Instead of retiring all the way to the Siegfried line, as appeared likely when we had them on the run at Verdun, the Germans have elected to fight a delaying action along the Moselle, where the rugged terrain favors the defender. It is hoped to delay Lieutenant General George S. Patton's power thrust until the Germans can man the Siegfried line in adequate numbers. Moreover, it is hoped to delay the American advance into Germany until winter comes to dull the razor edge of our armor and air.

The keystones of the Moselle line are Metz, Nancy and Thionville, in that order. Today our forces were in the vicinity of Thionville. They had followed up the capture of Briey by annexing Longuyon, not far from the frontier of the Duchy of Luxemburg. Indeed, according to an unconfirmed report, elements of the American 1st Army have already cut through the southern portion of the duchy and have surrounded the capital city of Luxemburg.

A Texas captain named Jesse James had the honor of escorting a prince of the royal house of Luxemourg back into his native land. The prince had been serv-

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Aviation Parley Of 55 Nations to Lay Out Routes

Meetings To Be Held in U.S. During November; Land Asks Joint Sea-Air Lines

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Establishment of provisional world air routes and services as soon as possible after cessation of hostilities in Europe and Asia will be discussed at a civil aviation conference starting Nov. 1 in the United States, the State Department announced tonight.

The announcement came as Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, warned that this country may find itself at a disadvantage in post-war trade unless it encourages use of airplanes to supplement sea travel. He recommended that the civil aeronautics act be amended to permit steamship companies to participate in international aviation on the same basis as air lines.

The forthcoming aviation conference, which has been preceded by exploratory sessions among the

(Continued on page 14, column 1)

U.S. 1st Army Drives 5 Miles In Germany

Hodges' Men Enter From Luxemburg; Holland Is Invaded by the British

Junction in France Cuts Off 38,000 Nazis

Patton Renews Offensive on Moselle; French Now 16 Miles From Belfort

By The United Press

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Sept. 12 (Tuesday).—The American 1st Army invaded Germany yesterday, plunging five miles across the frontier from Luxemburg, as Allied forces of the north and south made a historic junction in central France, establishing a 600-mile line from the Mediterranean to the North Sea.

In a day of spectacular action by five Allied armies of perhaps 1,000,000 men battling in France, Luxemburg, Germany, Belgium and Holland to bring Germany to its knees by winter, there were these developments:

1. Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army pushed five miles into Germany north of the Saar Basin city of Trier, birthplace of Karl Marx.

2. Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army opened a new offensive along the Moselle River south of Nancy, hooking in behind the Nazi strongholds of Metz and Nancy.

Gain Along Moselle

3. The 3d Army achieved several new Moselle bridgeheads below Metz, thirty miles north of Nancy, and captured intact a strip of the Maginot line northwest of Metz by winning the towns of Aumetz and Tricux.

4. Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's Franco-American 7th Army, coming up from the Mediterranean, linked with a southern wing of Patton's army near Sombernon, fifteen miles west of Dijon, twenty-eight days after the invasion of southern France.

5. A French wing of the 7th Army moved to within sixteen miles of Belfort, gateway city to the Reich, with the capture of Pont-de-Roide.

Siegfried Line Pounded

6. A northern wing of the 1st Army, driving toward the Aachen area of Germany seventy miles north of Trier, bombarded the Siegfried line with long-range artillery as ground troops captured Eupen, five miles from Germany; Spa, thirteen miles southeast of Liege and Herve, ten miles east of Liege.

7. Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British 2d Army swept nine miles through crumbling German defenses in northeastern Belgium and penetrated southern Holland, in a flanking drive aimed at the weak northern end of the Siegfried line.

The 1st Army advance into Germany—first invasion of the western Reich in strength in this war or the last—was made ninety-eight days after the Allies breached Hitler's Atlantic Wall. The Americans and the Russians ran almost a dead heat in a race to reach German soil, for the Red Army also broke into East Prussia yesterday.

Artillery Covers Invasion

Headquarters did not specify the exact point where the 1st Army drove into Germany, identifying it merely as "north of Trier." The Americans were in contact there with the Siegfried line, and the historic entry into the Reich was made under cover of an artillery bombardment. The Americans met only moderate opposition from the

(Continued on page 7, column 3)

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SEE SIGNE HA... Hollywood's new romantic sensation ... SPENCER TRACY in MGM's thrilling melodrama THE SEVENTH CROSS. Next at the Capitol.—Advt.

BREAKING RECORDS! Here's what "KISMET" is big, gorgeous," says The News. See MGM's Technicolor triumph, with Colman and Dietrich, at the Astor.—Advt.

HE'S the TOAST AND TOAST of the Bombery Coast! See Wallace Beery's riotous, roistering romance MGM's "BARNACY GOAST GENT." Next at the Globe.—Advt.

See Spencer Tracy in his greatest performance in MGM's exciting "THE SEVENTH CROSS." Next at the Capitol.—Advt.

DEATH AT HIS HEELS, here in his heart! ... at the Astor—popular prices.—Advt.

Take a Tip! "YOU CAN'T AFFORD to Miss KISMET," says the World-Tel. MGM's exciting spectacle, with Colman, Dietrich at the Astor—popular prices.—Advt.

SPENCER TRACY was TERRIFIC in "Bo's Town," superb in "A Guy Named Joe" and he is greater than ever in MGM's "The Seventh Cross." Next at Capitol.—Advt.

"A WHIRL OF ADVENTURE ... and spectacle ... Sun. It's MGM's "KISMET" ... great, glorious film of the colorful East in Technicolor! Now at the Astor.—Advt.

Japanese Imperil U. S. Air Base At Kweilin in South China Drive

By The United Press

CHUNGKING, Sept. 11.—The Japanese have crossed the Hunan Province border into Kwangsi Province to within seventy miles of Kweilin in their deepest penetration of South China in more than seven years of war, and observers here fear that Kweilin, site of one of the largest American air bases on the Asiatic continent, may fall within a week.

The enemy offensive, which has smashed 110 miles southwest of Hengyang along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway in its first ten days, has swept forward thirty miles in the last thirty-six hours. Some 250,000 Japanese troops are said to be engaged.

The main spearhead, composed of more than 50,000 tank-supported Japanese, has plunged to a point about ten miles from Chuansien, in northeast Kwangsi, it was disclosed.

(The Tokyo radio asserted in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission that Japanese forces had captured Wenchow, East China seaport in Chekiang Province about 230 miles south of Shanghai, on Sept. 9. There was no confirmation by the Chinese high command, which last reported the enemmy in Chekiang, about twenty miles northwest of Wenchow. The Japanese radio also said the American air base at Liuchow in Kwangsi Province was raided and five Allied planes destroyed on the runways, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System.

(The Paris radio quoted a Tokyo broadcast as saying, according to The Associated Press, that Allied

(Continued on page 18, column 4)

Madam Chiang Here by Plane, Goes at Once to Medical Center

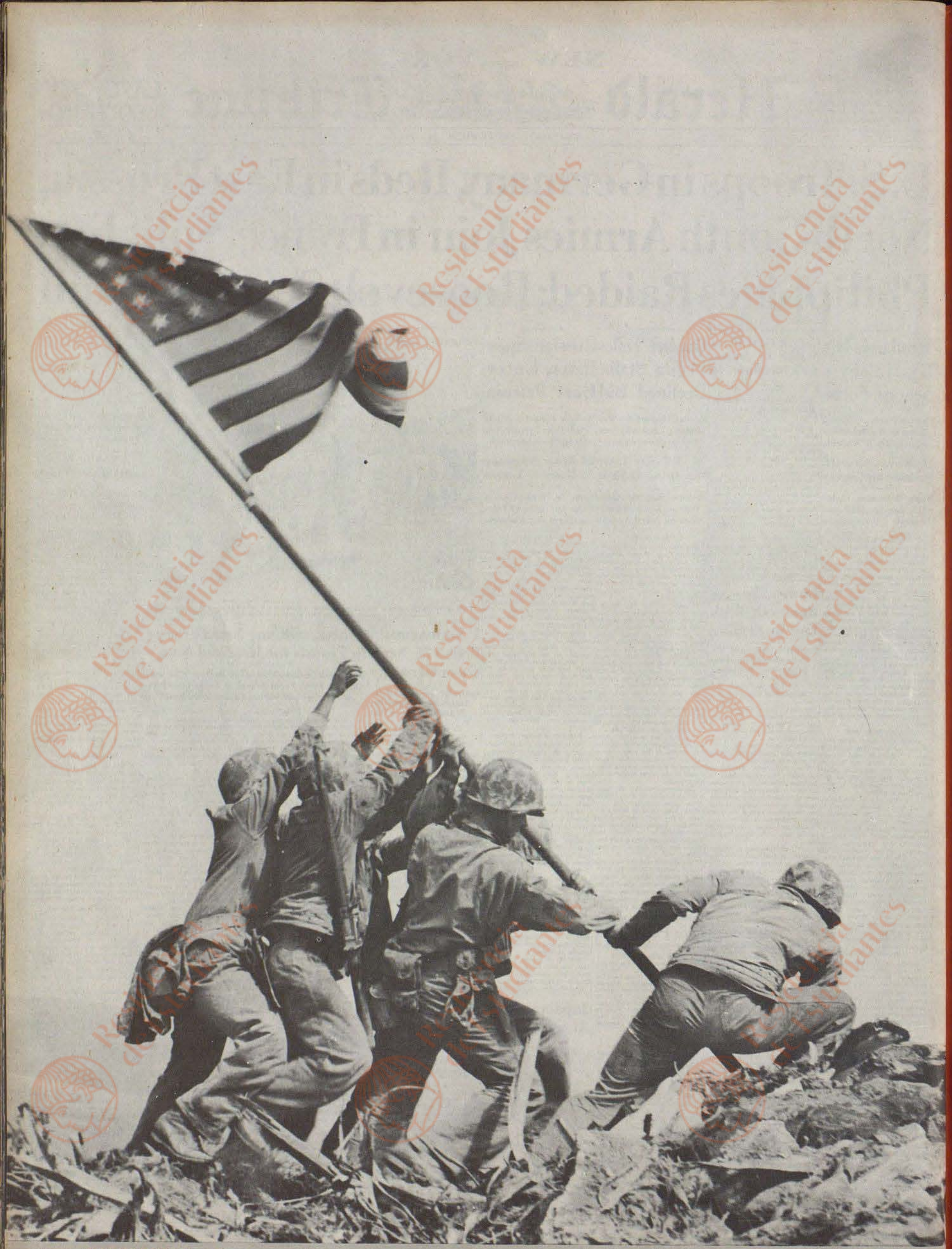
Madam Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's generalissimo, was admitted to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center for diagnostic observation at 5 a. m. yesterday, immediately after her arrival by special plane from Rio de Janeiro.

Arriving with Madam Chiang were her sister, Mrs. H. H. Kung, the wife of China's Minister of Finance, and the latter's daughter, Miss Kung Ling-tsun. All were said to have been admitted to the hospital, but Mrs. Kung, for whom a room was said to have been reserved at the Medical Center, went instead to the Waldorf-Astoria Towers, where Dr. Kung has an apartment.

Madam Chiang was accompanied on her two-day flight from Brazil by a private nurse, Miss Dorothy Garvey, who had attended Madam Chiang during her previous stay at the Medical Center in the winter of 1942-'43. Miss Garvey went to Brazil three weeks ago at Madam Chiang's request.

Reports from Chungking at the

(Continued on page 36, column 2)



THE COLORS: Iwo Jima.

Associated Press by Joe Rosenthal

THE WEATHER
Today: Sunny; moderate temperature and windy
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 69, Min., 51
Detailed Report on Page 24

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,774 | Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc. | THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1944 | - THREE CENTS - In New York City

Japanese Navy 'Defeated, Routed', 23 Warships Sunk or Damaged In Decisive Battle Off Philippines

Dewey Blasts New Deal on 'Dishonesty'

Charges Democrats Offer 'Special Privileges' for $1,000 'Laid on Line'

Sums Up: 'Who Gets What, When, Why'

Pledges Housecleaning in Capital and Honesty at the White House

Text of Dewey address—Page 13

By John G. Rogers

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, in a major indictment of President Roosevelt and his administration on the score of political and governmental honesty, charged tonight that "for a thousand dollars laid on the line to finance the fourth-term drive" Mr. Roosevelt and his henchmen "boldly offer for sale 'special privileges,' including the special privilege of assisting 'in the formulation of Administration policies.'"

Mr. Dewey documented his charge specifically with a letter dated Oct. 16 which he said was written on a letterhead of the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters, Little Rock, Ark., and signed by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, state finance directors, inviting recipients of the letter to join the "One Thousand Club," but he asserted that the proposal had been "sponsored" by Mr. Roosevelt "himself," as revealed in the context of the letter.

'Who Gets What, When, Why'

"There, in crude unblushing words," Mr. Dewey told a nation-wide radio audience and a crowd in the same auditorium where he was nominated last June, "is the ultimate expression of New Deal politics by the theory of 'Who gets what, when, and why.'"

The "who gets what" motif was quoted by Mr. Dewey from what he called a "fourth-term campaign pamphlet," of which he said 2,000,000 copies had been distributed.

"There in brief," Mr. Dewey declared, "is the practical lesson of twelve years under the New Deal. There is the practical reason why we find working together for a fourth term the bosses of the corrupt big city machines, Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee and Earl Browder and his Communist party."

'Time for a Change'

Mr. Dewey added: "That's why it's time for a change."

In this most vigorously worded address the Republican Presidential nominee gave many other reasons why "it's time for a change," telling the 40,000 persons packing the Chicago Stadium and overflowing outside, and the nation by radio that "we need a government which believes and practices, in public and private, 'the art of being honest,'" which he quoted as Thomas Jefferson's definition of government.

"With such a government," Mr Dewey pledged in this address, acclaiming the "tide sweeping" on to victory Nov. 7 and directed par-

(Continued on page 12, column 1)

Specialized Jobs
FOR TECHNICAL MEN FROM Today's Employment Agency Columns
Proj. mgr. (aeronautics mfg. exp. $4,000
Chief engr. (mech. or elec. exp. to $8,000
Engr. assist. (elec. exp. with $3,600
C. E. (bridge design) $3,600
Engr. (water power or steam plant $4,000
Draftsm. (heat exch. or turbs. Open
Engineering auditors, etc. $50-$65 a wk.
Personnel (tool or mfg. manager) $6,000
Prod. engineers, mfg. & plant exp. $4,200
E. E. (motors, research lab. $7,000-
Mech. draftsman (appl. Mass $5,000
Mach. engr. exp. auto & elec. etc. $7,500
Chem. engr. (rubber, tech. prod. to $10,000
Plant supt. (large furniture shop Open

U. S. to Resume Full Diplomatic Ties With Italy

Kirk To Be Nominated as Ambassador; Britain Takes Same Action

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States, after consultation with the other American republics and with Great Britain and the Soviet Union, has decided to resume diplomatic relations with the government of Italy, thus granting to the Italian authorities at Rome full pre-war recognition, it was announced officially tonight.

Edward R. Stettinius jr., Acting Secretary of State, in announcing resumption of relations with Italy that were broken by the war, said President Roosevelt will nominate Alexander C. Kirk as American Ambassador to Italy when Congress reassembles on Nov. 14. Mr. Kirk now is American representative on the Advisory Council for Italy in Rome.

Unofficial reports from Rome

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

De Gaulle Says Allies Give Few Arms to France

Adds They Fail to Exploit Her Fighting Power; He Is Satisfied on Recognition

By Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PARIS, Oct. 25.—France's allies have failed to take advantage of France's fighting man power by failing to give Frenchmen the arms with which to fight, General Charles de Gaulle said today in his first press conference on the soil of metropolitan France.

In a room in the War Ministry, De Gaulle sardonically, and at times even bitterly, indicated that France's allies, despite their great efforts in the liberation of France, have not taken advantage of France's resources to wage war any more than they have made use of France's national prestige

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Allies Hem In 40,000 Along Holland Coast

Germans From Maas River to Coastal Island Area Now in Grave Plight

Tilburg and Breda Menaced by Drive

Fort Frederick Hendrik in Scheldt Pocket Falls; American Front Quiet

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, France, Oct. 25.—An estimated 40,000 German troops opposing the British 2d Army and the Canadian 1st Army fronts, running down from the Maas (Meuse) River to the Dutch coastal islands, were beginning to find themselves in a precarious position today as the Allied forces continued to push them back into the water-bound lowlands of Holland. Although the Germans are not facing encirclement, any escape from the Allied pressure would have to be made across the many waterways to the north.

With British troops in possession of all but the southwest corner of the rail and road center of 's Hertogenbosch, a new threat to Tilburg developed as Allied troops advanced along the Best-Tilburg road. They reached Heide and pushed on three miles more to the vicinity of Moergestel. On the east they were only three miles from Tilburg.

Advance South of Breda

South of Breda the Allies were also pushing forward, and from Baarle-Nassau they advanced two miles in some places, with the Germans withdrawing steadily before them. Although the gains have not been spectacular in this lowland fighting, they have been steady, and the picture of the front is gradually shaping up into a dis-

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

Associated Press and Acme

Herald Tribune map

VICTORS AND SCENE OF FLEET ACTIONS—Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the United States 3d Fleet; Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid (inset), commander of the 7th Fleet, and a map indicating the principal naval actions with the Japanese reported yesterday: (1) Leyte Gulf, (2) the waters southeast of Formosa, and (3) and (4) the Sibuyan and Sulu Seas, where the enemy's approaching forces were attacked Monday by United States carrier planes. In addition, Washington reported yesterday a B-29 bomber raid on the Japanese aircraft assembly installations at Omura (top arrow) on Kyushu, southernmost main Japanese island

Sea Victory Story Is Told By Roosevelt

King Says All Foe's Navy Gave Battle; 'Crushing' Blow, Says MacArthur

Battleship, Carrier, Cruisers Are Sunk

Kinkaid Routs 2 Forces, Halsey Another; U. S. Loses a Light Carrier

By The United Press

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26 (Thursday).—The Japanese fleet lost at least twenty-three warships, sunk or damaged, including three carriers and nine battleships, in air and surface battles in the Philippines area from which it was routed, official communiques from Pearl Harbor and the Philippines disclosed today.

President Reveals News

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt jubilantly revealed late today that America's Pacific Fleet has "defeated, seriously damaged and routed" the Japanese Navy in the sea-air battle off the Philippine Islands.

The President made the announcement at 5:18 p. m. at a forty-five-second press conference held immediately after he had received word from Admiral William F. Halsey jr., of the great victory.

"The President received today a report from Admiral Halsey that the Japanese Navy in the Philippines area has been defeated, seriously damaged and routed by the United States Navy in that area," President Roosevelt said in his announcement.

King Calls It Showdown

The scope of the triumph—and the fact that it may go far toward shortening the war in the Pacific—was emphasized by the remark of Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, that he thought Japan had sent its entire navy into the three-pronged showdown attack.

The Army Signal Corps, in a broadcast from the Philippines recorded by the Office of War Information, quoted General Douglas MacArthur, who is leading the Philippine invasion, as saying: "The Japanese Navy has received its most crushing defeat of the war. Its future efforts can only be on a dwindling scale."

General MacArthur said in a communique that an enemy fleet in force converged on the American forces in Leyte Gulf, on the east side of Leyte.

"The enemy southern force, comprising two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and four destroyers, was completely routed," the communique said.

The enemy's northern force, comprising four battleships, several cruisers and eight destroyers, was attacked by planes from two escort-carrier groups off the east coast of Samar, according to the communique, "which said the planes drove off the attacking fleet, forcing it to retire to the north. The communique continued: "Combat reports indicate that the enemy lost several cruisers and destroyers, while three battleships, two cruisers and

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Russians Enter Norway, Gain In East Prussia

Seize Kirkenes, Key Port on Arctic; All Transylvania Is Cleared of Germans

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Thursday).—The Red Army invaded German-occupied Norway yesterday, capturing the Arctic port of Kirkenes and thirty other communities at the northern end of the front; completed the conquest of Transylvania in the south, and won thirteen strongpoints in East Prussia in head-on collisions with the counter-attacking Germans.

A Moscow communique and two orders of the day from Premier Stalin announced these successes, but did not confirm a German high command announcement that the Russians had launched a violent new offensive northwest of the Narew River between Warsaw and East Prussia.

Moscow said only that Russian and 1st Polish Army units took eleven small towns in a narrow arc immediately northwest of Warsaw below the Narew, and dismissed this action as merely "of local importance."

The invasion of Norway and the clearance of Transylvania were heralded by victory salutes from Moscow's cannon.

The Germans announced first the evacuation of Kirkenes, Stalin's subsequent order credited its seizure along with thirty other towns around Varangerfjord to the Arctic army of General Kyril A. Meretskov and the Red Fleet.

Kirkenes, center of a rich iron-mining district which in 1939 produced 1,800,000 tons of ore, is on the Barents Sea and was Ger-

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

The MacArthur Communique

By The Associated Press

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 26 (Thursday).—The text of the naval section of today's communique, broadcast over the Army Signal Corps radio and reported by the Office of War Information:

The Japanese fleet in force during the early hours of the 25th sortied from Philippine waters through Surigao Straits at the south and San Bernardino Straits at the north and converged upon our forces in Leyte Gulf. The southern fleet with elements of the Australian squadron under Vice-Admiral Kinkaid and with surface forces supported by escort carriers intercepted both attacks. The enemy's southern force, comprising two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and four destroyers, was completely routed, losing early in the action at least one battleship of the Yamashiro class and several cruisers and destroyers.

The remnant retreated westward through Surigao Straits under continued air attack from our escort carriers, which inflicted additional losses and damage.

Every hostile ship was either sunk or heavily damaged. In this engagement we incurred extremely light losses, having several PT boats sunk or damaged and one destroyer damaged.

The enemy's northern force, four battleships and several cruisers with destroyers, gained contact with one of our escort carrier groups off the east coast of Samar and attacked by gunfire. Our planes from that group, supported by those of another of our group, drove off the attacking fleet, forcing it to retire to the north.

Detailed information is not yet available, but combat reports indicate that the enemy lost several cruisers and destroyers, while three battleships, three cruisers and additional destroyers were badly damaged.

Ship casualties sustained by our forces were one escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

Americans Gain On Samar, Push Inland on Leyte

Capture Southern Coast of Last Barrier on Road to Luzon and Manila

By The United Press

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 26 (Thursday).—American dismounted cavalry troops have invaded Samar, third largest of the Philippines and last island barrier on the road to Luzon and Manila, while forces fighting on Leyte have punched nine miles inland to seize the key road junction of Burauen.

General Douglas MacArthur also announced in a special communique that Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi's Japanese defenders of the northern Leyte front were "disintegrating" under the American hammer blows.

The three-mile advance which occupied Burauen, southern terminus of an inland highway, split the Japanese lines in northern Leyte and threw the enemy back toward the hills, where Filipino guerrillas were reported in action.

The new American triumphs pushed our lines nine miles inland and raised to thirty-one the number of towns and villages captured. Six airfields also have been seized.

The invasion of Samar, with an area of 5,124 square miles, was made by dismounted cavalry of Major General Verne D. Mudge's 1st Cavalry Division which preceded the drive with a seventeen-mile amphibious drive up the northeastern Leyte coast which lengthened the American lines on Leyte to forty-three miles.

Working up the northeast coast of Leyte from Tacloban in invasion craft, they first seized the Leyte towns of Uvam and Bab-

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

B-29's Hit Key Kyushu Air Base In Daylight; One Plane Missing

By The Associated Press

AN AMERICAN B-29 BASE, West China, Oct. 25.—Major General Curtis Lemay said tonight a strong force of Superfortresses had made a "highly successful" assault on Japan's Omura air base on Kyushu Island, and returning pilots said the target area had been perfectly patterned by high explosives and incendiaries.

Striking again at the root of Japan's ability to conduct an air war, the B-29's plastered one of the enemy's most important aircraft assembly plants, leaving behind pillars of smoke and flame which billowed 15,000 feet into the sky.

Colonel W. H. Blanchard, of Chelsea, Mass., group commander in the first element over the target, said the objective was pin-pointed.

"If Tokyo Rose says we missed the objective, Hirohito's ancestors ought to be turning backflips in their graves tonight for shame," he said.

Crews reported fighter opposition of varying intensity. A majority said the Japanese fighters stayed from 1,500 to 2,000 yards away, refusing to close in. Others, however, said interceptors were bolder than ever before in harrying the flanks of the tight Superfortress formations. One enemy ship was shot down as it attempted to ram its target.

Anti-aircraft fire was moderate

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Don't miss "MRS. PARRINGTON." It's an exciting human experience" says the Herald Tribune. MGM's great romantic film is at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

GO ON A ROMANTIC WHIRL with lovely Lana Turner! See MGM's revealing love story "MARRIAGE IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR"—coming to the Capitol today.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT VS. DEWEY—which one for a sound national administration? Hear both sides, as Secretary Harold Ickes and Republican Senator Homer Ferguson fight it out verbally tonight on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Sponsored by The Reader's Digest. WJZ, 8:30.—Advt.

TENTH TECHNICOLOSSAL WEEK at the Astor—"KISMET"! Be sure to see MGM's thrilling romance of fabulous old Arabia, with Colman & Dietrich. Pop. prices.—Advt.

SPARKLING ROMANCE! Rich humor! Exciting drama! MGM's "Mrs. Parrington," starring Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, is now at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

LOVELY LANA TURNER—with two men in her life—is coming to the Capitol Theatre today! See MGM's heart-to-heart romance, "Marriage Is a Private Affair."—Advt.

BIGGEST OF THEM ALL! Sixty hits have played at the Astor Theatre—but MGM's spectacular "KISMET" is breaking all house records. In Technicolor!—Advt.

HEROES: Out of all walks of life; from all branches of armed services, came heroes to represent the spirit of America's fight for victory.

JOHN D. BULKELEY in a ceremony at the White House, August 4, 1942 is shown receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt. Bulkeley won the medal for his exploits as commander of a motor torpedo boat squadron in Philippine waters. Associated Press

JOHN BASILONE piled up 38 Jap bodies in front of his emplacement on Gaudalcanal. The Marines called him "Manila John." Acme

BEN KUROKI, Nisei hero of flights on both fronts demonstrated his love and faith in America.
Herald Tribune-Warman

MEYER LEVIN, the heroic Brooklyn bombardier, is one of the countless heroes of the United States Army Air Forces. From portrait by Joseph Margulies

RODGER YOUNG: The Infantry has many heroes. Many are unsung. But to one was dedicated the war ballad "Rodger Young". Private Young was killed on New Georgia in the Soloman Islands while knocking out a Japanese pillbox with hand grenades, saving his platoon.

DORIE MILLER won the Navy Cross for heroic action at Pearl Harbor. Official U.S. Navy

THE WEATHER
Today: Cloudy and cold, with fresh winds.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 37, Min. 30
Detailed Report on Page 24

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,828
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1944

THREE CENTS in New York City

Nazis Push Wedge 20 Miles Into U. S. Lines; Huge Allied Air Fleet Bombs Foe's Positions; Big B-29 Fleets Bomb Nagoya and Hankow

U. S. to Back Border Pact if Poles Agree

Statement by Stettinius Hailed in London and by Polish Ambassador

Viewed as Similar To Churchill Stand

Pledges Aid to Poland to Rebuild; Clarification Demanded in Congress

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—America's policy on Poland was redefined today in a State Department document which said the United States would not object to settlement of the Polish-Russian boundary dispute before the end of the war if it was agreed on by the United Nations "directly concerned," apparently meaning Poland, Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

This government's stand, made known by Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, was praised in British official quarters in London as showing "a substantial measure of agreement between Britain and the United States," and was hailed by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador here, as "entirely in line, in my opinion, with what we had hoped for as a definition of the American attitude."

It failed, however, to still the growing demand in Congress for clarification by President Roosevelt of the entire foreign policy of the United States, and two Senators who joined in the demand were the pro-Administration Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, and the anti-Administration Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan.

Stettinius Statement

The text of the Stettinius statement, which expressed strong opposition to partitioning Poland without its consent and at the same time offered hope to the Poles that if they accept the Russo-British plan they will have American aid in solving economic and humanitarian problems resulting from the proposed settlement, follows:

"The United States government's position as regards Poland has been steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for the interests of the Polish people. This position has been communicated on previous occasions to the interested governments, including the government of Poland. It may be summarized as follows:

"1. The United States government stands unequivocally for a strong, free and independent Polish state with the untrammeled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.

"2. It has been the consistently held policy of the United States government that questions relating to boundaries should be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. As Secretary Hull stated in his address of April 9, 1944, 'This does not mean that certain questions may not and should not in the mean time be settled by friendly conference and agreement.' In the case of the future frontiers of Poland, if a mutual agreement is reached by the United Nations directly concerned, this government would have no objection to such an agreement which could make an essential contribution to the prosecution of the war against the common enemy. If as

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

"Wonderful Results"

A COMPETENT middle aged woman to care for an elderly lady. Sleep in. References required. $15 per month. Telephone JA 1000.

"Results were wonderful. Had about 60 applicants, all very good, and we selected a very fine person who is proving most satisfactory."

Tell your domestic help requirements to Herald Tribune readers. Reliable household workers follow its Classified ads regularly.

B-29's Rip Hankow Dock Area, Set Nagoya Plane Plant Afire

100 Superforts Believed in Each Raid, Meet Light Resistance, All Are Safely Home; Japan Reports Scout Flights Near Tokyo, Over Nanking

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Superfortresses of the 21st and 20th Bomber Commands struck today at the Mitsubishi aircraft works at Nagoya, Japan's third city and chief airplane production center, and at docks and storage facilities at Hankow, the great Yangtze rail and transport center in occupied China.

Heavy explosions and large fires were observed in the target area at Nagoya, the War Department reported tonight. No planes were lost to enemy action, it said. A dispatch from Saipan told of columns of dense smoke which could be seen for seventy miles, billowing from an important district of Nagoya's waterfront to a height of 5,000 to 8,000 feet after the raid.

Returning flyers, one of whom was Lieutenant Colonel Frank L. Davis of Cornwall, N. Y., reported also that anti-aircraft fire was inaccurate but intense; among the heaviest, they said, that had yet been encountered over Honshu Island. Colonel Davis led in the last wave of bombers and said that he and his crew estimated there were fifty or more Japanese fighters "above, below and level with us" when the final formation whistled along downwind at more than 400 miles an hour. At that speed the American craft quickly outdistanced the enemy planes.

General Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, announced that the Hankow planes returned safely after battling through "weak" fighter opposition and damaging or destroying twelve enemy planes.

It was believed that up to 100 bombers took part in each raid. The 20th Air Force communique used the term "sizable."

Japanese broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said seventy Superfor-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Fighter Pilots Maul Foe in Steady Blows

9th A.A.F. Stages Biggest Attacks Since St. Lo in Support of 1st Army

1,800 Bombers Blast Nazi Supply System

One Tactical Unit Wrecks 62 Vehicles, Fells 30 of Foe in 4 Air Battles

By William L. Humphreys

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, With Advanced 9th Tactical Command Headquarters, Dec. 17 (Delayed).—Operating on a non-stop dive-bombing and strafing schedule, P-47 Thunderbolts and P-38 Lightnings of Major General Elwood R. Quesada's 9th Tactical Air Command today made one of the biggest efforts since St. Lo last July in direct support of the American 1st Army to stop the new Nazi offensive on the western front.

Eighteen hundred Royal Air Force and United States 8th Air Force heavy bombers attacked rail and supply centers of western Germany. The R. A. F. dispatched 1,300 Halifax and Lancaster bombers to Duisburg, Ulm and Munich, and a strong force of 500 R. A. F. Lancasters smashed at German shipping in the Polish port of Gdynia, north of Danzig.

Nazi Planes Support Drive

At sunset of the second day of the Wehrmacht's attack along a ninety-mile front north of Trier the Luftwaffe took the air to provide cover for Nazi columns crowding roads bumper-to-bumper and moving toward the front.

Up to 4 p. m. today the 9th Tactical Command had been involved in four air battles over the Malmedy area and two other areas thirty-five miles west of Euskirchen. Thirty Nazi planes were reported shot down and nineteen damaged.

The Luftwaffe made exceptional efforts to keep the Americans, who were reinforced by squadrons from other commands, off the backs of Nazi columns toiling toward the front. The efforts were not successful. The "9th Tac" alone claimed sixty-two vehicles of all types destroyed by mid-afternoon, five others probably destroyed and twenty-seven damaged.

Summarizing aerial counterblows against the first German offensive on the western front, General Quesada said: "We are hurting the Germans. We are inflicting damage on them. That is

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Route of the 1st Army Through a Shattered German Town

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto from Signal Corps radio

Debris clutters the streets of Merken, where few houses remain standing

Army Demand Raises Draft to 80,000 a Month

Quota for January and February Is Increased, Re-examinations Ordered

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The War Department announced today that it has requested Selective Service to increase the Army's January and February draft calls from 60,000 to 80,000 for each month, as Selective Service disclosed that it has ordered the re-examination of registrants eighteen through twenty-nine years of age who were found acceptable in pre-induction physical examinations given on or after last Feb. 1 and rejected later at induction centers.

Although the War Department announcement mentioned calls of only 80,000 in January and February, Selective Service officials said they understood calls might run as high as 90,000. They said that under ordinary procedure Selective Service would have been able to get only 63,000 registrants in January, because of the rapid depletion of the pool of men under twenty-six.

However these officials said, the re-examination program for registrants eighteen through twenty-nine, plus plans announced Saturday, to tighten up deferments for men twenty-six through thirty-seven, should bring calls up to the new level requested by the Army.

The re-examination order, con-

(Continued on page 13, column 2)

Washington Believes Nazi Push Is 'Nothing to Get Excited About'

War Department Sources Assert Germans Were Actuated by Military Necessity and Desire to Give Home Front a Lift for Christmas

By Leo Cullinane

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Authoritative War Department sources calmly discounted today the over-all effect of the new German counter-offensive against the American 1st Army in western Europe, saying "it is nothing to get excited about," and cited two reasons why it was made at this time:

1. Sheer military necessity. The Germans, having been hedged in by overwhelming American forces, called upon the major portion of their reserve strength to break through and reduce the extent of Allied operations.

2. Propaganda purposes. The Allies have been pounding the Germans hard and sending them reeling back constantly for weeks on end, and the new move is calculated to give the German people at home a "psychological lift," particularly during the holiday season.

Army sources admitted that the Germans struck at the weakest point in the entire Allied line. They added, however, it was purposely a weak point because neither the terrain to the front nor the rear of the line was particularly worth while or strategic.

War Department officials said that the technique of the current counter-offensive has been used by the Germans throughout the war, but acknowledged this operation is the "strongest thus far seen." The Germans, calling on their best reserves, have two or three times the strength of American troops in the area, and the real military purpose of the move, according to informed sources, is to cause a diversion of American troops from other points, particularly those pressing Cologne, the

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Connally Hints Roosevelt May Act in Filibuster

New Dealers Opposing Six Stettinius Aids Also Ask Foreign Policy Statement

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The definite suggestion that President Roosevelt may intervene to break a Senate filibuster of New Deal supporters against his nominees to six State Department posts came today as the debate disclosed that the New Deal group also was demanding that Mr. Roosevelt "clarify" the foreign policy of the United States in view of recent world developments.

The hint that the President may be preparing to take a hand came from Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who called up for confirmation and defended the nominations of Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, William L. Clayton, James C. Dunn, Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes and Archibald MacLeish to be Assistant Secretaries.

Although indicating he would

(Continued on page 11, column 2)

Nazis Crack First Army's Belgian Lines

German Force Reported at Malmedy, 14 Miles West of Reich Border

U. S. Army Imposes Blackout on News

Foe's Drive Is Said To Be 'Contained' at Northern Edge of Break-Through

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Dec. 18.—Pilots of the 2d Tactical Air Force today attacked a column of German halftrack vehicles west of Stavelot, Belgium, a town more than twenty miles west of where the German offensive started in that part of the United States 1st Army front.

The fact that a German column had penetrated so far into Belgium was made known by the 2d Tactical Air Force after American Army authorities had imposed a complete blackout of news from the area of the German offensive, previously reported to have begun at numerous points along a front of seventy miles, extending from Duren southward to Trier.

News Blackout on Offensive

Thus no reports of the enemy offensive can be published. Previously it was said to have crystallized into three main spearheads. Nothing can be reported as to the progress of these spearheads because of the news blackout, which Army authorities explained on the basis of security.

The pilots who attacked the column of German halftracks were of the 83d Group of the 2d Tactical Air Force. They reported knocking out three of the vehicles and damaging another in an attack west of Stavelot.

Stavelot is five miles south and slightly west of Malmedy and seven miles southeast of the town of Spa. It is twenty-five miles southeast of the strategic city of Liege, Belgium.

(The Berlin radio said the Germans had crossed northern Luxemburg on a broad front and were nearing the Belgian border. That would put them about eight miles beyond positions from which they struck two days ago. Berlin said the Germans also had reached the area of the Belgian city of Malmedy, fourteen miles west of the German frontier. Other enemy broadcasts said forward American positions had been overrun for twenty miles northward from Luxemburg.)

Drive Reported "Contained"

("The London News-Chronicle" reported that the Germans had taken Malmedy, which is twenty miles south of Aachen, The United Press said. It added that a late dispatch from the front declared the German drive was being "contained" at the northern edge of the break-through area, in the Monschau Forest, twenty-five miles south of Aachen, and that the Americans in that sector were holding strongly a foothold in Germany around the town of Monschau.)

Reports by 3d Tactical Air Force pilots said there was low cloud and much sleet in the Aachen-Malmedy area, which permitted the Germans to move columns in daylight.

Although no further ground news of the German offensive was revealed, Air Force reports indicated heavy fighting both in the air and on the ground. Planes of the United States 9th Air Force reported shooting down forty-five German fighter planes, as against

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Ward Refuses To Comply With W. L. B. Orders

Avery Declines to Yield; Davis to Act Today for Seizure in Seven Cities

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Sewell Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward & Co., notified the War Labor Board tonight that if it desired "a further hearing, Ward's, as always, will be happy to attend," and declared the company "cannot in good citizenship" accept the board's "advice."

The statement was a reply to the War Labor Board concerning the strike at four Detroit stores and the board's demands for minimum wages and maintenance of union membership at Ward plants in seven cities. The board had set midnight tonight as the time limit for compliance to its directives.

In Washington earlier today William H. Davis, W. L. B. chairman, said "if we don't hear anything from Ward's by tomorrow

(Continued on page 21, column 6)

Philippines Foe Lost 742 Planes In Week's Battle

Mindoro Japanese Failing to Offer Fight; 77th and 7th Push Ahead on Leyte

By Frank Kelley

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Dec. 19 (Tuesday).—In the last week 742 Japanese planes have been destroyed or seriously damaged by carrier planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet, carrier planes under command of Rear Admiral Arthur D. Struble and land-based planes under Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

MacArthur also said in his communique that through Sunday the enemy still failed to offer opposition to the American beachhead on Mindoro Island, seventy-two hours after the landing on Friday. The occupation of the southwestern corner of Mindoro, he added, apparently caught the

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

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"A HIT! ENCHANTING, heart-warming!"—Her. Trib. It's "MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS," MGM's Technicolor romance of merriment and melody at the Astor. Pop. prices.—Advt.

"A WARM-HEARTED DELIGHT from beginning to end" says the World-Tel. of MGM's "NATIONAL VELVET"—in Technicolor—with the great Christmas Stage Show.—Advt.

JOSE ITURBI brings Music to you in MGM's stirring story "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS"—with Margaret O'Brien, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson, Thurs. at Capitol Th.—Advt.

"MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS" offers Wyeth's of delight," says the Times. See MGM's rhythmic romances in Technicolor, with Judy Garland, Mar't O'Brien, at the Astor.—Advt.

Not hard to take . . . "Clarence" in Sunday's comic section, and Papa Coe now advertised in Metropolitan Group 1 today comic sections.—Advt.

"THE PERFECT HOLIDAY SHOW has come to town."—Sun. See it at Radio City Music Hall—MGM's glorious "NATIONAL VELVET" and great Christmas Stage Show.—Advt.

ALL IN ONE PICTURE! Great music, love, comedy, suspense—Margaret O'Brien, June Haver, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson—MGM's "Music For Millions" Capitol Thurs.—Advt.

G.I. Existence Is Dreary on Leyte, Mired in Worst Mud East of Italy

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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LEYTE, Philippines, Dec. 18.—Tacloban in the rainy season is a sprawling settlement with unpainted board houses standing on stilts in about the worst mud east of Italy. When the Americans came, some of the streets had a skimpy macadam veneer, but it broke like eggshell under the stress of military traffic and subsided into hog wallows deep enough to drown a jeep.

The only substantial buildings in the town are the provincial capitol, a stucco monstrosity with white pillars smudged with handprints, and the Grenada Cinema, down near the waterfront opposite the Varsity Beauty Parlor. There is something about the word "varsity" that appeals to the natives, and the "varsity" establishments are outnumbered only by the "Victory" barbers and "Victory" laundries. No "I Have Returned Shoppes" have been encountered yet.

Normally, during the winter, it rains several times daily. Sometimes there are brief periods of sunlight between torrential showers, but generally the sky is at least two-thirds overcast. Always there is moist, oppressive heat.

It's a gloomy hole, and if the mud suddenly were hardened to brimstone, and the odor of pigsties sweetened by sulphur, you would get an adequate picture of hell, or at least New Guinea.

The town doesn't offer much in the way of relaxation. There is only the Red Cross Queson Club, a one-room hut with a pingpong table and pre-war issues of "The National Geographic Magazine."

Prohibition arrived last week, shutting local saloons that sold

(Continued on page 24, column 8)

Moscow Gets O. W. I. Magazine, Explaining U. S. to the Russians

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Dec. 18.—"Amerika," a new magazine in the Russian language, designed to acquaint the Soviet people with the United States, went on sale today.

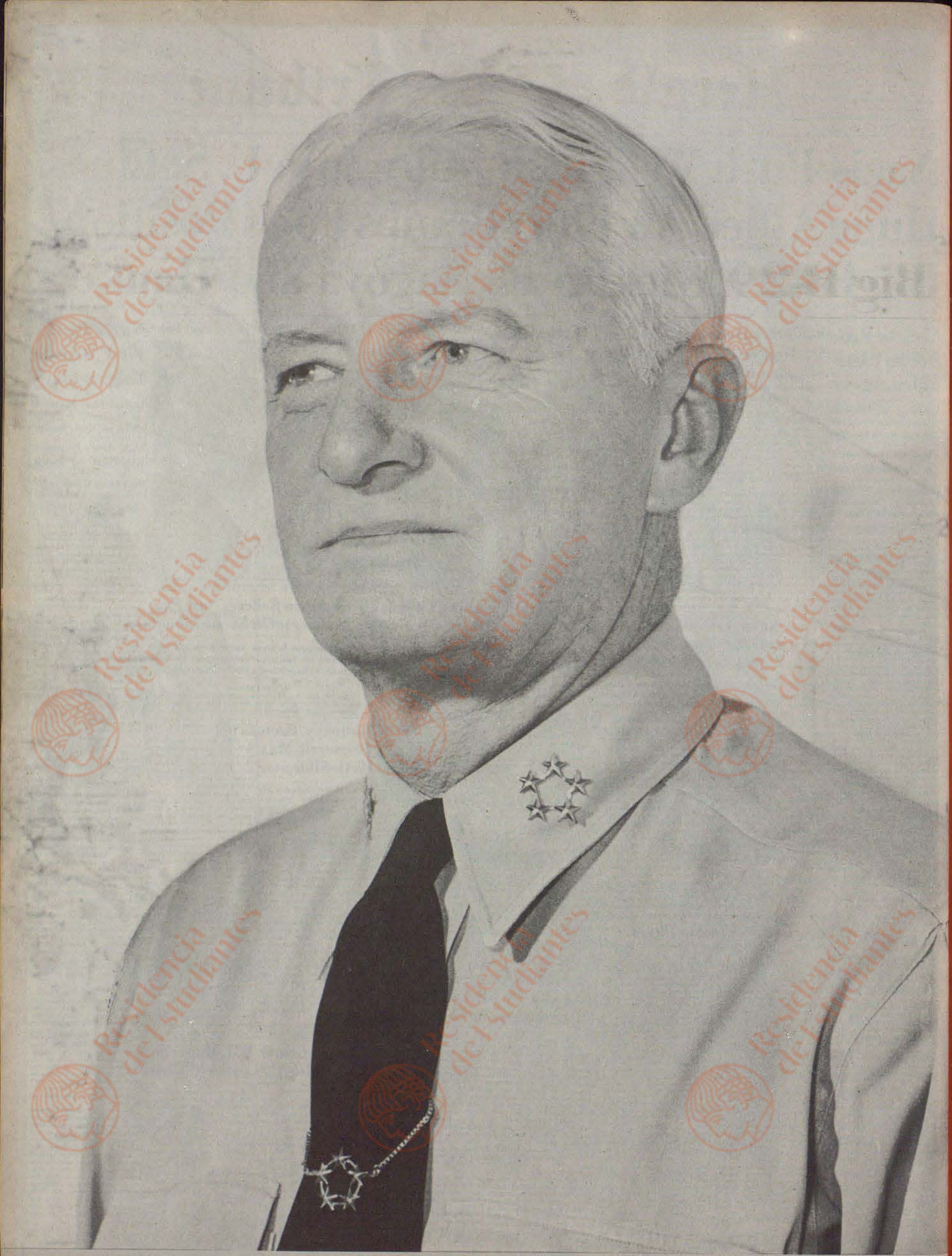
Ten thousand copies of the monthly publication, produced by the American Office of War Information, were turned over to the Soviet book agency for sale at 3 rubles a copy. The agency will keep 25 per cent of the gross sale for the cost of distribution. The rest of the money will be deposited in the Moscow account at the American Embassy.

The first issue, 4 by 5½ inches, is a sixty-four page publication with a color cover showing the United States flag and the silhouette of an American soldier peering through field glasses.

The inside cover shows a striking color picture of the White House, and page one contains a quotation from a Presidential message to Congress. There is a five-page article on the United States service of supply by Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, and the article following is on Presidential elections.

Illustrated air raids on Germany cover nine pages, and there are

(Continued on page 7, column 1)



Fleet Admiral CHESTER W. NIMITZ.

U. S. Navy from Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Sunny and cold, with fresh winds.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 37; Min., 18
Detailed Report on Page 14

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,850 | WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1945 | THREE CENTS In New York City
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

Americans Invade Luzon in 800-Ship Fleet, Win 15-Mile Beachhead, Manila 110 Miles Off; MacArthur Ashore; Battleships Blasted Way

Budget Set At 83 Billion By Roosevelt

1946 Outlay Reduced by 17 Billions, Message Bars Any Cut in Taxes

6-Year Expenditure Put at 450 Billion

Increasing Debt Is Cited as Major Problem in Post-War Financing

Budget Message—Pages 10, 11

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt, in submitting to Congress today a flexible budget for the 1946 fiscal year that will begin July 1—recommending appropriations and conractual authorizations of $86,767,000,000 but contemplating actual expenditures of $83,103,000,000—told Congress that the management of the public debt, which has always risen steeply in both his peace and his war administrations, is bound to dominate the national economy for a long time, and he favored continuation well into the post-war period of high "progressive," or income, taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt estimated that of the $83,000,000,000 outlay, which is $17,000,000,000 less than the estimates for the current fiscal year, $70,000,000,000, or $19,000,000,000 less, would be spent for direct war activities and the rest on other governmental operations, including $4,500,000,000 for interest on the public debt, scheduled to rise $40,000,000,000 to a total of $292,000,000,000 by July 1, 1946. Net receipts he put at $41,300,000,000, a decrease of $4,400,000,000.

Warning on Taxes

Warning that the "mistakes in debt management and tax policy after the last war should not be repeated," Mr. Roosevelt virtually served notice on Congress to shelve any plans it may be considering for a reduction in taxes, despite the fact that the over-all expenditures have been cut to $87,000,000,000 for the fiscal 1946, or a drop of $41,000,000,000 from the 1944 peak and $10,000,000,000 from 1945. "I propose no substantial change in tax legislation at this time," he said.

Noting that the management of the public debt has become one of the "major financial operations" of the government, Mr. Roosevelt said that "the use of progressive taxes for the redemption of bonds held by millions of individual savers will have a stabilizing influence on income and employment in the post-war period. "I favor a policy of orderly but steady debt reduction, consistent with the objectives of long-run economic policy," the message said.

$50-Billion Program

Mr. Roosevelt's admonition to Congress to forget lower taxes came as a shock to those who have been advocating relief from the heavy tax burden which the American people are now carrying to finance lend-lease and foreign relief and reconstruction as well as the direct war effort.

As if to emphasize the tremendous cost borne by the United States, Mr. Roosevelt's message brought out that between fiscal 1941 and fiscal 1946 the total war program, as measured by appropriations and authorizations together with net commitments, will

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

Lost . . . and Found

WRISTWATCH man's morning of Jan 3d, Dr. 2 46th and 47th sts. Park-Madison area. $25 reward.

"The watch was returned first day ad appeared in Herald Tribune."

The Herald Tribune is one of the leading mediums for Lost and Found advertising. Call PEnnsylvania 6-8000 and ask for an Ad-taker.

Plans to Meet Robot Threat Rushed as U-Boat Peril Rises

Congress Asked to Investigate O. C. D. Measures to Combat Flying Bombs; U. S.-British Report Shows Submarines More Active in December

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—German submarine warfare "flared into renewed activity" in December, and the menace of the enemy undersea fleet "is real and continuing," a joint Anglo-American statement said today as preparations were being made to cope with possible German robot bomb raids on Atlantic Coast areas.

Representative Philip J. Philbin, Democrat, of Massachusetts, declared that he was preparing a resolution urging Congress to investigate Office of Civilian Defense preparations for meeting buzz-bombing attacks, which on Monday were termed "possible and probable" against New York by Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander in chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

The Congressman said that if it is true, as charged by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, that O. C. D. equipment for dealing with bomb damage is nonexistent or substandard, the O. C. D. program "may turn out to be one of the monumental fiascos of the war."

The joint Anglo-American statement on submarine and anti-submarine operations follows:

"The German U-boat warfare flared into renewed activity during December, 1944. This is but another index that the European war is far from over. Increased losses of Allied merchant craft have been officially recorded, as a result of the U-boats' spurt last month.

"Despite these, the United Nations regularly continue to supply their expanding armies over the world, enabling them to resist the attackers or drive back the foe. The Allies continue to sink the enemy undersea craft in widely separated parts of the Atlantic.

"The announcement of the re-

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Work-or-Fight Bill Hearings To Open Today

Government Officials to Appear for Measure to Draft 4-F Man Power

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—A drive for early passage of the Administration-backed work-or-fight bill was organized today to start tomorrow when high-ranking government officials testify on the measure before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Colonel Francis V. Keesling Jr., of Selective Service, and Charles M. Hay, acting chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, are scheduled to appear at the hearings, although all five may not be able to testify tomorrow.

The entire group is expected to support the bill, which was introduced by Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the Military Committee. Mr. May has said that the

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Roosevelt Acts To Speed Talks By Big Three

Seeks to Solidify Allies; Hill, Hatch, Lucas Put on Foreign Relations

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt was disclosed today to have decided that the potential effect of mounting criticism of one another's foreign policy by the peoples of the Allied powers, as well as of American criticism of Administration policy, makes it incumbent upon the leaders of the Big Three to rush their forthcoming meeting and to accelerate the time table for the full United Nations security conference.

This disclosure, by persons close to the White House, followed a meeting there this morning at which the President, according to Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, made it clear to leading Senate Democrats that he is "as aware as any one else" of present trends in public opinion in this country as reflected in editorials and newspaper dispatches.

Although none of those at the

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Tank Drive Hits at Nazis' Road in Bulge

U. S. Armored Attack in Blizzard Imperils Main Route to St. Vith

Waist of the Salient Gnawed to 11 Miles

Foe Hits Hard in South, Colmar Force Is Within 14 Miles of Strasbourg

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Jan. 9.—Fighting in a blizzard and deep snow, American and British forces on the northern flank of the enemy salient in Belgium continued to push the Germans back at various points along the line today. At last reports the width of the German salient at its narrowest point was only eleven miles, and the territory still being held by the Germans was taking the shape of a snow man with a gradually melting waist.

[American infantry and tanks drove to within four miles of the Houffalize-St. Vith highway, the Germans' last main escape and supply highway in the Belgian salient, according to The Associated Press. The drive, if unchecked by Nazi reinforcements, would cut the vital road at a point about five miles northeast of Houffalize, the Germans' principal base inside the bulge.]

Observation Difficult

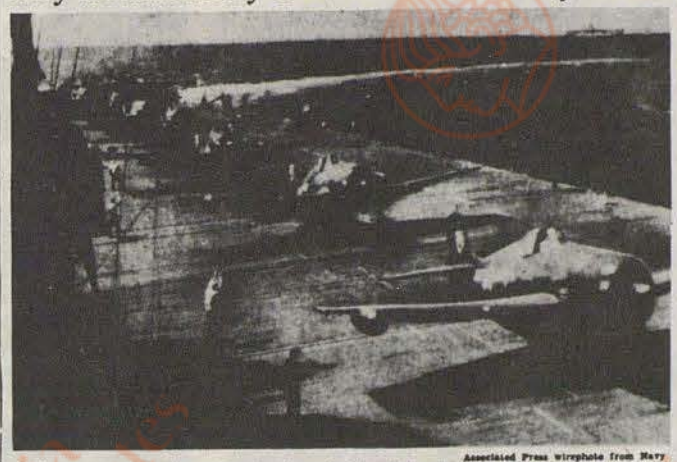
Snowstorms continued today, along the entire front, and flying weather was so bad that the tactical air forces were grounded except for a few sorties, mostly in the south. The planes that did take to the air had to find holes in the clouds through which to dive and attack their targets.

Observation of enemy movements within the Belgian bulge are difficult because of the snowstorms and murky skies, and up to now there have been no reports of any large-scale enemy withdrawals from the area. The territory within the narrowing waist is all within reach of Allied artillery fire from either the north or south. The narrowest part of the salient now extends from a point about three-quarters of a mile north of Laroche southward to Longchamps, the village held by troops of the 101st Air-Borne Division about three miles north of Bastogne.

South of Strasbourg, on the French 1st Army front, the enemy

(Continued on page 5, column 5)

Navy Hellcats Ready to Leave for Manila Bay Attack



Associated Press wirephoto from Navy

Hellcats on the deck of a carrier move forward at signals from the plane handlers, at the left, to take off for a raid on enemy shipping in Manila Bay in the Philippines

Bradley Says Allies Took a Calculated Risk

General Breaks Silence on Nazi Attack; Sees Allied Victory, but Hard Fight

By The Associated Press

WITH 12TH ARMY GROUP, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, breaking his silence regarding the German counter-offensive which was aimed at splitting the Allied line in his sector, said today that the now-thwarted enemy move "may materially affect the Germans' ability to resist."

Bradley, to whom the Bronze Star was awarded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower today for his part in halting the Germans, said Germany's ability to prolong the war may have been reduced, but added that this did not mean the Allies could "assume the Germans are on the verge of collapse." There is much hard fighting ahead, he warned.

In leaving the Ardennes front lightly held, he said, the Allies took what is known in military terminology as "calculated risk," striking boldly to the north and south with surplus troops instead of keeping them in the then quiet Ardennes sector.

Bradley declared the "calculated risk" technique is what has brought the Americans to the German border. "In my opinion," he said, "had we followed more cautious policies we would still be fighting west of Paris."

German losses in men killed, wounded and captured since their

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

6 Days of Carrier Shuttle Raids Paved Way for Luzon Invasion

McCain's Task Force Plied Between Island and Formosa; Sank 51 Ships, Damaged 90, Hit 593 Planes; B-29 Force Blasts Tokyo

By Emmet Crozier

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 9.—The United States Pacific Fleet made a substantial contribution to the invasion of Luzon by destroying or damaging 593 Japanese warplanes, sinking fifty-one ships and damaging nineteen others in a series of carrier-based air strikes over Formosa and Luzon in the last six days.

The fast carrier task force commanded by Vice-Admiral John S. McCain has shuttled back and forth between these two islands constantly since Jan. 2, with disastrous results to enemy shipping and air power. During the critical period when General Douglas MacArthur's invasion armada was moving up through the South China Sea, this carrier force and other fleet units smashed many of the airplanes and most of the shipping with which the enemy hoped to bolster his Luzon defenses.

[It was announced in Washington that B-29 Superfortresses based on Saipan raided Tokyo Tuesday, and an Associated Press dispatch from 21st Bomber Command headquarters on Guam said they had gone over "in substantial force." Tokyo broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said about sixty of the big planes made the raid, which also included the Yokohama area, it was said. It was the sixth raid on the Japanese capital.]

Today, as General MacArthur's amphibious forces swarmed ashore in Lingayen Gulf, the Pacific Fleet formed a mighty protective shield across Luzon Strait. The Navy's job was not only to defend the landings against what remains of the Japanese fleet, but to intercept the rush of reserve infantry divisions and aircraft which the enemy was expected to

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Japanese Fleet May Be Forced To Risk Battle

Americans Think Foe Must Stake What's Left of Navy in Fight for Luzon

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 9.—The invasion of Luzon by General Douglas MacArthur's forces is expected here to bring out remnants of the Japanese fleet in another do-or-die battle. There are several battleships, all of them damaged in the great naval engagements of Oct. 23 and 24, which the Japanese may have been able to repair and which may now put to sea in fair condition. The enemy also has a small cruiser force and an undetermined number of destroyers.

It may be a case of wishful thinking, but it is believed here that what is left of the Japanese Navy must risk destruction to prevent successful occupation of Luzon and recapture of Bataan and Manila by American forces.

It is expected here, also, that the Japanese will make strong efforts to reinforce their troops on Luzon, cringing down convoys and transports from Formosa and the Japanese homeland.

To meet these contingencies, the

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

U. S. Forces Land Where Japanese Did

Gen. Krueger's 6th Army Veterans Go Ashore at 4 Lingayen Gulf Points

Record Amphibious Operation in Pacific

Losses Reported Small; Kincaid's Fleet Knocks Out All Shore Batteries

By Frank Kelley

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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ABOARD FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL KINKAID, Commanding Luzon Attack Force, Jan. 10 (Wednesday).—The mightiest armada ever assembled in the Pacific—more than 800 warships and transports accompanied by 2,500 smaller landing craft—swept from the South China Sea into Lingayen Gulf in western Luzon yesterday morning and landed a heavily armored force of American troops for the greatest blow yet struck at the Japanese.

The troops of General Douglas MacArthur's command stormed ashore along a wide beachhead on the southern rim of the horseshoe-shaped gulf, 110 miles northwest of Manila. Ahead lay the great central plain of Luzon, thirty-five to fifty miles wide, flanked by mountains and known as the "back door" to Manila.

Men and weapons in prodigious quantities poured across a fifteen-mile stretch of sandy beaches—the clamix of MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

Fleet Prepared Way

For three days prior to the landing a large force of 7th Fleet battleships, cruisers and destroyers pounded the strong defenses of the gulf area and cleared minefields for the approaching convoys, which already had run the gantlet of enemy airfields in the central Philippines.

The Japanese fleet, now reduced to a small fraction of American seapower, failed to challenge this tremendous amphibious operation, which was under the over-all command of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, of Philadelphia, commander of the 7th Fleet. The enemy's air forces had been smothered by the four-day pounding of airfields in Formosa and the Philippines, which destroyed 320 aircraft on the ground or in the air, and damaged 134 others.

The great armada traveled under an umbrella of fighters and bombers all the way for this greatest thrust athwart the Japanese Empire lifeline. The 7th Fleet put aloft swarms of its own and marine-piloted planes. From Leyte and Mindoro the Far Eastern Air Force under Lieutenant General George C. Kenney gave additional cover.

To the north the mighty 3d Fleet under Admiral William S. Halsey kept watch for possible strikes by enemy task forces, and planes from this fleet's carriers—America's newest and largest—were the ones which smothered potential opposition.

Virtually No Opposition

[The first waves of assault troops went ashore at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, Philippines time (Monday evening, New York time) at four points, where rapidly expanding beachheads were set up, press association dispatches reported. General MacArthur traveled with the convoy and landed about an hour after the first assault waves. The Associated Press said he immediately set up his headquarters on shore.

[All reports agreed that there was virtually no Japanese opposition to the landing, and The Associated Press said that in one sector only eleven enemy snipers were found and killed in the first

You'll find melody and merriment—rhythm and romance—comedy and color in MGM's "MEET ME IN ST LOUIS" with Judy Garland, Margaret O'Brien, Actor Th—Advt.

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A SHOT OF RHYTHM, Romance and radiant Technicolor! See MGM's "MEET ME IN ST LOUIS" stars Judy Garland, with Margaret O'Brien at the Astor Th.—Advt.

DONNIFORD MIXTURE. Companion Tobacco for your finest Pipe Joe.—Advt.

Four Soldiers Get 45 to 50 Years In Thefts for Paris Black Market

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PARIS, Jan. 9.—Sentences of forty-five or fifty years' imprisonment at hard labor and dishonorable discharge from the United States Army were imposed here today on four American soldiers convicted by a court martial of stealing cigarettes and other Army rations.

The four men were the first of 184 soldiers, including two officers, arrested recently in the big drive against the theft and illegal sale of cigarettes.

Testimony in today's trial disclosed a situation in the transportation of Army supplies under which trains were diverted, boxcars broken into and illegal operations carried out on a scale that reduced cigarettes to none in some sections of the war theater.

The four convicted soldiers are from the 716th Railroad Battalion. Their names, sentences and the places where they were inducted into the Army follow: Staff Sergeant Alexander W. Fleming, twenty-nine years old, Camden, N. J., fifty years; Private Arthur T. Nelson, twenty-six years old, New York City, forty-five years; Private William Davidson, twenty-nine years old, Detroit, forty-five years, and Private William R. Smith, fifty years.

The president of the court martial was Colonel John A. Hoag, of New York City, former commander of a Wac training center in Iowa.

There was a tense moment after he had pronounced sentence. One of the officers defending the soldiers asked: "Did you say fifty, or fifteen?"

"Fifty, five o," Clonel Hoag replied sternly.

The trial was held in a large gray-walled office, bare except for the tables and chairs. The one decoration was a large American

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Says WALTER WINCHELL: "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS" is grand!" MGM's film stars June Haver, Margaret O'Brien, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson at Capitol.—Advt.

"NATIONAL VELVET" is "delightful," says the News. MGM's magnificent Technicolor production is at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

23 on Veteran China Clipper Die In Night Crash at Port of Spain

By The Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9.—Pan American Airways totaled the death list at twenty-three today while airline officials sought to learn details of the crash of a ten-year-old clipper at Port of Spain, Trinidad, last night.

The plane, described by the builder as a craft which had "gone farther and carried more than any other airplane," was wrecked and sunk while alighting in the darkness.

Only seven of the thirty persons aboard were counted as safe, although late word from Port of Spain said that only nine bodies had been recovered.

No hope was held for the fourteen missing ones, however, since W. O. Snyder, air-line manager here, said reports from the scene "indicated that twenty-three of the thirty persons aboard were lost."

Pan American officials here pressed for an account of the tragedy. A special plane bearing Civil Aeronautics Authority and air-line investigators was flown to Port of Spain today.

The dearth of details left most of the questions unanswered. It

(Continued on page 30, column 3)

She's the kind of woman men kill for! Meet her in "THE SUSPECT," a fine motion picture, coming to Loew's Criterion.—Advt.

If it happens in Brooklyn you'll read about it in the Brooklyn Eagle.—Advt.

CASUALTIES: U. S. Dead, 295,867; wounded, 679,234; missing in action, 9,661.

UNFORGETTABLE, this powerful picture of a Coast Guardsman who died at his battle station aboard an invasion craft.
Coast Guard Photo from Acme

FROM "HELL'S ACRE" to GOD'S ACRE: sprawled face down in the volcanic dust of an Iwo Jima shell hole a Marine finds his "Journey's End" on the tiny island which the Japs defended with tenacity. U.S. Coast Guard

BATAAN: The Death March of American boys, weak from thirst and hunger, still strong enough to carry their fellow soldiers. Acme

BRIEF TRIUMPH: Nipponese lower our flag at Manila Bay.
"Japanese Philippines Expeditionary Force"

THE WEATHER
Today: Mostly clear and continued cold; moderate winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 31; Min., 19
Detailed Report on Page 27

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,858 | Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc. | THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1945 | THREE CENTS in New York City

Russians Seize Warsaw; Reported in Krakow; 15 Miles From Silesia; New Army Joins Drive; British Gain in Holland, U.S. 1st Nears St. Vith

'Total Offense' Draft Urged By Roosevelt

Letter to Congress Quotes King and Marshall on Vital Man-Power Needs

Committee Reports Service Bill Today

Opposition in Both House and Senate Predicted Despite President's Plea

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt, throwing his weight and that of the nation's top military command behind the May-Bailey Administration-backed limited national service bill to see to it that every man eighteen to forty-five gets into the war effort at home or abroad, urged today that Congress promptly approve the measure to insure full utilization of the country's man power.

As he had promised yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt wrote Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, asking him to urge upon his committee and upon Congress "how important it is that action be taken without delay," without quibbling over details, because the Allied "total offense" requires it.

Calls for Passage at Once

"Mr. Roosevelt said the measure should be passed at once "so that news may go to our fighting men that they can go all out with confidence, that they cannot exhaust the supplies we are sending them, and that information may come to our enemies that there will be no slackening of our total offense until they lay down their arms."

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that in his recent State of the Union message he had again recommended national service legislation—which he recommended only conditionally a year ago—and, pending action on that, legislation "which will be effective in using the 4,000,000 men now classified in 4-F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort."

"The urgent need of this legislation has not lessened, but has increased since the sending of my message," he said.

700,000 Needed at Plants

Mr. Roosevelt's message today, typewritten on a large sheet of White House stationery, was accompanied by a joint letter to him from General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations. Unlike Mr. Roosevelt's letter, theirs did not mention the May-Bailey bill specifically but stressed the need for an additional 700,000 industrial workers in the next six months for ship repair and other vital war work necessary to support the broadening war effort, and emphasized "ever-increasing demands for the support of the large forces of the Army and Navy."

Although Mr. Roosevelt's action failed to change the minds of several members of the House Military Committee who oppose the bill, today's appeal appeared to have accomplished its main objective. House committee members said the bill will be reported favorably but in completely rewritten form, embodying civil sanctions

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

Board of Education to Publish 600,000 Free Books for Pupils

First Project of Kind Is to Stimulate Love of Reading; Drawings in 'Tom Sawyer,' One of Six Volumes on List, To Be Made by Students

Six books including "Tom Sawyer" and "Treasure Island" will be published by the New York Board of Education and distributed free, each copy to be the young scholar's very own, the board announced yesterday when it authorized acceptance of printing bids for 100,000 copies of each of the six volumes.

This is an experiment in education, first of its kind in the United States so far as is known, the board explained. The books to be distributed will supplant those of similar titles borrowed from the library and city textbook stocks.

Alert to the learning spur in the affectionate possession of books appealing to the eye as well as the inner-pupils, the board said:

"Many of us feel that the methods of the past have not engendered the love for books that children should have. Many of the textbooks lent to the children are not attractive in appearance. After a term or more of use, they are worn, dog-eared and filthy when handed out to the child at the beginning of the term. They are hardly an inspiration to future book lovers."

The books will be for junior high school and the last elementary school classes: Grades 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B, 9A and 9B. For the first list the board chose, besides Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," a condensed version of "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens, and an anthology of short

(Continued on page 19, column 2)

Business Rents May Be Allowed To Rise 25 P. C.

Albany Bill Being Altered to Fix This as Maximum Rise Over March, 1943

By John G. Rogers

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In a concession to building owners, the commercial rent ceiling bill for New York City is being amended in the Legislature to authorize rentals up to 25 per cent above the figure charged as of March 1, 1943.

The original bill, as drawn by the Joint Legislative Committee on Commercial Rents, set the ceiling at 15 per cent over March 1, 1943, but so much owner opposition to this developed at a long public hearing held yesterday that the committee decided to extend the ceiling.

In another concession to owners, retail stores are to be excluded from provisions of the bill. This makes the rent ceiling proposal apply principally to manufacturing space and wholesale stores and storage room.

Most other main provisions of the bill remain the same. In cases of hardship caused by the ceiling, an owner can get the rent formula

(Continued on page 16, column 1)

Roosevelt May Counter Russia On Peace Force

Seen Ready to Offer Plan to Solve Disagreement on Dumbarton Oaks Idea

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt was reported today in usually reliable circles to be prepared to take with him to the forthcoming "Big Three" or "Big Four" talks, a series of counter-proposals to Russia's objections to the United Nations' security organization charter proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

The counter-proposals, designed to bridge the "10 per cent" area of disagreement still remaining at the close of the Dumbarton Oaks meeting in October, reportedly would be resorted to by the President only if the conferees at the imminent meeting are unable to agree on the charter as tentatively approved by the United States, Great Britain and China.

This 10 per cent disagreement, which it is said will take top precedence on the agenda of the top-level meeting which is to be held shortly, involves principally Russia's objection to the method by which the proposed council of eleven members could vote the use

(Continued on page 13, column 2)

Travel Is Cut, War Freight Storm-Bound

O. D. T. Asks 7 Railroads to Stop Non-Essential Traffic for Four Days

Entire Northeast Of Country Affected

N. Y. Central Curtails 9 of Its Trains; Key Military Shipments Piling Up

Immediate curtailment of all but essential passenger and freight trains on seven railroads so that war freight, jammed by recent storms, may be rushed through to terminals, was requested yesterday by the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington.

In a politely worded order which will indirectly affect all passenger travel and freight movements throughout the nation for a four-day period, Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, O. D. T. director, asked that three extraordinary measures be adopted as quickly as possible.

The emergency shuffling of scores of trains must be undertaken by the following railroads: The New York Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio. The latter two will only be affected by freight problems, it was said.

Central Cuts Services

At 6 o'clock last night the New York Central announced that it was temporarily curtailing nine passenger train services but declined to say that the changes were a result of the O. D. T. directive. Operating personnel of the six other railroads said they had received no word of the order as yet.

In his order sent by letter to John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, Colonel Johnson said the roads should:

(1) Prohibit, for the next ninety-six hours, all commercial loading except war material and fuel, which is to be moved through congested areas.

(2) Intensify the steps already taken to move solid blocks of empty cars out of congested areas.

(3) Discontinue passenger service and use the fuel energies and equipment of the railroads to haul desperately needed freight wherever such action is necessary to keep essential war traffic rolling.

The seven railroads, whose vast

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

British Meet Resistance in Holland Push

Battle Nazi Tanks and Icy Weather After Initial Surge of 1,000 Yards

Americans 4 Miles From St. Vith Base

3d Clears All Bastogne-Houffalize Road, Traps a Force Near Tettingen

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Jan. 17.—The new British 2d Army offensive north of Aachen ran into stiffening resistance, including German tanks, and was slowed today after units had advanced 1,000 yards through snow and fog and captured the village of Dieteren.

To the south, however, American forces smashing at the Nazis' vanishing Ardennes salient occupied Vielsalm and closed within four miles of the strategic communication center of St. Vith.

The fighting was cloaked in almost indescribably bad weather with icing conditions so severe that not a single American Tactical Air unit was able to leave the ground. The only Continental-based fighter-bombers able to see any action whatever were 150 British planes which struck at transport targets in northern Holland.

Third Army Forges Ahead

Farther southward in the bulge the United States 3d Army cleared the entire Bastogne-Houffalize road and hammered the enemy back toward the St. Vith-Wiltz ridge. Below the bulge American 3d Army infantry, fighting on German soil between the Moselle River and the Saar east of Luxemburg, closed a trap around an enemy force of undisclosed size in a woodland southeast of Tettingen.

The Germans appeared to be digging in again in the Ardennes, stiffening their resistance with the first armor seen in days.

The British pushing deeper into the German-held Maas-Roer triangle advanced through fog behind mine-busting tanks in the first Allied return to the offensive since the beginning of the battle of the Ardennes.

They edged forward against savage and at times suicidal German opposition. In addition to capturing Dieteren, the British crossed the Roode River at two

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Storm Troopers Meet a Sergeant From Kentucky

Herald Tribune—Acme from Signal Corps

Sergeant Clarence Magerica, of Carlisle, Ky., right, standing guard over two glum German storm troopers who ceased being invincible when the 83d Division, of the 1st Army, reached Sort, Belgium

Luzon Beachhead Now 62 Miles, One Column Heads for Bataan

6th Army Fans Out in Heavy Fighting in Northeast to Take Baguio; for the First Time, No Gains Are Reported in Drive South to Manila

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Jan. 18 (Thursday).—United States 6th Army troops have widened their invasion beachhead to sixty-two miles by advancing seventeen miles to the northwestern tip of the Lingayen Gulf coast, and have begun driving down the west coast of Luzon toward historic Bataan, it was disclosed today.

The gain was made from previously captured Alaminos, a four-way highway hub. General Douglas MacArthur disclosed that a column had veered southward from Alaminos and clicked off unspecified gains along Highway No. 7 in a drive toward Dasol Bay, seventeen miles to the south, and Bataan, eighty miles beyond. Dasol Bay is 15 miles long and 5 miles wide and its Tambove Roads form an excellent anchorage.

Dispatches reported that the battle on the northeastern flank was mounting in fury and the Americans were killing Japanese at the rate of six for one. The Japanese were fighting to prevent a break-through to the mountain stronghold of Baguio, through which pass circuitous roads from northern Luzon to Manila.

On the northern end of the narrow front the Americans hammered four and one-half miles in from Damortis on the coast to push within half a mile of Rosario and fifteen miles southwest of Baguio, in a drive that carried across the Agapaat River.

Another force split the Jap-

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Nazis Concede They Can't Beat Russia in Battle

Chief Commentator Says East-Front Attack and Luzon Will Decide War

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Martin Hallensleben, chief military commentator for the D. N. B. German news agency, conceded in a broadcast tonight that the Germans now had "no chance to meet Russian superiority frontally," but must husband their reserves for "counter-measures against dangers looming ahead."

"What is going on on the east front now has no parallel in the whole history of the war," he said. "Both on the battlefronts there and in Luzon, in the Philippines, things have happened which have brought the war to a stage which can be called downright decisive."

Hallensleben made the statement as the German press and radio resounded with cries of do or die. Military commentators de-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Warsaw Falls, Russians Go For Germany

Cross Vistula on Ice, Ring City; Stalin Says Lublin Army Shares in Victory

Rokossovsky Moves 25 Miles in 3d Push

Konev in Czestochowa, 15 Miles From German Silesia, 260 From Berlin

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Thursday).—The Russians captured the ravaged City of Warsaw yesterday in a brilliant encirclement maneuver and a third great Red Army group has joined the winter offensive that is hurling the Germans out of Poland on a 250-mile front.

In southern Poland the Russians drove to within fifteen miles of the German border by capturing Czestochowa, 125 miles southwest of Warsaw, and there were unconfirmed reports that Krakow, Poland's second city, also had fallen before the Soviet juggernaut.

Led by mammoth new Stalin super-tanks, 2,000,000 or more Russian soldiers hastened westward on the main roads to Berlin, now less than 260 miles distant at the nearest point. The shattered ruins of the thick German defense line from East Prussia to the Carpathians lay far behind, and there appeared nothing to stop the sweep short of the German border.

"Hardly a House Left"

Warsaw, Poland's anguished capital, fell in a sudden flanking movement that accomplished in one day what months of frontal assault had failed to do.

After two sieges, street fighting last summer, and five years and four months of Nazi occupation, the once-great capital could hardly still be called a city. A Polish correspondent's report, broadcast by the Lublin radio, said Warsaw was "a picture of terrible destruction, with hardly a whole house left," and with no civilians in the central sections.

The Soviet-sponsored Polish provisional government at Lublin first announced Warsaw's fall, and it was quickly confirmed by Premier Stalin.

In the first of three orders of the day, Stalin credited the capture to Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army group and the army of the Lublin Poles. These forces whipped around the city, crossed the ice-bound Vistula River on the north, and accomplished the capture with combined blows from the north, west and south.

Rokossovsky Joins Offensive

Zhukov's men cut the roads to Berlin some twenty-five miles due west of Warsaw, captured the railway town of Zyrardow, twenty-five miles southwest, and advanced sixteen to twenty-five miles in a day on a broad front from below Radom up to north of Warsaw, capturing more than 800 Polish towns and villages. They were speeding westward today on the most direct route toward Berlin, which lies 290 miles beyond Zyrardow.

The Germans belatedly announced they had evacuated Warsaw without Russian interference.

That they had pulled out hurriedly was obvious, and Stalin quickly disclosed an additional reason. In a second order of the day he announced that the 2d White Russian Army Group under Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky had joined the winter offensive, bursting through German defenses on a sixty-two-mile front

(Continued on page 2 column 3)

Dog, Called Elliott Roosevelt's, Crowds 3 Service Men Off Plane

By The Associated Press

ANTIOCH, Calif., Jan. 17.—A young Navy gunner on emergency leave because of the death of his father said, today that he and two other service men were "bumped off" an Army transport plane and his return home was delayed because a dog belonging to Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, had a higher travel priority than they did.

The dog, Seaman First Class Leon LeRoy said, was being shipped across country by Colonel Roosevelt to his new wife, Faye Emerson, actress, in Hollywood. Seaman LeRoy said he had to hitch hike part of the way home.

In Washington, an Army Air Forces spokesman said the shipment of the dog originated in Washington. A War Department spokesman agreed that a sailor, a soldier and a Navy Seabee were put off the plane at Memphis Jan. 11 so that 300 pounds of high priority freight could be put aboard.

The dog continued on the plane.

Seaman LeRoy, eighteen years old, told his story to the Red Cross as he sought help in arranging fast transportation back to his station, elaborated it in talks with reporters, and then, as comment began to come from various quarters of the nation, he avoided callers.

His mother, Mrs. Al LeRoy, explained: "Yes, it's all true enough. But this sort of frightens us. Do you think it will affect his standing with the Navy? He wasn't griping."

An official in Washington said Colonel Roosevelt returned recently to overseas duty with the Air Forces. The White House had no comment. One spokesman said it was purely Colonel Roosevelt's affair.

Army regulations state that an air priority is granted only when an emergency is so great that a delay in transportation would seriously delay and impair the war ef-

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Patton Asked Fighting Weather In Formal Prayer, and He Got It

By Joseph Driscoll

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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WITH GENERAL PATTON'S ARMY, Jan. 17.—The versatile Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., in addition to his other accomplishments, was revealed today as a man of prayer.

Along about Christmas time, when the outlook was black for the Allies and the German breakthrough was making threatening gestures toward Namur, Liege and Sedan, friends of "Georgie" Patton received a neat little card on which was printed the following original Patton prayer:

"Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that, armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies and establish Thy justice among men and nations. Amen."

Immoderate rains had plagued Patton's army throughout its Moselle and Saar campaigns from September to December. And now, as Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt launched his legions through Luxemburg and Belgium, they moved with the aid

(Continued on page 6, column 6)

News on Inside Pages

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Czech regime may move from London to Slovak soil. Page 3
Men at Malmedy say G.I. clothes don't keep them warm. Page 4
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Last of strikers in the B-29 plants back at work. Page 15
Report on conduct of justices to be submitted to bar. Page 16
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Engineers warned a new W.P.A. may follow the war. Page 30

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Sales Help

SALESMAN, popular electric welder, no canvassing, top salary plus bonus, excellent. Call LOrrain 4-0400.

"Received over 100 replies to our ad. We hired a very good man."

SALESMAN, high type call on industrial part widely used products. Salary o. comm. Pl. NE 9-0000 for appointment

"Consider the results excellent. We employed several good men." When you need sales help let Herald Tribune Want Ads be of service. Call PEnnsylvania 6-4000 and ask for an ad-taker.

"HAS HEART AND HONESTY . . . irresistible appeal," says the Herald Trib of "NATIONAL VELVET," MGM's exciting Technicolor film at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

"BRILLIANT music, make-believe"—Kate Smith. It's MGM's "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS" —Margaret O'Brien, Jose Iturbi, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson. Capitol Th.—Advt.

"SHOCK-FULL OF FUN!"—News. MGM's Technicolor hit "MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS" —with Judy Garland, Margaret O'Brien—is in its 6th week at the Astor.—Advt.

"Triple-A Endorsement!" from columnist Louis Sobol for "THE SUSPECT" a fine motion picture coming soon to Loew's CRITERION, Broadway and 45th St.—Advt.

"One of the MOST EXCITING and INSPIRATING of all films"—Post. Be sure to see it MGM's "NATIONAL VELVET" in Technicolor—at Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

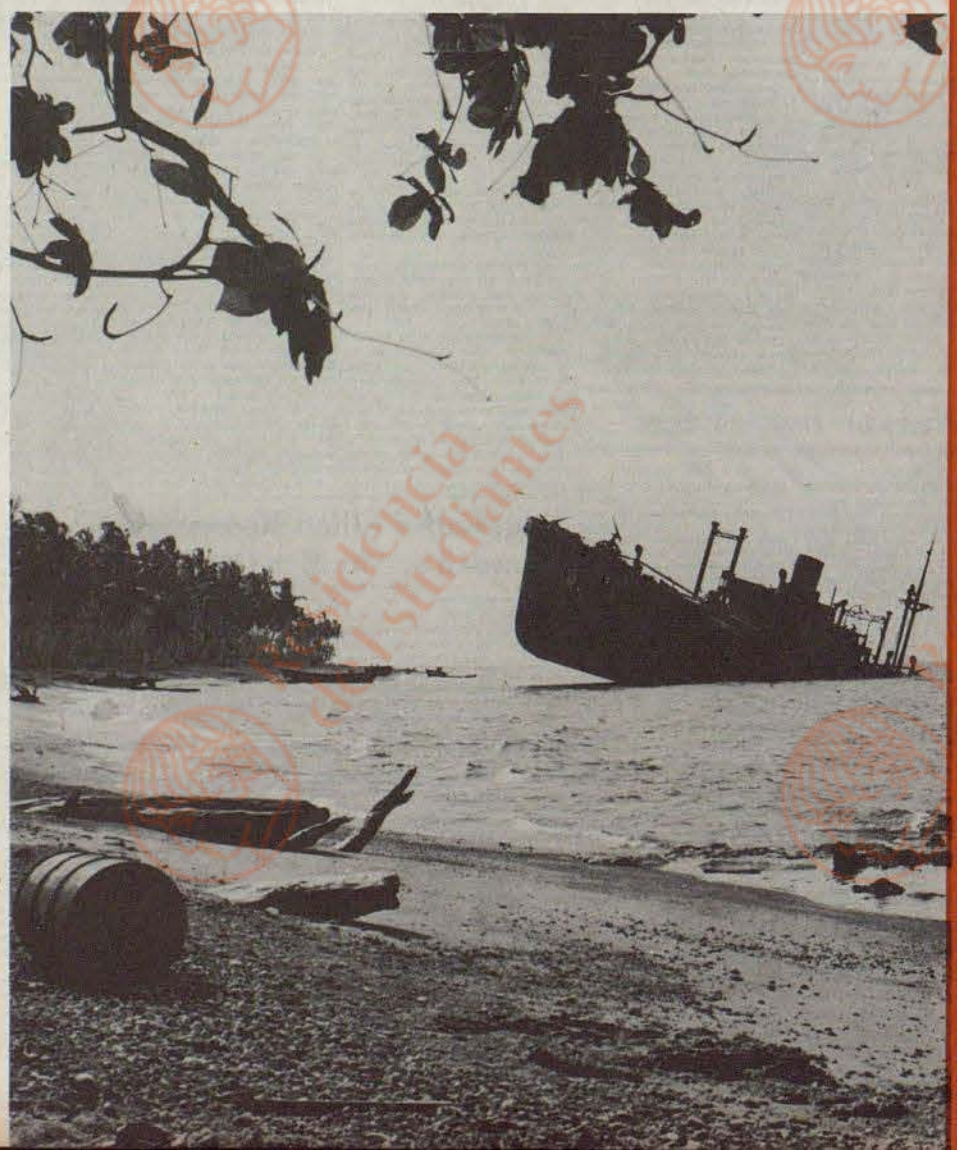
"THERE IS ROLLICKING FUN at the Capitol Sun. It's MGM's "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS"—with Margaret O'Brien, Jose Iturbi, Jimmy Durante, June Allyson.—Advt.

WHERE YOU HEADED FOR? Make a beeline for the Astor says the Times. See MGM's delightful MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS with Judy Garland, Margaret O'Brien.—Advt.

GENERAL MacARTHUR RETURNS TO PHILIPPINES— General Douglas MacArthur with Lt. Gen. Sutherland at his side, wades through the surf as he returns to the Philippines to direct the American invasion of the Jap-held American possession.

Associated Press

ON ALERT FOR JAPS amid wrecked buildings of Manila's Ascaraya Street, two doughboys move cautiously. Associated Press



IT HAD BEEN A LONG, HARD TRAIL from Guadalcanal to Manila: Stern down, the Jap transport Kimigawa Maru is shown beached on the north shore of Guadalcanal, the result of an air-sea battle.

Official U.S. Army Signal Corps

THE WEATHER
Today: Overcast, with strong winds; rain ending in forenoon and clearing
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 36, Min. 16
Detailed Report on Page 20

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,876 | MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1945 | THREE CENTS In New York City
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

Manila Entered by 2 U. S. Forces, 3,000 American Internees Freed; Russians Flanking 2 Berlin Keys

Dewey Finds N.Y. Transport Crisis Easing

But Broadcasts Warning of 'Weeks' of Shortages in Foods and Fuels

35° Expected Today, Then Another Drop

New Storm Heading East, But No Extension of Freight Embargo Is Seen

Governor Thomas E. Dewey told the people of New York State in a state-wide radio broadcast yesterday that "our first transportation crisis of the war has been met" and "should soon be over." His report was echoed by Coast Guard and railroad officials as temperatures here rose to 36, above freezing for the first time in five days.

But both the Governor and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia warned that the effects in short supplies of food and fuels would be felt for several weeks. And the Mayor reported that 80 per cent of the families using kerosene to heat cold-water tenements in New York City "can't obtain kerosene," indicating that thousands of persons, mostly in Brooklyn, were suffering from lack of this fuel.

All prophecies hinged heavily on the course of the winter weather. A special Weather Bureau bulletin said a storm heading eastward would bring snow, sleet and freezing rain during the night, changing to plain rain this morning and ending this afternoon.

Temperatures will range from 30 to 35 today, but are expected to begin falling late today and tonight will be clear and cold. Snow started at 7:10 last night, but stopped before it was measurable and sleet began to fall lightly at 11 o'clock.

Guardsmen Demobilized

Railroad conditions have improved so much, however, State Guardsmen were demobilized at West Albany, Troy, Rensselaer, Selkirk and Oneonta after clearing the yards there. In Buffalo, Harry E. Campbell, car service agent for the Association of American Railroads, estimated some 11,500 to 12,000 freight cars might be moved yesterday. A. P. Stevens, agent in charge here, said the situation was "improving wonderfully," and doubted that the current civilian freight embargo, ending tomorrow midnight, would have to be extended.

Captain William H. Lowe, Coast Guard ice officer for the port of New York, said reinforcements from other ports had "nearly doubled" his fleet here, and reported "we've got the situation licked." He estimated movements of large ships and barge traffic in the harbor back to 75 per cent of normal. Smaller channels were still ice-locked, but were being opened for fleets of towboats.

Governor Dewey, in a special broadcast from Albany heard first over WEAF and the National Broadcasting Company system and repeated by recordings later over

(Continued on page 18, column 1)

Monday's Offerings at Auction

Trunks, mattresses, paints, painters' supplies, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, andirons, rugs, couches, chairs, curio cabinets, antiques, crystal, china, shoes, rubbers, pearl, tuxedos, dresses, groceries, jams, jellies, men's clothing, tools, enamelware, mirrors, showcases, fluorescent lights, vanity dresses, uniforms, heavery blankets, snow suits, linoleum, carpet lining, tacks, new metals, desk supplies, dust pans, stoves, consume jewelry, religious goods, all sewing supplies, perfumes, cosmetics, Chinese and Persian rugs.

For further information see page 23

Senate Committee May Vote Today on Labor-Draft Bill

Expected to Strip Selective Service of Job Rule; Army Renews Plea

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House-passed work-or-be-punished bill appeared slated tonight to become the center of a bitter Senate fight this week, but eventual passage of the measure was foreseen by Roosevelt administration leaders.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, second ranking Democrat on the Senate Military Affairs Committee, predicted that the committee would report favorably tomorrow a measure similar to the May bill, which the House passed Thursday, to apply to men eighteen through forty-five, but he said the committee would amend it to take away from Selective Service the

(Continued on page 14, column 7)

Mayor Predicts 3-Day Critical Period on Fuel

Continues Curb on Delivery to Non-Essential Users, Won't Demand Closings

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia indicated yesterday that it would be futile for theaters, museums, colleges and night clubs to attempt to get additional coal while the present coal crisis exists.

"The next forty-eight to seventy-two hours" will be the most critical period of an already tense fuel situation caused by exceptional winter conditions, the Mayor said. He revealed that he had been forced to deny sixteen applications for coal made last week by fourteen theaters, a college and a dance hall. Another seventy or eighty applications, mostly from theaters, will be disapproved today unless large coal shipments arrive over night.

Stressing the fact that coal reaching the city is needed for heating homes, hospitals and office buildings, he said:

"As the situation now stands we will disapprove for places of

(Continued on page 18, column 3)

Red Columns Surge Nearer 2 Oder Cities

Kustrin, Frankfurt Face Sharpening Threat as Khukov Gains 18 Miles

Stettin Is Reported Only 22 Miles Away

East Prussia Ring Drawn Tighter; Nazi Troops Said to Kill S. S. Men

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Monday).—Russian forces marching on Berlin moved northward yesterday to outflank the Oder River bastion city of Kustrin and captured Barwalde, thirty-eight miles from the capital. Farther south, another flanking movement apparently aimed at by-passing the second large Oder line fortress town, Frankfurt, was begun with the capture of Ziebingen, thirteen miles southeast of Frankfurt and fifty-one from Berlin.

The nightly communique from Moscow announcing these gains also reported the fall of Neudamm, ten miles north-northeast of Kustrin, captured by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army en route to Barwalde, in an eighteen-mile advance from Vietz, which was taken Saturday.

Split German Forces

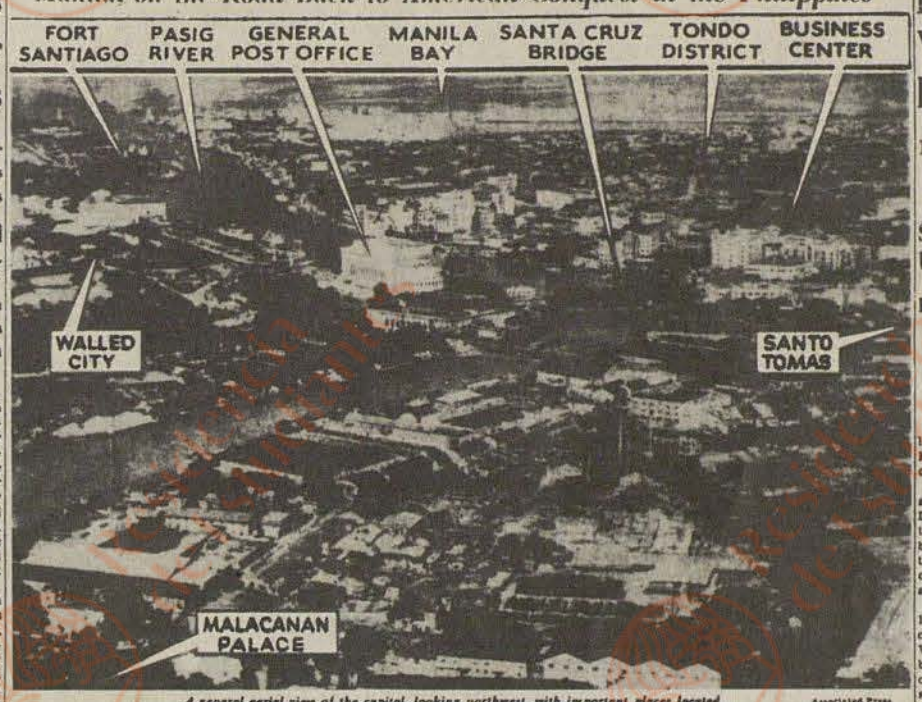
Moscow's supplemental communique early today said advances north and northwest of Konigsberg in East Prussia had split German forces on the Samland Peninsula, that enemy groupings were being pressed toward the sea and destroyed and that "defeated and demoralized" German soldiers had killed the Nazi S. S. (Elite Guard) men who forced them to continue to fight before they surrendered.

Swinging north of Kustrin and heading south of Frankfurt, which guard the last forty miles to Berlin, Zhukov's troops captured more than 100 towns and villages and took 1,500 prisoners, the Soviet communique said.

An order of the day by Premier Stalin announced earlier the cap-

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Manila, on the Road Back to American Conquest in the Philippines



A general aerial view of the capital, looking northwest, with important places located Associated Press

Half of Manila Won, Troops Pour Into City

1st Cavalry First in From the East, 37th Infantry Follows From the North

Santo Tomas Falls, U. S. Captives Free

Room-to-Room Battle Is Waged; Foe Retreats to Pasig River for Stand

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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MANILA, Feb. 4.—General Douglas MacArthur's troops entered Manila at 6:35 o'clock last (Saturday) night.

The 2d Squadron of the 8th Cavalry Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division, in a flying column of tanks and motorized infantry, burst through a street barricade at that time and reached the grounds of the University of Santo Tomas at dusk.

The squadron was part of the 1st Brigade of the cavalry division, commanded by Brigadier General William C. Chase, whose troops, by 5 o'clock tonight, had virtually cleared all the university buildings and liberated about 3,000 American civilians held by the Japanese in the internment camp of Santo Tomas, on the university grounds.

(The 1st Cavalry Division operates as infantry and mechanized cavalry, having had its horses taken away before it left the United States for Australia in 1943. It is commanded by Major General Verne D. Mudge.)

Barracks Stormed

Despite intense sniper fire, the prison barracks were quickly stormed after the break through the street barricade, and the Americans were freed after room-to-room fighting.

The 2d Squadron of the 8th Cavalry Regiment pushed ahead to seize Malacanan Palace, the former Presidential residence, on the north bank of the Pasig River, which flows through the center of the city.

Meanwhile, elements of the 37th Infantry Division, commanded by Major General Robert S. Beightler, crossed the northern city line early today, and, as greater numbers of the 1st Cavalry poured into the city from the east, they pressed slowly onward without opposition, toward the heart of the capital of the Philippines.

Suicide Rear-Guards

Bitter clashes with Japanese suicide rear-guards, outside the city, had delayed the 2d Battalion of the 148th Infantry Regiment of the 37th, and for a time the battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Herbert W. Radcliffe, passed slowly through the suburbs. Until then, it had been a neck and neck race for Manila between the battalion and advance elements of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The cavalrymen under General Chase had rations for six days and enough gasoline for 400 miles, against the possibility that the Japanese might cut in behind them. But late messages from Chase indicated his men were meeting with little opposition, most of the Japanese garrison of the city having retired beyond the south bank of the Pasig River, which, according to reports, has been heavily fortified by the Japanese.

To the north of the city, the existence of only makeshift bridges

WOMEN COULD NOT RESIST HIS CHARM! See him in MGM's thriller "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" from Oscar Wilde's daring novel. Coming to Capitol.—Advt.

Westwall Drive Gains; Alsace Foe Retreats

Americans Push Toward 2d Siegfried Defenses; Colmar Pocket Emptying

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Feb. 4.—German forces which have held out for many months in the Colmar pocket in Alsace started pulling out of the area today as American and French troops of the French 1st Army advancing from the north and south narrowed the escape corridor to a width of only eight miles. As the Germans withdrew other German units fought desperately to hold the pocket open, and the 1st Tactical Air Force threw its weight into the fight by bombing Rhine bridges across which the Germans were fleeing.

With the Colmar pocket at last beginning to crumble in the south, American troops up in the Ardennes continued to fight their way right through one of the toughest sectors of the Westwall. In this sector the German defense line is in double depth, with the two lines six or seven miles apart. The Americans have fought through the first line and are now about three-quarters of a mile from the main defenses of the second line.

The greatest advances today were made by units of the 9th Division, who gained five miles in the area north and northwest of Gemund and reached the Urft Lake at several points. At one point they were but 1,000 yards from one of the series of dams in this area which impound the waters of the Roer River. The dam is about three and a half miles northwest of Gemund. American troops were advancing

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

TRY TALKED OF HIM IN WHISPERS! See him in MGM's absorbing dramatization of Oscar Wilde's famous novel, "The Picture of Dorian Gray." Coming to Capitol.—Advt.

'Our Troops Have Entered'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Central Luzon, Feb. 5 (Monday).—The text of today's communique on the United States entry into Manila follows:

Philippines—Luzon: Our troops have entered Manila. In a wide enveloping movement the 1st Cavalry Division approached the city from the east, and under cover of darkness, in order to secure the safety of the several thousand internees held by the Japanese garrison, threw its leading elements into the heart of the city and seized the concentration camp at Santo Tomas. They now stand guard there over the internees, while the remainder of the division is coming up from the east. The 37th Division is pushing into the suburbs from the north, and the 11th Air-Borne Division, after seizing Tagaytay in a parachute jump, is driving up rapidly from the south.

In the city considerable harassing sniper fire is being encountered and the enemy seems to be attempting demolition destruction. We have secured Malacanan Palace and the Grace Park airfield. Our heavy bombers again attacked enemy installations at Corregidor and Cavite, causing many fires on supply dumps at Baler Bay on the east central coast. Night fighters attacked and badly damaged two enemy destroyers off the north coast.

Our light bombers and fighters supported ground operations in all sectors. Light naval units shelled enemy coastal installations and damaged seven beached boats in Salomague Harbor, north of Vigan. In Zambales Province a lone enemy plane ineffectively raided San Marcelino airfield under cover of darkness.

Manila Entry Ends Chief Phase Of Campaign in the Philippines

By Lewis B. Sebring Jr.

War Correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune at MacArthur's headquarters from March, 1942, to June, 1944.

The entry of American troops into Manila, under the personal command of General Douglas MacArthur, brings to an end, for all practical purposes, the second and principal phase of the Philippines campaign, although fighting no doubt may go on for some time, perhaps in the city, and certainly in isolated sections of Luzon and other islands.

This second phase, the victorious one for the Allies, might be called the American phase; it certainly fulfills General MacArthur's pledge made in March, 1942: "I shall return." And it fulfills his second pledge, which I heard him make on the platform of the Spencer Street Railway Station in Melbourne on the morning of Saturday, March 21, 1942: "I shall keep the soldier's faith."

Once back on Luzon, the main island of the Philippines, on Jan. 9, 1945, after having earlier landed on Leyte in the eastern part of the archipelago, the American forces under General MacArthur advanced rapidly; but not quite as rapidly as the Japanese had moved southward in 1941 and early 1942.

The Americans landed at Lingayen Gulf, and by the following day were four miles inland, that is, southward. Another force, comprising the left or east flank, moved out toward Baguio, the former Philippines summer capital, now reportedly the headquarters of the Japanese command. But the main interest, of course,

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

"AU PERDU?" GO SEE IT!" exclaims the Mirror. It's MGM's great "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS" now at Loew's State.—Advt.

Cheers Greet Americans on Manila Entry

Crowds Shout 'God Bless the Americans'; Women Weep as Liberators March By

By The Associated Press

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION, in Manila, Feb. 4.—Manila's welcome took many and bewildering forms.

What we saw and experienced has been given to few men in history.

A great and beautiful city struggling through a prebirth to liberty poured out to us—who were grimy, sweaty, dirty, weary and utterly unheroic in appearance—such a measure of thanks and acclaim as can only come after long and miserable bondage.

Old women wept and old men wept. A gaunt, toothless woman in ragged gown grabbed the hand of an abashed regimental colonel and kissed it.

"Victory!" said the flustered colonel.

"The Americans are back!" she quavered. "God bless you, sir. God bless you, sir. God bless the Americans! God bless the Americans!"

A brigadier general in our group turned and said:

"There is an answer to Japan's dream of empire! After three years of 'the Orient for the Orientals,' these Orientals kiss our hands and say 'God bless the Americans.'"

We walked gingerly around a mined section of the street. At the end of this bottleneck—it was one of Manila's many city centers—the battalion column was taking a break and Filipino women and girls were rushing among them with coffee.

A Filipino urchin darted from the crowd and handed me an egg. "My geeft, sair! Welcome to the Americans!"

We paused to rest in front of a

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

"THIN MAN" BACK — AND WELCOME! exclaims the Mirror. See MGM's "THE THIN MAN GOES HOME," with W. Powell, Myrna Loy and Asta the pup. Capitol.—Advt.

A MASTER of the keyboard meets a master comedian—Jose Iturbi, Jimmy Durante & Margaret O'Brien. Joan Allison in MGM's "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS." At Loew's State.—Advt.

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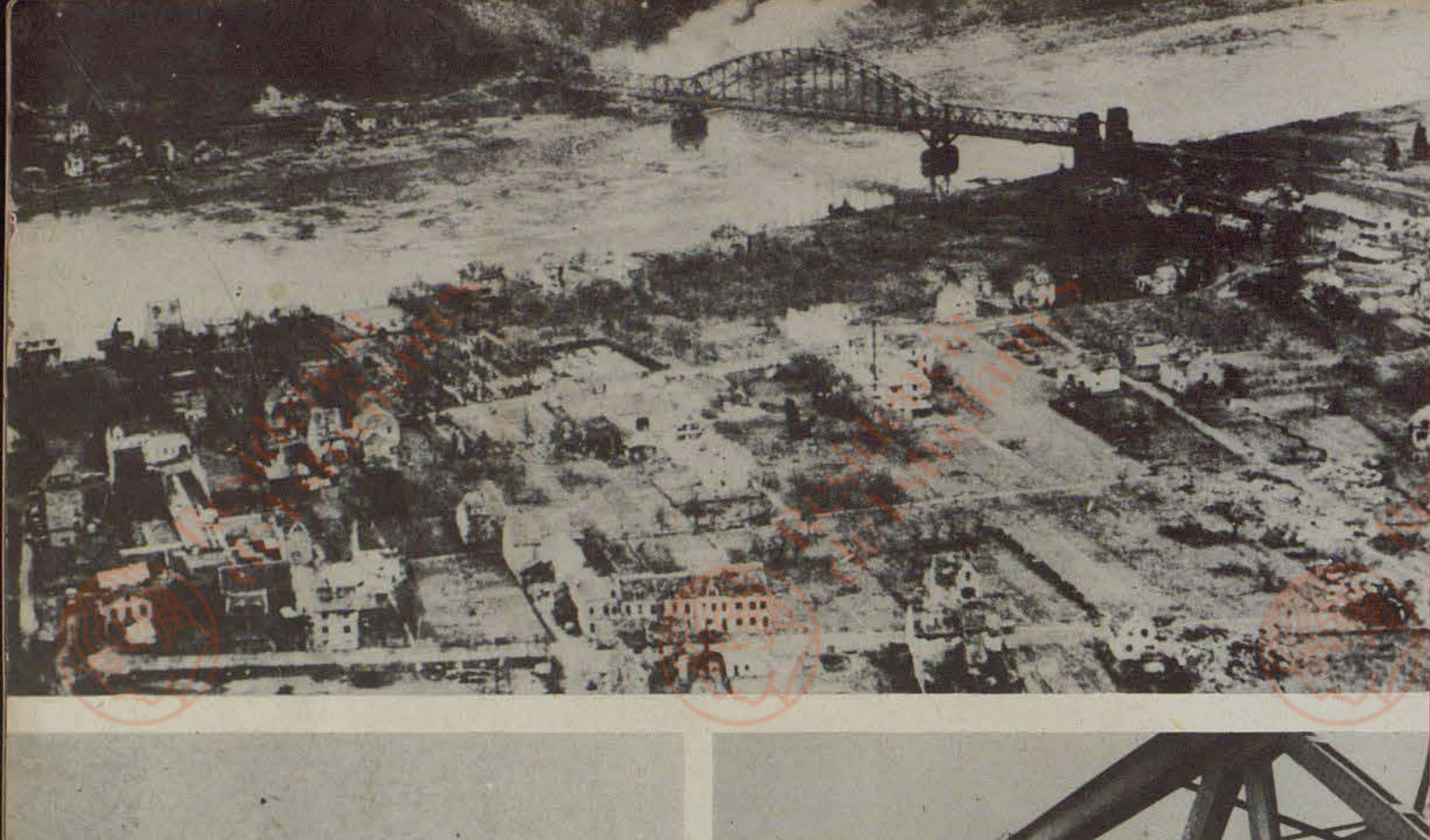
"No one like NICK, NORA and ASTA for a gay whodunit!"—Herald Tribune. See Wm. Powell and Myrna Loy in MGM's "The Thin Man Goes Home" at the Capitol.—Advt.

For Your No. 1 Pipe: Dunhill Mixture. Obviously masculine, pleasingly mild. Mo.—Advt.



REMAGEN BRIDGE: Funnel of Rhine bridgehead attack. The Ludendorff RR Bridge at Remagen, over which troops and supplies of the U.S. First Army are pouring in drive against the Germans. Associated Press

TEN DAYS LATER the Remagen Bridge collapsed, March 17, 1945. Medics stand by to aid men being rescued. Signal Corps

RESCUE of a U.S. First Army soldier who leaped into the Rhine River when the railroad bridge at Remagen, Germany, suddenly collapsed. Signal Corps

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL Corps wait for wounded men who were on the Remagen bridge at time of collapse.

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy and warmer, with moderate winds
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 46, Min. 34
Detailed Report on Page 34

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CIV No. 35,908
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1945

THREE CENTS In New York City

1st Army Crosses Rhine South of Cologne, Crushes Counter-Attacks, Fans Out Beyond; Nazis Report Russians 25 Miles From Berlin

Senate Passes Penalty Bill On Man Power

Reverses Itself Again to Restore Clauses Aimed Chiefly at Employers

20 Senators Shift; Final Vote Is 63-16

May Confers Today With House Leaders, Asserts Kilgore Bill Is Futile

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate passed today the Kilgore-O'Mahoney man-power control bill to give statutory authority to War Man-Power Commission regulations after reversing itself once more by putting back into the measure the stiff penalties aimed chiefly against employers which it had removed Tuesday.

The vote to pass the bill was 63 to 16. The vote approving an amendment by Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, to restore the penalties was 40 to 36. The bill, which has been called a "voluntary" measure, now provides that an employer violating the employment ceiling, priority referral or certificate of availability regulations of the W. M. C. would be subject to a $10,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

The House—which passed on Feb. 1 the "compulsory" May-Bailey modified national service measure ostensibly requested by the Roosevelt administration and applying war-work-or-jail penalties to men eighteen through forty-five, but not aimed at employers—must now decide whether to accept the Senate's substitute or send the two bills to a Senate-House conference for a decision. House leaders predicted tonight their colleagues would choose the latter course and that, once in conference, they would fight hard for the May bill.

Leaders to Confer Today

Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee and co-sponsor of the May-Bailey bill, commented that the Senate "did not do anything that is worth considering, and unless they take the House bill there might not be any legislation." He said the Senate bill will "keep up the muddling that has been going on."

Representative May said he will confer tomorrow with House leaders on a course of action. Representative Robert Ramspeck, of Georgia, majority whip, said the House would "try" to stick to its own bill.

A penalty provision similar to that which the Senate put back into its bill today had been removed Tuesday by a 44-to-35 vote. Twelve Senators who voted then to remove the severe penalties voted today to restore them. Eight Senators who voted Tuesday to retain the penalties in voted today to remove them.

Penalties Only for Employers

Despite this apparent inconsistency, proponents of the new man penalty amendment argued that it is much more acceptable than the former one. As the bill now stands, the jail and fine penalties apply without question only to employers, whereas previously there was a question as to whether

(Continued on page 14, column 2)

HELP WANTED
These and hundreds of other positions more fully described in today's Help Wanted Columns
MEN
Tool Maker, Die-Sinker Plant $200 Mo.
Machinist, Metal Mfg. Co., Prosperity
Engineer, Air Ht. & Ltg. Co., Perm.
Draftsman, Steel Fabricating Co., $60
Inspector, Paper Box Mfr., $45-50
Mechanic, Service Station, $27.50
Mechanic, Sew. Mach. Co., $34.50
WOMEN
Bookkeeper, Mfg. Co., $30
Typist, Publishing House, $150 Mo.
Cashier, Cafeteria Co., Pay, Excell. Oppor.
Typist, Accounting Firm, $110-$120 Mo.
Secretary, Dept. Store, $35
Stenographer, Mfg. Co., Wr. & Comp.
Typist, Law Firm, 5½ hrs., $41.25 wk.

Reporter on Iwo Jima Learns Why the Cost Was High and Why Victory Will Be Worth It

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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IWO JIMA, March 8.—Marine tanks squatting on the bleak crest of Mt. Yama are firing pointblank into the pillboxes and caves along the rock terraces at the extreme northeast tip of Iwo, where survivors of the Japanese garrison are clinging to a crescent-shaped position three miles long but narrowing to only 450 yards at its center.

Organized resistance has not yet ceased, and not until enemy remnants have been hopelessly broken will Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner consider the island "secure."

The Japanese are clearly unable to launch a counter-offensive. They have lost direct observation of airport No. 1 and appear to have only a few heavy guns still operating. Fighters and transport planes are now landing in complete safety. We watched fighters strafe the last enemy segments, drawing only a dozen bursts of ack-ack fire in return.

Associated Press
Vice-Admiral Richmond K. Turner

Already the southern portion of Iwo is being transformed into a great air base only 750 miles from Tokyo. The main runway on No. 1 Airport has already been lengthened. A B-29 has made a forced landing on the field. Admiral Turner, touring the island, predicted today that Iwo would become "an even better base than we anticipated."

For this desolate heap of volcanic cinders the marines have paid in blood, and more casualties will be counted before the island is secured. But the toll was certainly not exorbitant. Any one visiting this macabre piece of real estate, as treeless and bleak as slagpiles in Pennsylvania coal fields, may well wonder how the marines were able to land at all.

Two weeks ago this correspondent landed with assault troops on Corregidor. Our casualties there were heavy—one out of every five doughboys was killed or injured. Iwo was even more impregnable, its garrison, estimated at 20,000 men, being three times greater than that of Corregidor and having far su-

(Continued on page 8, column 6)

Russian Guns Blasting Path Toward Berlin

Nazis Admit 10-Mile Gain Puts Reds at Seelow in 'Terrific' Fluid Battle

Zhukov's Vanguard 7 Miles From Stettin

Soviet Unit 12 Miles From Danzig; Naval Base at Swinemuende Menaced

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 8.—Russian troops fought their way to within twenty-five miles of greater Berlin today in an all-out frontal assault which the Germans said had reached the junction town of Seelow in a ten-mile advance in two days west of the broken Oder River defense line.

The Soviet high command communique ignored this sector but announced that other Russian forces had rolled to within seven miles of Stettin, capital of Pomerania and main port for Berlin and to within twelve miles of the former free city of Danzig, far to the northeast.

Berlin announced that Russian troops in a new offensive also had crossed the Nogat River boundary from East Prussia, reaching Neutetich, nineteen miles southeast of Danzig, in a seven-mile advance inside Danzig territory north of fallen Marienburg.

The 1st and 2d White Russian Armies together captured 360 towns and villages during the day, including the Pomeranian stronghold of Buetow, and the Polish Corridor bastions of Koscierzyna and Skarszewy, to the east, the Soviet communique said. Berlin said the Pomeranian junction town of Schlawe also had fallen.

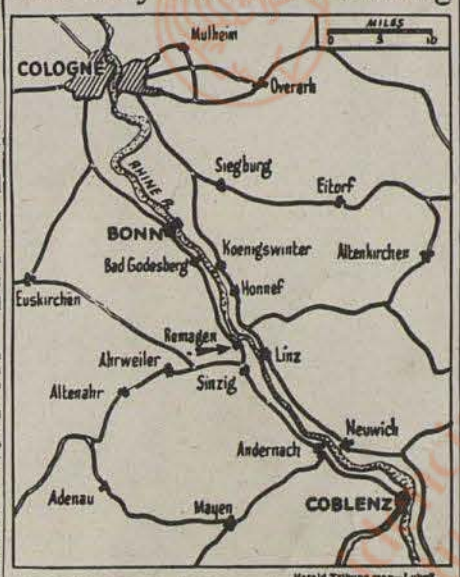
Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army captured 2,000 of the 5,000 German prisoners taken during the day and in gains up to fourteen miles overran 300 localities on a 100-mile front between Schlawe in the west and the Vistula River in the east. A total of perhaps 200,000 Germans were caught in the trap around Danzig, original estimates said.

Enemy broadcasts told of "terrific fighting in the forefield of Berlin" as Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's tank-led 1st White Russian Army infantry surged forward in an all-out assault covered by broadsides from massed Red Army artillery.

Kuestrin, east-bank Oder River stronghold, was outflanked as the Russians reached the key road hub of Seelow, twenty-five miles due east of the capital on the main Kuestrin-Berlin highway. The

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

G. I.s Over the Rhine to Stay: How They Made First Crossing



Herald Tribune map—Lubell

1ST ARMY CROSSES RHINE—Americans established a bridgehead on the east bank, reportedly crossing from Remagen (arrow)

Swift Blow Catches Nazis by Surprise, Then They Rally Too Late to Dislodge Americans; Three Counter-Attacks Are Beaten Off

By Howard Cowan

ACROSS THE RHINE, March 8 (AP).—Troops of the United States 1st Army of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges swept across the Rhine late yesterday and were firmly intrenched on the east bank tonight after severe fighting. Three counter-attacks were hurled at the bridgehead last night and one of them, at 2:30 a. m., drove the Americans out of a command post and 500 yards up the river before being repulsed.

"They had a 20-mm. gun they were using on us," said Lieutenant Lyman Smith Jr., of Naples, N. Y., "but we have got that knocked out now."

The crossing caught the enemy entirely by surprise. The infantry which got across first was commanded by Major Murray Devers, of Hagerville, Ark. When I reached a command post on the east bank today Devers was asleep in a room where maps were spread out, with the next objectives marked in crayon.

"It's the first deep he has had in four days and nights," an officer said.

I can't say where the crossing was made and can tell little of what I saw, but this much can be said—the Americans are across the Rhine to stay.

Hodges's hurdling of the Rhine, across an expanse probably more than 400 yards wide, was one of the most thrilling coups of the war. The crossing was so swift that the Nazis were able to put up only frantic and confused resistance.

Men were so busy fighting it was difficult to get details, but when the full story is told the names of Lieutenant Emmett J. Burrows—I don't know where he's from, Lieutenant John Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, an engineer named Lieutenant Mott and Lieutenant Carl Timmerman, of Westpoint, Neb., will be at the top of the list.

"It hasn't been confirmed yet," said Sergeant Major Stephan S. Price, of 1514 Unionport Road, the Bronx, during a brief talk in a command post on the east bank of the Rhine, "but we are pretty sure Burrows was the first man to set foot on this side of the Rhine."

The first troops began swarming onto the German-held side of the river at 3:50 p. m. Wednesday afternoon (accounts from the west bank said 4:30 was the crossing time). Since then the flow of men and material has proceeded unin-

Continued on page 4, column 2)

Hodges's Men Across Rhine, Widen Hold

Site Is Put at Remagen, With Troops Reported 4 Miles Beyond River

Nazis Are Routed From Half of Bonn

Americans in Godesberg, Where Chamberlain Met Hitler; Patton Advances

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, March 8.—American soldiers of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army have crossed the Rhine "somewhere south of Cologne" and have established a bridgehead on the eastern side of the rive. It was disclosed here tonight in a dramatic announcement.

The crossing was made at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, but no details were given as to its exact location. A Reuters front dispatch quoted by the British radio said, however, that the bridgehead was established across from Remagen, which is fourteen miles southeast of Bonn. It was said here that enemy resistance before and after the crossing was light, but that a small amount of mortar and artillery fire is being directed against the bridgehead.

Force Well Established

Nothing was said about how large an American force was brought across the Rhine during the first twenty-four hours or how far the troops have advanced on the other side. They must be well established, because it was explained here that the term "bridgehead" would not be used unless sufficient ground had been gained to insure the passage of reinforcements without the danger of their coming under small-arms, mortar or light artillery fire.

An "operational time lag," which amounts to a security dimout, has been in force since yesterday to screen the movements of parts of the 1st Army. The explanation given yesterday for this was that contact with the enemy had been very light in the area south of Cologne and Bonn. There is thus the possibility that the enemy was completely taken by surprise.

It can be presumed the Germans have been disposing their forces to meet a possible crossing north of Cologne along the stretch of the Rhine facing the immediate approaches to the Ruhr. The crossing south of Cologne may, therefore, have caught them off balance.

Three Counter-Attacks Fail

(Associated Press dispatches from the front, one of which gave the crossing time as 3:50 p. m. Wednesday, said the Germans on the east bank of the Rhine rallied for three counter-attacks, but that each was beaten off. The bridgehead was reported already nearly out of small-arms range and the Americans were said to be fanning out swiftly, seizing strategic positions and driving to get the crossing site out of artillery range. The United Press said the Americans were reported to have driven at least four miles beyond the Rhine.

(A dispatch from London said the report that the crossing had been made at Remagen, twenty-eight miles southeast of Cologne, caused speculation there that the Ludendorff rail bridge at Remagen had been captured intact. The double-track bridge, 970 feet long, is constructed of steel beams and girders and has five spans.

(General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a message to General Hodges, sent congratulations to the 1st Army soldiers for the "speed and

Vinson's Final O.E.S. Act Curbs Fringe Pay Rises

Directive to W. L. B. Limits Increases, but Davis Says He Is Not Bound by It

By Paul Tobenkin

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Fred M. Vinson, in his last act as Director of Economic Stabilization, set forth today specific limits within which fringe adjustments increasing workers' incomes might be granted to labor, thereby establishing a national policy on such issues comparable to the "Little Steel" formula for control of basic wage rates.

The National War Labor Board has been granting fringe increases, which means adjustments such as night-shift differentials, which do not affect basic rates, on an individual basis, taking the position that such adjustments are needed for continued war production and are not a subterfuge for a general wage increase.

Mr. Vinson informed the W. L. B. on Dec. 12 of his view that any fringe adjustments which would

(Continued on page 14, column 5)

Vandenberg Demands Big 3 Set Up True Polish Coalition

Warns That Issue May Decide Success of World Security Organization; One 'Acid Test' To Be Treatment of Poles Who Fought Abroad

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, warned today that the treatment accorded to Poland by the Big Three in the organization of the new provisional Polish government may largely determine the success of the international peace organization slated to be set up by the United Nations next month in San Francisco.

Senator Vandenberg, who is a delegate to the conference, convening in San Francisco April 25, demanded that this new provisional government be "truly a representative Polish coalition" and guarantee that Poles associated with the government-in-exile in London or fighting with the Allies on the western front will not be made "men without a country" through the influence of the Lublin regime.

He declared that the provisional government now being set up in Moscow by representatives of the United States, Russia and Great Britain will be regarded by the

(Continued on page 12, column 2)

Nimitz Back, Wants 'Many' Pacific Bases

Sees Final Assault Greatly Expedited by Vast Shift of Armies From Europe

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, home from Guam for highly important conferences in connection with plans to press the war against Japan, talked to reporters for fifty-seven minutes today and gave them a picture—or reasons for drawing a picture of their own—of what is being done and will be done to defeat the Pacific enemy.

Four major points underscored by a fifth and equally interesting item coming from sources that were wondering out loud about General Douglas MacArthur's future, stood out in the words that were spoken slowly by the man who is both "CINCPAC" and "CINCPOA" (pronounced sinkpack and sinkpo) and meaning com-

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Indian Division Hammers Way Into Mandalay

Storm 800-Foot Hill, Take Railroad Station Against Heavy Enemy Resistance

By The United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Calcutta, March 9 (Friday).—Bearded Punjabi troops of the 19th Indian Division drove into Mandalay last night and were fighting early today against strong Japanese opposition to gain control of the northern half of the city, overrun by the Japanese in May, 1942.

The Punjabis, backed by armored units, captured the Obo railway station in the northwest portion of the devastated city—2,000 yards from Fort Dufferin, seat om ancient Burma kings in the center of the city—and stormed Mandalay Hill, at the northeastern edge of Mandalay.

Control of the 800-foot hill feature would virtually insure possession of the northern portions of Mandalay, and artillery began laying down a barrage to drive out the defenders.

Allied land forces headquarters meanwhile announced officially that 50,000 Japanese were trapped in the pocket between Mandalay and Meiktila, eighty miles to the south, which was seized Monday by other troops of the British 14th Army.

The Punjabis reached the outskirts of Mandalay with little opposition, but once they entered the city the entrenched Japanese fought hard to defend their positions.

Their swift advance southward along the Irawaddy River, against the disorganized opposition from bridgeheads forty miles to the north culminated three years of slow jungle advance by the Allies.

Chinese troops, striking 180 miles northeast of Mandalay, captured old Lashio, new Lashio and the Lashio airfield. Both towns have been "completely cleared."

Continued on page 4, column 2)

Police Ordered to Jail Patrons In All Curfew Speakeasy Raids

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine directed yesterday that on all speakeasy raids patrons and proprietors be arrested. Patrons are to be charged with disorderly conduct, while operators of the unlicensed premises will face charges of violating appropriate sections of state liquor laws.

Issued at the Confluence at the monthly luncheon of the Captains Association of the Police Department, the order formalizes a precedent set Sunday when fifteen persons who allegedly bought drinks in a rooming house at 2:40 a. m. pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and were fined $5 each in Week-End Court.

The order was taken to be the Police Department's answer to the most vexing problem created by the nation-wide midnight curfew on entertainment places, which already has nurtured a crop of unlicensed small-hour drinking spots. The order came too late to guide detectives who arrested a restaurant keeper allegedly serving whisky to four customers at 2 a. m. yesterday. The only person arrested was Carlo Bonaros, proprietor of the establishment at 280 West Twenty-ninth Street. He pleaded not guilty in Jefferson Market Court to violation of the alcoholic beverage control law and was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Frederick L. Strong for hearing on March 27.

Commissioner Valentine's talk before the police captains embodied a catalogue of police responsibilities in curfew enforcement. Making it clear that police can do

(Continued on page 17, column 2)

News on Inside Pages

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9th Army artillery disrupts Nazi recovery east of Rhine. Page 3
Allies and Swiss sign compact on war trade at Bern. Page 5
Goebbels writes that war will come to a sudden end. Page 8
American casualties reach 823—632, rise 10,800 in week Page 4
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275 U. S. soldiers from Bataan land in San Francisco. Page 8
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Republicans in House ask post-war curb on lend-lease Page 11
Brownell advocates progressive Republican program. Page 13
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Six cities alerted as Ohio River flood sweeps south. Page 21

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Arnold to battle Graziano at Garden tonight. Page 25
Red Wings crush Rangers, 7—3, in Detroit hockey. Page 25
N. Y. U. and W. Virginia fives accept tournament bids. Page 23
Views of Sport, by Al Laney. Page 24

CITY AND VICINITY
Red Cross donations here reach $8,617,500, 41% of goal. Page 7
Bet made in 1901 shows Churchill's faith in empire. Page 11
Paul McNutt says Nazis intended to enslave whole world. Page 12
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Ensign's rank awarded to first Negro nurse in Navy. Page 18
Federal grand jury would curb cigarette wholesalers. Page 18
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Fleeing thug captured after race in Brooklyn church. Page 21
Blind man, dog fall on subway tracks; both unhurt. Page 34

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Argentine Cabinet finds Mexico resolutions puzzling. Page 10

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By the CAPTIGHT OF THE CENTURY! MGM's fabulous, revealing drama "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY" Lana Turner, Laraine Day, Susan Peters, Criterion, Tomorrow Adv.

"A MOVIE FOR SOPHISTICATES," says the New Yorker of MGM's sensational drama, "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" now at the Capitol. Adv.

BRILLIANT, ASTONISHING, IMAGINATIVE... says the World Tel. of "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY." See MGM's Epic Film from Oscar Wilde's daring novel at Capitol Adv.

MGM's fascinating "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" now at the Capitol. Adv.

WHAT MAKES WOMEN HUH? See Those intuitive ladies in MGM's Rollicking Farce-Drama "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY," Criterion, Tom'w. Adv.

Xavier Cugat & Band, Lena Horne, Robert Alda, Margaret Whiting, Walter Abel in MGM's "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY," Criterion, Tom'w. Adv.

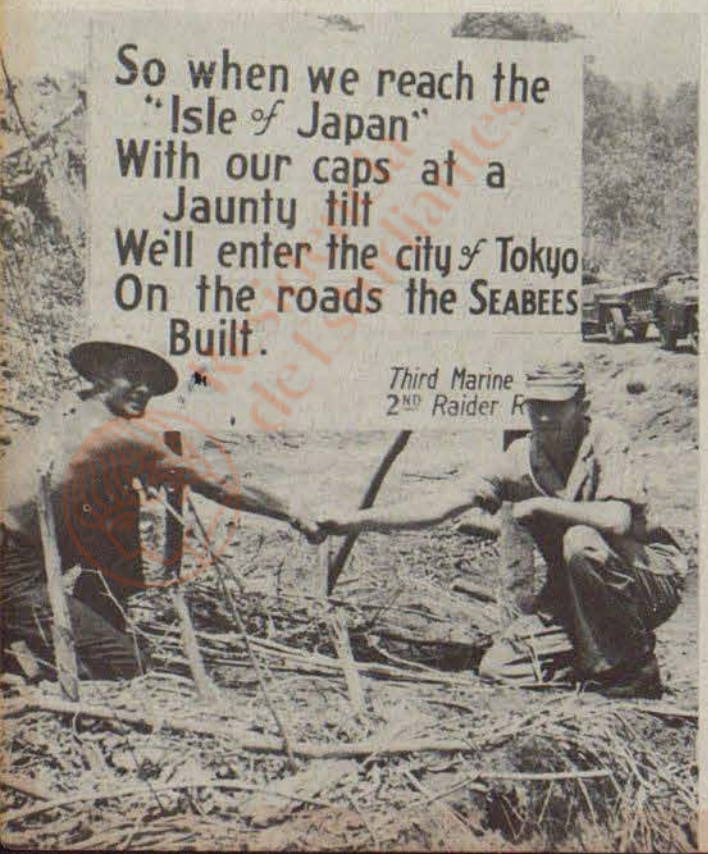
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT! Read the full rave of "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY" Lana Turner, Laraine Day, Susan Peters, Criterion, Tomorrow. Adv.

PACIFIC VETERANS: Captain Harold E. Stassen chatting with Maj. General Claire L. Chennault of the "Flying Tigers". Herald Tribune-Rice

GENERAL JOE STILWELL on the trail in Burma. U.S. Army

AUSSIES: The men from Down Under fought on all fronts.

BACK TO CORREGIDOR: 503d Paratroopers begin their assault on the rock.



SEABEES: A war born fighting-building outfit gets a Marine salute. U.S. Marine Corps

FIRST PARATROOPS in the Pacific area land in Markham Valley, west of Lae. U.S.A.A.F.

THE WEATHER
Today: Clouds with showers, mild, highest temperature near 65, increasing winds, clearing and colder at night
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, windy and considerably colder
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 60, Min. 44
Detailed Report on Page 22

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CIV No. 35,932 | Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc. | MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1945 | THREE CENTS - In New York City

1st and 9th Armies Join, Cutting Off Ruhr, Germany Loses Last Great Industrial Area; U.S. Taking Okinawa, 325 Miles From Japan

Big 5 Parley May Precede San Francisco

Washington Talks Urged, United Nations Session Postponement Is Denied

Polish, Argentine Issues Are Threats

Soviet Backing of Lublin Is Seen as Countering Place for Buenos Aires

By John C. Metcalfe

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The gravity of the widening cleavage among United Nations in the wake of sharp political differences and disclosure of secret understandings surrounding the April 25 San Francisco conference of United Nations on international organization was emphasized tonight when the State Department admitted it has under consideration a last-minute Big Five meeting in Washington to attempt improvement of the "delicate relations" which have developed in the last week among the great powers with far-reaching repercussions among the small nations.

Informed sources said that State Department officials were in contact with London, Moscow, Paris and Chungking regarding the suggestion of a pre-conference meeting to tone down the increasing apprehensions of small nations by erection of a solid understanding among the big powers. Conversations are still in the "exploratory stage," and State Department officials say that in the absence of a Big Five meeting prior to the San Francisco conference an attempt will be made to reach agreement in consultations through normal diplomatic channels.

Decision Up to Roosevelt

London reports that the San Francisco meeting may be postponed caused deep concern in Washington diplomatic circles, but were met with prompt replies that this government has no such plans under consideration. In the opinion of authoritative circles a delay in the opening of the conference would be "most unfortunate" to the unity of the Allies. While such a possibility is not precluded, it was pointed out that a decision of this importance would have to be made by President Roosevelt. These same sources said they had received no word from the White House of any suggestion for a change in plans.

"The whole matter is up in the air," one department official said. "We are talking with the other major governments, but so far no plans have been made for a pre-conference meeting. We may have to carry on our discussions of a number of pressing problems concerning San Francisco through the ordinary means of diplomatic consultations."

Situation "Delicate"

Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, could not be reached at his apartment for comment, and Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary, had left Washington, it was learned, and would not return for one week. But a third high State Department official said that "a situation of very delicate relations" has developed.

Meanwhile, the press relations office of the State Department was

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Monday's Offerings at Auction

Trade papers and patents. Pair of Georgian tall mirrors. Gothic, French, period and modern furniture, oil paintings. Oriental rugs. 100 table linens and towels. Vases books, silver, tapestries. Art library of books, complete stock, stationery and fixtures. Sofa, desks, games, steam table, Frankfurter grill, electric stove, 2 malted Milk mixers, cases for coats, jackets and vests, office furniture, cameras, drug sundries, typewriters, furnishing, notions, piece goods, 1000 Xmas novelties, men's and boys' clothing, handbooks, full dress, parlor, bedroom, dining, living room, kitchen, cooking and electric furniture, silver, glassware, bedding, linens, blankets, sheets and quilts, rugs, carpets, linoleum, mirrors, lamps, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, ironers, ranges, kitchenware, cutlery.

For further information see page 23

Promenaders Throng 5th Ave. on a Sunny Easter Sunday

Associated Press

A segment of the Fifth Avenue crowd outside St. Patrick's Cathedral

Hitler's Name Leads 5 Lists of War Criminals

He Is Only One Identified but Hirohito's Not Exempt; Hunt for Culprits Starts

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 1.—The United Nations War Crimes Commission placed Adolf Hitler's name at the top of its list of German criminals today and declared that heads of states would have no immunity from prosecution for Axis atrocities.

Apparently the commission's strongly worded declaration applied to Emperor Hirohito of Japan and to regular army men who carried out the Axis war plans, although only Hitler was mentioned by name.

The commission said that five lists of Germans and others who would be brought to trial had been drafted and that the hunt for war criminals was already under way.

In drawing up the lists, the commission said, it "assumed that no immunity attached to heads of states and decided that a plea of

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Spring Sunshine and Good News Make It Best Easter of the War

5th Avenue Parade Is Greatest Ever, With Women's Blue and Black Mingling With Service Colors; Churches, Parks and Theaters Are Thronged

By John G. Rogers

The fourth and happiest Easter of the war was observed in New York yesterday by a spring-fevered city which dressed up and went to church and then jammed its parks and theaters and avenues in a vast pageant that rivaled the old peace-time color and gayety.

The sun was bright at dawn and the first Easter paraders were out soon after. By noonday police estimated that 800,000 of them—an all-time high—were marching on Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, with khaki and navy blue the prettiest colors in the crowd.

Throughout the five boroughs, churches and cathedrals of all denominations overflowed with worshipers, many of whom waited in line for hours for their turn to participate in the greatest of Christian religious festivals—the celebration of the Resurrection.

The mood of the people was a compound—at once gay and grave and thankful. It was gay for the

(Continued on page 13, column 3)

Lewis Imposes A 30-Day Limit On Coal Truce

Tells Miners to Work for That Period; Says Owners Restrict Wage Liability

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A threatened national soft-coal shutdown was averted today—but with a thirty-day limitation on the respite.

John L. Lewis recommended to his United Mine Workers that they continue work for that period, despite expiration of their contract and a vote in favor of a strike.

The U. M. W. president told the National War Labor Board that "conscious of the imperative necessity of continuing the production of coal for war" he accepted a W. L. B. order to continue under the contract which expired last midnight.

But in his telegram to the board he made the reservation that the

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Invaders Win 3 Airdromes On Okinawa

New 10th Army, 100,000 Strong, Racing Inland; Buckner Is in Command

1,400 Invasion Ships Set Pacific Record

Navy Guns and Planes Hit Island; Losses Are Low; British Warships Help

By Emmet Crozier

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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GUAM, April 1.—The United States 10th Army, composed of soldiers and marines, landed in force this morning on Okinawa, the largest island of the Ryukyu chain, 325 miles southwest of the Japanese homeland.

Two and a half hours after their daring amphibious assault the troops held an eight-mile beachhead and had captured two airfields, Yontan and Kadena. Tonight they were securely dug in on the island.

[The Associated Press reported last night that dispatches from the island said that three airstrips had been captured—there are five on the island—and that the Americans had penetrated one-third of the way across Okinawa, heading toward the excellent Nakasushuku Bay anchorage on the east coast.]

[The landing was made at 8:30 a. m. on west-central Okinawa, and by 6 o'clock last night, The United Press reported, the troops were three miles inland at parts of an eight and three-quarter-mile beachhead. They were eight miles from Naha, the capital of the island, the towering radio masts of which were in plain view.]

Nimitz Reads Communique

In a communique read to the United States over the four major radio networks early this morning, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said that the first day's losses had been light and that the operation was proceeding according to plan.

After reminding his listeners that the recent capture of Iwo Jima, 900 miles east of Okinawa, provided an airbase only 660 nautical miles [750 statute miles] from Tokyo, and greatly intensified air attack, Nimitz went on:

"The capture of Okinawa will give us bases only 325 miles from Japan, which will greatly intensify the attacks of our fleet and air forces against Japanese communications and against Japan itself.

"As our sea and air blockade cuts the enemy off from the world and as our bombing increases in strength and proficiency our final decisive victory is assured."

It was the first time Nimitz had

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

War-Clothing Drive On Today; City Goal Is 50,000,000 Pounds

The campaign to collect 50,000,000 pounds of used clothing, shoes and bedding—an average of seven pounds from each man, woman and child in Greater New York—will be opened officially at noon today at City Hall by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and officials of the national and local United National Clothing Collection. The nation-wide campaign is sponsored by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and all clothing will be allocated to the destitute millions in war-devastated countries.

Former President Herbert Hoover, administrator of American relief activities during and after the World War, declared yesterday that the national quota of 150,000,000 pounds is "a modest call to the American people," and stressed that "aside from food, there is nothing that can be more helpful to the destitute in Europe than clothing.

"The present need is indeed great," he continued. "During and after World War I we collected and distributed over 500,000,000 pounds of clothing, and therefore the goal of 150,000,000 at this time is a modest call to the American people. There are few American families who do not have something that is outgrown or discarded which they can, and I believe will, gladly contribute."

How important it is for New York to reach its goal will be emphasized by all speakers at the opening ceremonies. Among them will be Henry J. Kaiser, national

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

"They're CROWDING the CRITERION to see their favorite pin-up boy! Jul.-Am. it's Van Johnson in MGM's sizzling romance BE-TWEEN TWO WOMEN. Don't miss him. Advt

"INFESTION!" exclaims PM about MGM's gay new comedy WITHOUT LOVE starring Tracy Hepburn Radio City Music Hall with Easter Stage Show. Advt

"UNUSUAL CINEMATIZATION of a dual suspense! Mirror it's MGM's picture. "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY at the Capitol. Don't miss it!—Advt.

REMEMBER NOW! VAN JOHNSON tall, dark and lovable in MGM's romantic BE-TWEEN TWO WOMEN. Criterion Th. Adv.

Okinawa Invaders Pour Ashore In Easter's Strangest Parade

Japanese, in One of War's Major Enigmas, Yield Two Airfields and Finest Beaches on the Island With Resistance Ranging From Light to Nil

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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OKINAWA, April 1.—The Japanese commander of Okinawa Island gave Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner jr.'s American 10th Army a remarkable Easter present this morning. He yielded two of the island's three airports, its finest beaches on the sheltered west coast less than a dozen miles above the capital city of Naha and a generous hunk of the Biaha River flats, now dry and hard and admirably suited for mobile warfare.

He contributed one of the major enigmas of the war. Seldom in history has a besieged garrison, strong in numbers, tossed aside so priceless a pawn—two airfields of enormous strategic importance right in Japan's back yard.

It was unbelievable—this Easter parade of doughboys and marines across beaches that might have been as bloody as Iwo Jima's. The first assault waves poured through gaps in the seawall and flooded the rich plain against resistance that was extremely light in some places and just didn't exist in others. Occasionally there was brief sniper fire from the thick evergreen copses around the thatched farmhouses or from concrete burial tombs that resembled pillboxes.

Weak and erratic mortaring and a brief flurry of light artillery shells fell on three of the seven beaches entered by the 24th Army Corps under Major General John R. Hodge, which had Kadena Airfield as its initial objective.

It was too good to be true. Every one, from admiral and general down to doughboys digging in for the night on the chilly plain, knew that the Japanese would not sur-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Japanese Killed 12,700 Civilians In Manila Area

Army Reports on Terrorism in February; Churches Destroyed, Priests Slain

By Frank Kelley

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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MANILA, April 1.—Carefully detailed documents disclosed by American Army authorities give evidence of Japanese atrocities in and near Manila in which 12,700 to 14,700 defenseless civilians were machine-gunned, shot, bayoneted, burned, starved or buried alive during February.

Among the victims of the worst outbreak of Japanese savagery since Nanking were eighty-two Roman Catholic priests and religious brothers.

A high prelate of the Catholic Church, whose name is here withheld for security reasons, presented a catalogue of murders of 226 members of the Spanish community and of destruction of 90 per cent of the property in the area belonging to the Spanish government and to Spanish religious orders.

He denounced the "sheer wantonness" of the Japanese action and said: "The religious, artistic and cultural monuments that made of the old walled city, Intramuros, a miniature Rome in the Far East have been obliterated."

Many of these atrocities, all of which are attested by affidavits and, in some cases, by photographs, have been reported in previous dispatches to the New York Herald Tribune.

The story, as it came from high sources, was a sordid tale of a defeat-crazed, hysterical enemy garrison running wild through the southern half of Manila in an orgy of butchering as American troops slowly compressed the Japanese into a small pocket.

Families torn from their homes were machine-gunned on the sidewalks. Other persons, with their hands bound behind their backs, were forced to lie on floors while furniture cushions piled around them were soaked with gasoline and set afire.

In many cases the Japanese herded scores of women and children into buildings, bolted the doors and then fired the structures.

A Spanish Augustinian priest told how he cleared his way out of an air-raid shelter near Intramuros into which the Japanese had jammed 125 persons, including thirty-seven priests, and then blocked the entrance with rubble, afterward tossing hand grenades

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Reds 22 Miles From Vienna in 10-Mile Gain

Crack Last Defense Line South of City, Push Into Austria on 35-Mile Front

By The United Press

LONDON, April 1. — The Red Army, advancing into Austria on a thirty - five - mile front, drove to within twenty-two miles of Vienna today after breaching the last German defense line south of the Austrian capital in gains of up to ten miles.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army captured the Hungarian stronghold of Sopron, thirty miles below Vienna, and sent a spearhead on north to the Austrian town of Trauersdorf in the closest approach to the city. A spearhead to the west seized Mattersburg, eight miles southeast of Wiener-Neustadt.

To the northeast, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army troops, driving up the north side of the Danube, captured Senec, only thirteen miles from the Slovak capital of Bratislava, after a thirteen-mile gain.

Also captured was Kirchau, twelve miles southwest of Wiener-Neustadt and only five miles from the Vienna-Venice express railroad.

While Tolbukhin and Malinovsky attacked from the Yugoslav border to the central Czechoslovakian hills, the 1st Ukrainian Army captured long-encircled Ologau, on the Oder 110 miles southeast of Berlin, freeing tremendous Russian forces for an expected drive on Leipzig and Dresden to

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Lights of Paris Turned On To Mark Allied Victories

Throngs See City Agleam for First Time Since War Began

PARIS, April 1 (AP).—The lights of Paris blazed on tonight for the first time since the start of the war and perhaps 2,000,000 persons turned to see the lights restored to the City of Light.

The illumination was in celebration of the Allied victories on the western front.

The Arc de Triomphe and the Cathedral of Notre Dame were flood-lighted, while street lights gleamed in the Place de la Concorde and along the Avenue des Champs-Elysees and other main thoroughfares.

At 10 p. m. the flame at the Unknown Soldier's tomb was rekindled, and the lights of the Arc de Triomphe were turned on.

Ruhr Isolated, Essen Plants Now Useless

Hodges, Simpson Join, Trap 25,000 Germans, Kassel Entry Reported

Nazis Abandoning Lines in Holland

Foe Stiffens Before 3d, 157 Miles From Berlin; Paderborn Is Captured

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, April 1.—One of the most brilliant encircling movements in military history was completed successfully and dramatically today on the Westphalian plains as tanks of Lieutenant General William H. Simpson's United States 9th Army, having driven seventy miles from the Rhine, linked up with elements of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges's United States 1st Army near Lippstadt, at the back door of the industrial Ruhr.

More than 90 per cent of Germany's remaining heavy industry and virtually 100 per cent of its hard coal were cut off in the pocket, seventy miles long and sixty miles wide, where the major part of the 15th German Army was trapped.

Industrial Heart Gone

[Isolation of the Ruhr, a 400 to 600 square-mile area of rich coal mines and iron and steel works, deprives Germany of the heart of its industrial organization, including the cities of Essen, home of the once great Krupp works; Dortmund, Duisburg-Hamborn and Ruhrort. Its loss to the Reich follows the Russian occupation of industrial Upper Silesia and the American seizure of the Saar basin and is the climax of the Allied blows at Germany's war-making potentialities.]

The event caused increased speculation here about the imminence of the end of organized German resistance. It was recalled that General Dwight D. Eisenhower had said that resistance could not last long after the Ruhr was lost to Germany, unless some powerful weapon had been discovered which did not depend for its production on heavy industry. There has been no evidences so far that any such weapon exists.

Twenty-three Miles From Hamm

The junction that closed the trap was made at 3:30 p. m. today by the 2d Armored Division of Simpson's army and an unspecified unit of Hodges's army. Lippstadt, near where the meeting occurred, is twenty-three miles east of the railway junction of Hamm and eighteen miles west of Paderborn. At the last previous reports the 1st Army's 3d Armored Division was fighting in Paderborn.

The 1st Army men who shook hands with Simpson's tank soldiers near Lippstadt got there by driving eighteen miles in a northwesterly direction from Brilon, previously captured by the 104th Division. Meanwhile, tanks of the 3d Armored Division completed the capture of Paderborn, except for mopping-up operations.

[An Associated Press dispatch from the 1st Army front reported it was the 3d Armored Division that made the junction with the 9th Army.]

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery kept his security blackout clamped down tightly except for the announcement that the 9th and 1st Armies had joined up. The British 2d Army, driving north and northeast, had advanced seventy miles beyond the Rhine, but the places reached were not pin-pointed. An advance of seventy miles would place the 2d

News on Inside Pages

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9th A. A. F. hits 82 Nazi planes on three airfields. Page 2
Nimitz announces commanders in attack on Okinawa. Page 3
Invading Americans find Kerama natives hiding in caves. Page 3
Invasion of Okinawa presents problem of supply lines. Page 4
Japanese losses in Philippines 308,180 since Oct. 20. Page 4
Former reporter of Herald Tribune in Manila missing. Page 5
British advance inside Burma, isolate Japanese forces. Page 7
Report says Marshall may lead final blow at Japan. Page 7
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New Jersey girl, 16, wins Treasury's V-mail contest. Page 11
City Club urges sales tax, state action on subways. Page 12
LaGuardia offers Easter prayer in Sunday broadcast. Page 14
Edward Locke, actor and playwright, dies at 75. Page 14
Amplifiers set up at St. Patrick's Easter service. Page 14
Over 7,500 attend single Easter service at St. John's. Page 14
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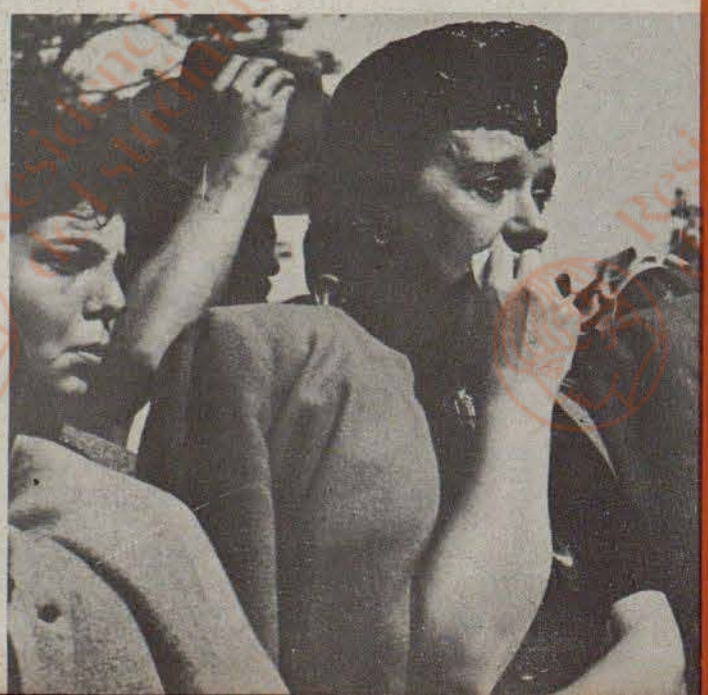
TITHLATING!—here the News. It's "WITHOUT LOVE," MGM's gay romance (Mat)ing with wit. Spencer Tracy Katharine Hepburn At Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

MGM's sparkling "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" in Person. Xavier Cugat & Band, Lana Horne. At Capitol.—Advt.

For Your No. 1 Pipe: Dunhill Mixture. Obtainable essentially cold. 30c.—Advt.

HARRY TRUMAN becomes President of the United States. Washington, D. C. April 13, 1945, Chief Justice Stone administers presidential oath.

Associated Press



AS THE BODY OF Franklin D. Roosevelt was borne along the streets of Washington his friends saluted with their tears.

Official U.S. Navy Photograph by Wayne Miller from "U.S. Camera 1946"

THE WEATHER
Today: Clearing and warm, highest temperature about 75 degrees; moderate winds.
Tomorrow: Fair and continued warm.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 74; Min., 54
Detailed Report on Page 25

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CV No. 35,943
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945

THREE CENTS In New York City

President Roosevelt Is Dead; Truman Sworn In as Successor

9th Army Crosses Elbe, 50 Miles From Berlin

U.S. Columns Driving Hard For Leipzig

Parachutists Reported at Brandenburg, 20 Miles From Greater Berlin

3d Army Near Jena; News Blackout On

Americans Gain 50 Miles in Day and Canadians Narrow Holland Trap

By Russell Hill

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, April 12—The final Allied drive to join up with the Russians and split Germany in two was in full swing today as three American armies surged forward across central Germany on a front of 130 miles from Magdeburg to Coburg. Advances of close to fifty miles were being made against resistance that was disorganized in some places and in others non-existent.

Front dispatches told how the 2d Armored Division of the United States 9th Army crossed the Elbe River near Magdeburg, establishing a bridgehead less than seventy miles from Berlin. The German radio said the Elbe was reached by the Americans near Schoeneberk, a town five miles southeast of Magdeburg.

Other Crossings Expected

A dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune from an advanced combat headquarters of the 9th Army said American troops which crossed at the bridgehead were less than fifty miles from Berlin and that other crossings might be anticipated hourly.

Unconfirmed reports from French sources said Allied parachute troops had been dropped at Brandenburg, a town barely twenty miles from greater Berlin, an Associated Press dispatch said.

While the 9th Army thus was crossing the last river before Berlin, the United States 3d Army sent two armored divisions, the 4th and the 6th, racing eastward from near Erfurt on the Thuringian plain. They crossed the Saale River both north and south of Jena and pressed on under a security blackout which left the direction of their subsequent advance and the places reached a matter of surmise.

Tanks 23 Miles From Leipzig

The 9th Armored Division of the United States 1st Army drove twenty-six miles to the vicinity of the cathedral town of Naumburg, which is twenty-three miles southwest of Leipzig.

Behind the fluid front rolling like a tidal wave over Germany, the city of Weimar, birthplace of Goethe and of the ill-fated 1919 German Republic, was taken by 3d Army troops. Erfurt, west of there, was encircled and entered.

To the south the United States 7th Army mopped up Schweinfurt and Heilbronn, while the French 1st Army swung south into the Black Forest and captured Baden, a famous resort town, and Rastatt, in the Siegfried line.

The Germans themselves seemed ready to admit their situation was crucial. Max Krull, military commentator for the official news agency D. N. B. came out with the remarkable statement that "one can no longer speak of a western front in the real sense of the word." He added: "There are two separate fronts, one in the north covering the approaches to the North Sea and the Baltic ports.

Continued on page 11, column 2

Russians West Of Oder Battle Toward Berlin

Moscow Indicates All-Out Drive for Capital Is On; Vienna Mop-Up Gains

By The United Press

LONDON, April 13 (Friday).—The Moscow radio reported last night that heavy battles were raging west of the Oder River before Berlin, indicating that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov had launched his final drive on the Reich capital in concert with Allied forces moving on the city from the west.

The Soviet communique did not confirm the report, but said Russian armies had cut the last serviceable German escape lines from Vienna and had mopped up sixty blocks of the comparatively small area inside the Austrian capital where Nazi die-hards are holding out.

Berlin said the Russians' Danube flotilla had landed troops near these last German positions in Vienna.

The German communique failed

(Continued on page 11, column 7)

Okinawa Fleet Again Attacked By Foe's Flyers

Japanese Sink a Destroyer, Lose 118 Planes; U. S. Attack on Ridge Fails

By Emmet Crozier

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

GUAM, April 13 (Friday).—Suicidal attacks by large numbers of Japanese aircraft produced spectacular air battles over Okinawa yesterday, in which 118 enemy planes were destroyed. Japanese pilots braved a heavy screen of anti-aircraft fire from American ships and shore-based batteries, as well as planes, to score some hits on the American fleet units.

One American destroyer was sunk. Several other surface units were damaged, but remained in service. During the forenoon fighting seven Japanese aircraft were shot down near the Hagushi beaches and in the afternoon 111 were destroyed during a fierce attack.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today, which reported a continued stalemate on the southern battle line on Okinawa and some progress by marines in the north, identified for the first time additional divisions in the Ryukyus invasion. The 6th Marine Division was identified as the force pushing out of the Motob Peninsula, while the 1st Marine Division

(Continued on page 13, column 7)

Truman, 60, Takes Oath in White House

Sworn In at 7:09 P. M., 2½ Hours After Death, by Chief Justice Stone

Says San Francisco Parley Will Go On

Pledges to Press the War Until Victory; Cabinet Will Continue in Office

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Harry S. Truman, sixty years old, became the thirty-third President of the United States at 7:09 p. m. today, taking the oath of office from Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the United States.

The quiet, bespectacled man from Independence, Mo., picked up the heavy burdens of the war, the coming peace negotiations and the gigantic reconversion problems at a brief swearing-in ceremony in the Cabinet room of the White House.

As his first official act after stepping from the comparative obscurity of the Vice-Presidency into the glaring limelight of the world's biggest job, President Truman announced a get-on-with-the-war policy.

His Initial Statement

For his initial statement as President, Mr. Truman authorized Jonathan W. Daniels, White House press secretary, to quote him as follows:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

He quickly implemented these words with four deeds.

First he authorized Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, to announce there would be no postponement of the San Francisco Conference of United Nations on international organization, on which the civilized nations pin their hopes of a successful world security organization to maintain future peace.

Next he requested all members of the Cabinet of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to remain in office, and they promptly acquiesced.

Then he disclosed he would confer promptly, probably tomorrow, with America's military leaders, headed by General of the Army George C. Marshall and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

Finally he said, through Mr. Daniels, that he would hold his first press conference early next week, presumably to give the

(Continued on page 8, column 4)

President Franklin D. Roosevelt — Perskie

President Harry S. Truman — Chase-Stadie

Roosevelt, 63, Dies of Stroke In 2½ Hours

'A Terrific Headache,' He Said at Warm Springs, Sitting for a Portrait

In Coma Quickly; Not to Lie in State

Funeral in White House Tomorrow and Burial in Hyde Park Sunday

By Merriman Smith

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12 (UP).—Franklin D. Roosevelt, President for twelve of the most momentous years in this country's history, died of a cerebral hemorrhage today at 3:35 p. m., central war time (4:35 p. m. Eastern war time), in a small room in the "Little White House" here.

Death came only two and a half hours after he had been stricken by a severe headache.

Mr. Roosevelt had been in Warm Springs—which he liked to call his "second home"—since March 30.

Most of the week preceding he had passed at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y.

He was sixty-three years old and had served as President longer than any other American.

News of Mr. Roosevelt's death came from his secretary, William D. Hassett, who called in three press association reporters who had accompanied the President here and said: "It is my sad duty to inform you that the President died at 3:35 [central time] of a cerebral hemorrhage."

News Sent to Capital

Simultaneously, the word of the President's death was telephoned to the White House in Washington and announced there, at 5:14 p. m., by Stephen T. Early, his secretary and confidant since he first took office in 1933 to become the only President in the nation's history to be elected for more than two terms.

A funeral service will be held in the East Room of the White House, at 4 p. m. Saturday. Burial will be at Hyde Park on Sunday, at a time yet to be set.

The body will not lie in state.

The President had passed a leisurely two weeks in Warm Springs, and at no time was there any indication that he was sick, beyond the fact that he had not made his usual visits to the Warm Springs swimming pool, where in 1924 he began his lifelong battle to overcome the withering effects of infantile paralysis.

Went for Long Rides

Almost daily during his stay he took long automobile rides in the Georgia spring sun and had been keeping up constantly with developments in Washington and abroad by telephone and through official papers flown to him every morning.

Relaxed, in fine spirits, President Roosevelt had sat in front of the fireplace in his cottage here, posing for a portrait artist, N. Robbins, of 520 West 139th Street, New York City.

It was 1 o'clock.

Suddenly, he said: "I have a terrific headache." These were said to be his last words.

At 1:15 p. m. he fainted.

At 3:35 p. m. he died, without having regained consciousness, of what was described medically as "a massive cerebral hemorrhage."

Only three persons were with the President when he died in his quarters at the Warm Springs foundation for infantile paralysis victims. They were Commander

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

Stalin Voices Soviet Grief to Mrs. Roosevelt

Sends His Condolences; Expresses Regrets Also in Message to Truman

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 13 (Friday).—Marshal Stalin expressed his sorrow at the death of President Roosevelt today in a message to Mrs. Roosevelt in which he characterized the President as "a great organizer of the struggles of the freedom-loving nations against the common enemy."

The text of the note as broadcast by the Moscow radio:

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Washington:

"Please accept my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of your husband and an expression of my sympathy in your great sorrow.

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and as the leader in the cause of insuring the security of the whole world.

"JOSEF STALIN."

Stalin also sent a separate note to Vice-President Truman.

"On behalf of the Soviet government and myself personally," the message said, "I express our profound condolence to the government of the United States of America on the occasion of the premature death of President Roosevelt.

"The American people and the United Nations have lost in Franklin Roosevelt a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war.

"The government of the Soviet Union expresses sincere sympathy to the American people in their great loss and their conviction that the policy of friendship between the great powers who are shoulder-ing the main burden of war against the common enemy will continue in the future.

"JOSEF STALIN."

Mrs. Roosevelt Is 'More Sorry' For People of U. S. and World

Early and McIntire Phone Her at Thrift Club Meeting in Washington; She Notifies Her Four Sons and Takes Plane to Warm Springs

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's first words when she learned this afternoon that the President had died were: "I am more sorry for the people of the country and the world than I am for us."

She was talking to Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, and Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the President's physician.

Mr. Early told how the news, flashed here from Warm Springs, was broken to Mrs. Roosevelt.

She was attending a "thrift club" meeting at the Sulgrave Club here. Mr. Early telephoned her and asked her to return to the White House as soon as possible.

"The admiral and I went to her sitting room," he said, "and told her that the President had slipped away."

That is when Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her sorrow for the country and the world.

President Harry S. Truman, seeing Mrs. Roosevelt for the first time after the news of her husband's death, said: "What can I do?"

"Tell us what we can do," Mrs. Roosevelt replied to the new President and Commander in Chief. "Is there any way we can help you?"

To Mrs. Roosevelt fell the task also of telling her four sons in

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Home-Bound Crowds Hushed By Death News

Rush-Hour Throng Shows Incredulity; LaGuardia Calls Loss 'the Greatest'

The news of President Roosevelt's death came to New Yorkers last night as a shocking surprise, with many at first incredulous.

In railroad stations, Times Square and the other places where the city's dwellers gather in great throngs in the early evening, people stood around in little groups with solemn faces. Stranger talked to stranger, and everywhere the question was the same:

"Is it really true?"

The word began to spread after the first radio announcements of the President's death at 5:49 o'clock, but it was 6:20 or more before an acceptance of the fact was apparent in the reactions of the people. They stood in droves around newsstands waiting for extras to verify it. Even after the first afternoon extras arrived in Times Square, the watchers remained, their looks of doubt replaced by expressions of graveness.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who for years had been in the forefront of the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, issued a proclamation calling him "one of the great Presidents of the United States," while Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, a

(Continued on page 14, column 5)

Churchill Says British Nation Shares in Loss

Message to Mrs. Roosevelt Says Cause of Freedom in Every Land Suffers

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Friday). Prime Minister Churchill said today that the death of President Roosevelt was "the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land." His voice breaking, Jonathan Daniels, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, read this message which Mr. Churchill sent Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land.

"I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear and cherished friendship which was forged in the fire of war.

"I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

It was signed simply "Churchill."

Formal Tribute Today

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, April 13 (Friday).—President Roosevelt's death struck the British people last night with a numbing impact. He had been their champion in the darkest days of the war as well as in these present days of triumph. His place in

(Continued on page 9, column 7)

Mrs. Truman Weeps, Embraces Mrs. Roosevelt at White House

By Ann Cottrell

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first act of Mrs. Harry S. Truman after she became the First Lady of the land tonight as she saw her husband sworn in as President was to go to the side of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and with tears running down her cheeks embrace her and express her sympathy.

Mrs. Roosevelt, holding back the tears, offered to give Mrs. Truman any help she could in her new role.

A short while earlier, at the Truman five-room apartment, the former Bess Wallace, of Independence, Mo., in a choking voice told this reporter that she was "too distressed to speak."

When she was reached by telephone at her apartment on upper Connecticut Avenue less than five minutes after the news was flashed to the world she said she had just been notified of President Roosevelt's death by her husband, and one other person, whom she would not identify. She then could not say what she would do next, but was waiting for further word from her husband, then Vice-President Truman, about meeting her at the White House. She seemed extremely touched when she was

(Continued on page 8, column 7)

News Summary on Page 2

To Our Readers

The New York Herald Tribune is omitting all General Display advertising from today's edition in order to provide adequate news space and wider distribution of the newspaper at this moment of national grief.

Simple Funeral-Burial Plans: 200 To Be at Service Tomorrow

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Friday).—The White House announced early today that a funeral service for Franklin D. Roosevelt will be held at 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, Saturday in the East Room of the White House.

Those who will attend will be high officials of the government, members of the Supreme Court, chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions, representatives of the Senate and House, and friends of the family.

The time of burial Sunday, at Hyde Park, N. Y., has not been settled finally.

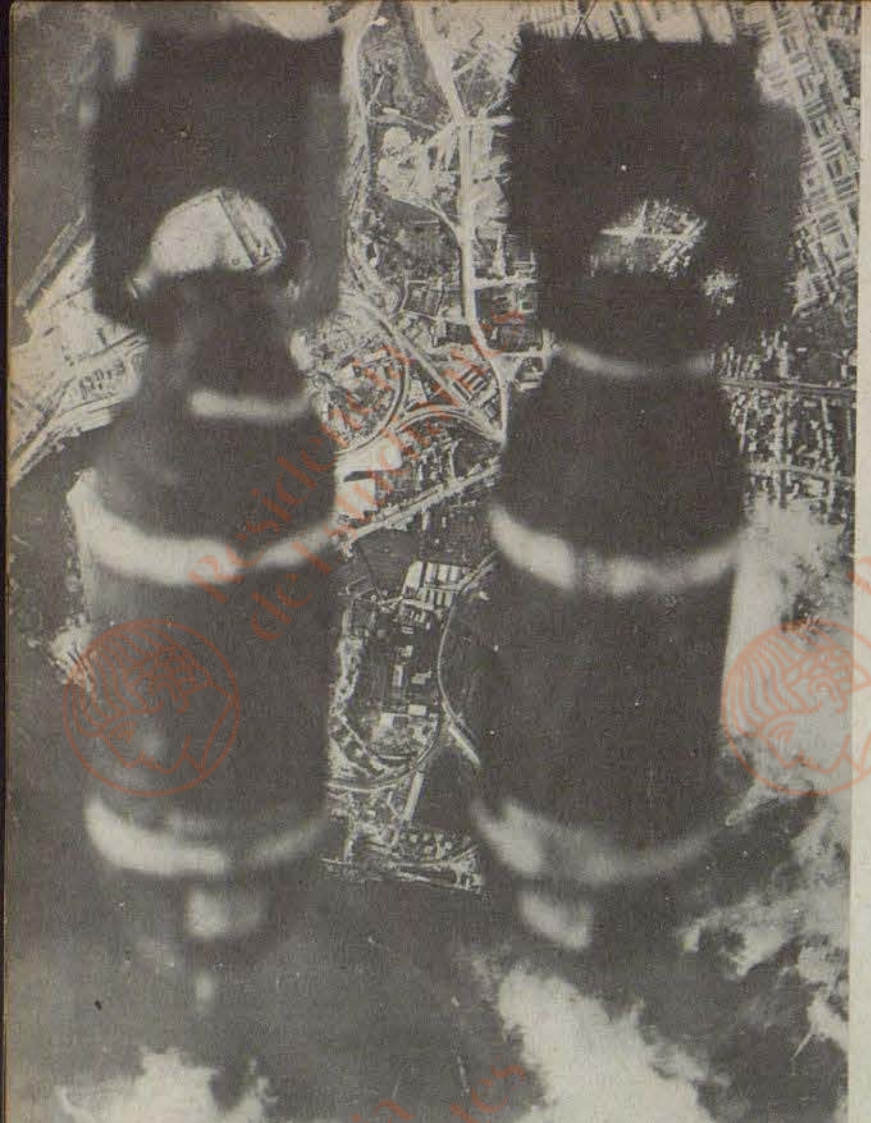
The body of the late President will not lie in state, and the White House requested that the public not send flowers.

Since the East Room will seat only approximately 200 persons, the number attending the services here must be restricted. An overflow will be permitted, probably, into an adjoining room.

The service is expected to follow the usual Episcopal rites, which would mean an absence of eulogies.

In charge of the East Room services will be Bishop Angus Dun, presiding Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which Mr. Roosevelt customarily attended when in Washington, and the Rev. John G

(Continued on page 2, column 5)



AMERICAN FORtresses visit Berlin: The Berlin sports arena stands out clearly in this picture taken from one of the raiding planes. U.S. Army Air Forces

REMARKABLE PHOTOgraph taken as U.S. Flying Fortresses made a heavy attack on the Nazi U-Boat base at Lorient. Associated Press

FLYING FORTRESSES on their way leave trails of condensing vapor mingled with the clouds. U.S. 8th Air Force on their way to blast a German city.
AP from Army Air Forces

EAST MEETS WEST: American troops reach out to grasp hands of soldiers of the Soviet army after historic junction at Torgau, Germany. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Sunny and cool, highest temperature near 55 degrees; moderate to fresh winds; frost in suburbs tonight.
Tomorrow: Fair and warmer.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 58, Min. 47
Detailed Report on Page 47

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CV No. 35,952 | Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc. | SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1945 | Section One | 10 Cents in New York City and Suburbs 15 Cents Elsewhere

Russians Enter Berlin, Drive for Its Heart, Nazis Man Barricades in Shell-Torn Capital; U. S.-Soviet Link Reported Near Dresden

Dewey Shuns Statement on La Guardia

Mayor Bids Those Who Got Seabury Letter Do Nothing Until He Acts

O. P. A. Court Issue Provokes a Clash

Dewey Says La Guardia Creates a 'False Issue by Demagogic Attack'

New York's mayoralty campaign became confused yesterday when Mayor F. H. La Guardia and Governor Dewey, directly and by implication, strewed it with question marks.

Four developments appeared to have a direct bearing on the forthcoming election, although in none of them was there anything specific:

1. The dozen leading Republicans who had been urged in a letter, signed by forty-five other prominent Republicans and made public yesterday by Samuel Seabury, to support Mr. La Guardia in the coming campaign, were asked by the Mayor not to go "to any inconvenience before I make any announcement on the proposition."

2. The Governor, although his name headed the list of those to whom the Seabury letter was addressed, had his office say "there will be no statement" on the letter.

3. Legislation signed by the Governor voiding the War Emergency Court here brought forth an acid interchange between the Mayor and Albany, in which a growing coolness on the part of the Governor was implied.

4. The Governor yielded a clear-cut victory to Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, potentially Democratic nominee for Mayor against Mayor La Guardia, by signing the Desmond-Mitchell bill permitting municipalities the right to acquire blighted city areas for slum clearance. Mayor La Guardia had opposed the measure.

Mayor's Letter Creates Flurry

The Mayor's statement on the Seabury petition might have been innocuous at first reading, but it created a flurry of excitement in political circles that continued to grow as the letter was discussed.

It said:

"It would be most ungracious if I did not say that I was very appreciative of the compliment intended by the ladies and gentlemen who signed the letter. It was most generous of them and I know they will understand when I say I am grateful.

"However, I must say I don't quite understand what it means or why it was sent. I hope the gentlemen to whom it was addressed will not go to any inconvenience before I make any announcement on the proposition."

The reference to an "announcement" brought forth immediate conjecture that the Mayor did not intend to run and had other plans. The "announcement," it was hazarded, would be one in which the Mayor would leave the Mayoralty field clear by going on to other, undisclosed, fields. In such a case Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, would fall heir to a

(Continued on page 33, column 1)

FARMS AS INVESTMENTS

One reason why so many farm properties are appreciating in value is that the equipment and buildings they include simply cannot be replaced. Now, certainly, is a good time to invest in a profitable farm property. See today's listing in the Classified Section Here are samples:

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
See Index, Sec. III, Page 6

McKellar Is at Cabinet Meetings; Truman Gives Senate Leader Seat

Breaks Precedent in Move to Compensate for Lack of Vice-Presidential Link

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Truman blazed a new path of co-operation between Congress and the White House today with an invitation for Senator Kenneth McKellar, President pro tempore of the Senate, to sit at Cabinet meetings.

The action was believed to be unprecedented. Not since Calvin Coolidge took over the Presidency on the death of Warren G. Harding has the nation been without a Vice-President, and the custom of having the Senate's presiding officer sit in on Cabinet sessions was started by the late President Roosevelt.

Mr. Truman, however, already has demonstrated his determination to perfect and maintain a solid liaison with Capitol Hill, and the invitation he extended to Senator McKellar underscored that aim.

Senator McKellar sat in at his first Cabinet session yesterday, occupying the seat reserved for the Vice-President at the end of the long table.

Harris & Ewing
Senator Kenneth McKellar

The honor was perhaps the greatest yet conferred on the

(Continued on page 28, column 3)

Bologna Falls, U.S. Tanks Race North After Foe

City, Key to Rest of Italy, Taken as Nazis Steal Out at Night With Light Loss

By John Chabot Smith

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 21.—After six months, Bologna fell to the American 5th and the British 8th Armies today, and when it fell it fell in a rush.

Until late last night German rear guards kept fighting southwest and east of the city. Then suddenly the race began. The 8th Army's 2d Polish Corps got into the city first from the east at 6 a. m., having been momentarily held up by a small counter-attack just outside the city, where it took thirty prisoners.

The American 34th Division came next from the south, picking up a couple of hundred German stragglers on the way and arriving at 7:45 a. m. Then came the 91st

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Latin America Seeking Larger Role in Council

Will Ask San Francisco to Add 4 Security Board Seats for Its Nations

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Expansion of the proposed World Security Council to give small nations a greater voice on issues of war and peace was demanded today by representatives of Latin-American countries arriving for the United Nations conference which opens Wednesday.

The Latin Americans' conference plans cover three main points:

1. A demand for four more temporary seats on the Security Council, which under the Dumbarton Oaks plan would have five permanent big power seats and six which would change periodically for the other nations. The Latin Americans said they would like to reserve these four for themselves.

2. A prediction that Brazil would

(Continued on page 17, column 1)

Stalin Signs Treaty With Warsaw Poles

Mutual Aid Pact Is Made With Regime That Asks Seat at San Francisco

Washington Awaits Arrival of Molotov

Hull Hopes to Attend Parley Later, Terms It 'Acid Test' for Mankind

By The Associated Press

LONDON, (Sunday), April 22.—The Moscow radio formally announced early today signature of "a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war collaboration" by Soviet Russia and the Soviet-sponsored Polish government of Warsaw. The Polish regime's radio at Lublin had announced the pact earlier. Neither announcement gave details.

Apparently Premier Stalin was throwing his full support behind the regime which still is not recognized by the United States or Britain and which has been vainly bidding for a seat at the San Francisco conference.

Leaders of the Soviet-backed government went to Moscow on Thursday and received a rousing welcome. The Moscow radio said they were Premier Stalin's dinner guests in the Kremlin Saturday night.

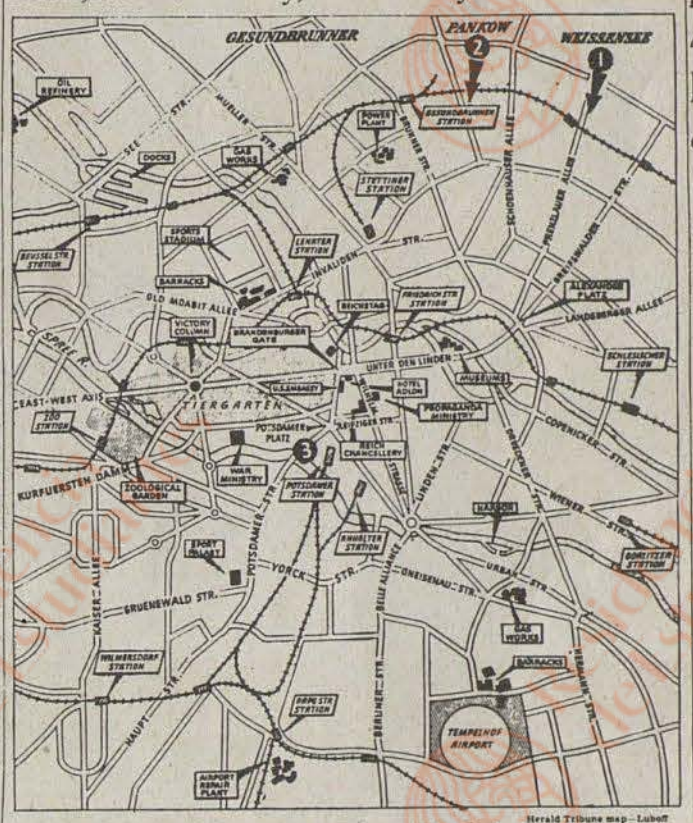
The Moscow announcement said several days of talks with Stalin preceded the signatures. "The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding," it said, "confirmed the determination of both countries to effect, together with the United Nations, the speediest and final routing of Hitlerite Germany and also strengthen in the post-war period the radical change which has been achieved in the relations between the U. S. S. R. and Poland and the fruther development of collaboration and the joint struggle of the Soviet and Poland and the further development of friendly relations between the two countries."

The treaty was signed by Premier Stalin for Russia and Edward B. Osubka-Morawski for the Polish government.

Official British quarters were

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

Berlin, Pride of Germany, Penetrated by Russian Advance



Herald Tribune map—Luboff

German radio reports put the Red Army in the Weissensee (1) and Pankow (2) districts of Greater Berlin. Other reports had Russian shells falling in Potsdamer Platz (3); in Leipziger Strasse, immediately east; and around Unter den Linden and the Brandenburger Gate, a few blocks north

Russians Cut 4 Miles Past Berlin Limits

Germans Report Battles Deep in the City; Shells Rake Potsdamer Platz

3-Year Drive From Moscow at Climax

Reds Expect to Reach Center of City Today, Flatten Key Fortresses

By The United Press

LONDON, April 21.—Red Army troops are four and one-third miles inside Berlin, the German radio indicated tonight as the Soviet command announced the arrival of Russian troops at the outskirts of the city, climaxing a 990-mile advance in three years from the gates of Moscow.

The German Transocean news agency said the first Russian shells burst today in the central districts of Berlin, such as at Potsdamer Platz.

[Russian shells are also falling in Unter den Linden, the Leipziger Strasse and around the Brandenburger Gate, Ivar Vesterlund, Berlin correspondent for the Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter," said in a dispatch quoted by The Associated Press.]

City Limit Suburb Taken

A Soviet communique announced the capture of the suburb of Erkner, which is astride the municipal boundary and fifteen miles from the exact center of Berlin. Street fighting raged through other suburbs, the communique said. The Germans said that the Russians drove into the Weissensee and Pankow districts of the greater city. Weissensee is three and three-fourths miles inside the city line and Pankow is four and one-third miles inside. Due north of Pankow, the city boundary extends eight miles.

The Russian communique also announced the capture of Bernau, three and one-half miles northeast of Berlin, and of Werneuchen, Strausberg, Alt-Landsberg, Buckow, Muencheberg and Herafelde, on the city's immediate approaches.

Strongpoints Are Toppled

South and southeast of Berlin, in the Dresden area, the Russians captured Calau, Luckau, Veuweisow, Benftenberg, Vautewerk, Kamenz and Bautzen, all strongpoints of the German defense, the communique added.

Unofficial Moscow reports said a break-through to the heart of Berlin was expected tonight or tomorrow.

The Russians had carried out a vast encircling movement covering sixty miles virtually to isolate Berlin from the south and reach a point within eleven miles of Potsdam, seat of the old imperial government, southwest of the capital.

Sixteen Armies in Action

Ernst von Hammer, German D. N. B. commentator, said sixteen Soviet armies, including four tank armies, were lunging against Berlin from the northeast, north and southeast and from the gaping break-through area on the south.

"Perhaps no battle on the eastern front has ever quite reached the pitch of ferocity with which the battle for Berlin is now raging," Hammer said.

Another German broadcast said that municipal transport had broken down and that the population, unable to get to their regular jobs, had been ordered to the barricades and trenches inside the city. Barbed wire was being strung across the bridges over the Landwehr Canal, which traverses the city.

It was Berlin Defense Leader

See BERRY OF THE BLIMP BRIGADE ... blustering and lovable in MGM's "THIS MAN'S NAVY" ... Wallace Beery, Tom Drake, James Gleason. Now at Globe Thea.—Advt.

Sickened Nazis Made to Dig Up Burned Bodies

Americans Keep Civilians at Reinterment Task at Gardelegen Death House

By Seymour Freidin

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

GARDELEGEN, Germany, April 20 (Delayed).—Nearly every able-bodied man left in Gardelegen turned out this morning and marched to the storehouse where a week ago 1,100 political prisoners were burned alive to exhume those who had been buried and to prepare new graves for the victims.

Nearly 250 civilians, including members of the Hitler Youth organization who once delighted in shooting prisoners, and their elders, staunch Nazi party members fat from good living, appeared at the police station at 8 o'clock in answer to an Army order instructing fifty to appear. The fact that five times the num-

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

U.S.-Russian Junction Reported, Allies at Danube, Ring Stuttgart

Paris Radio Reports Solid Front Is Forged in Dresden Area; French at Upper Danube, Surround Stuttgart With U. S. 7th

By The Associated Press

PARIS, April 21.—A junction of American and Russian armies in mid-Germany was reported unofficially tonight as Allied troops closing on Hitler's Alpine fortress swept to the Danube River and surrounded Stuttgart, capital of Wurttemberg.

The Paris radio reported the junction. While supreme headquarters was without confirmation, it was conceded that it was only a matter of hours until American and Russian troops met.

The two Allies were last reported thirty-two miles apart east of Leipzig, in the Dresden area, about seventy-five miles south of Berlin, and it was in this area that the Paris radio said they had come together. Pilots reported Russian tank columns in an area north of Dresden.

The severed Reich was under attack in the north and south. French 1st Army tanks, in an

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Citizenry Called To Save Berlin By Barbed Wire

Goebbels on Radio Bids All Cut Off From Jobs to Help Build Barricades

By Don Cook

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, April 21.—As Red Army tanks crashed into the suburbs of Berlin, every German unable to reach his place of employment was ordered tonight to report for work erecting barricades and stringing barbed wire, and each was pledged to allegiance by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Hitler-appointed Gauleiter for the city.

Goebbels went on the Berlin wired network, and as the first Red Army artillery shells landed in the center of the city he delivered to Berlin citizens what the German radio called "brief, soldierly words which bound all men and women to an oath of allegiance." His talk was not heard by Allied monitors. The wired network's transmission being designed only for local Berlin reception.

From one of the Nazi Propaganda Minister's assistants, however, was heard the first German reaction to the discovery of S. S. (Elite

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

Mrs. Luce Visits Buchenwald; Congress, Press Groups Going

By The Associated Press

WEIMAR, Germany, April 21—Republican Representatives Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut; John Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, and Leonard Hall, of New York, viewed the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp today along with ten members of the British Parliament. The visits of the two parties coincided by accident.

Mrs. Luce saw stacks of Buchenwald's victims and declared: "The most important thing to remember is that this could happen to us in twenty years.

"Only a few years ago some were talking about there being good German people. After seeing this, one wonders whether there is good in any German people."

Among the emaciated internees was a six-and-a-half-year-old boy who had been imprisoned two and a half years.

"He was picked up in Paris because he was out after the curfew," Mrs. Luce said. "No one wants to believe these things, but it is important that people know they're true."

She asked several of the former prisoners what should be done

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

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300 Fortresses unmolested in raid on Munich. Page 3
Americans menace Philippine foe in last two bases. Page 3
Churchill bars any slackening after Nazis fall. Page 5
British say fall of oil fields in Burma is near Page 6
Americans gain on Okinawa but going is rough. Page 7
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Captain Dixie Kiefer warns of a long Japanese war. Page 9
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Mitchel Field triumphs over Columbia, 4—0, behind Suhrland.
Yankees suffer first setback, losing to Senators, 2—1.
Cardinals down Reds in ninth-inning rally, 3—2.
Wings beat Leafs, 1—0, and tie Stanley Cup hockey series.
Brooklyn College girls win national fencing title.
N. C. A. A. appoints committee to set up news bureau.
Views of Sport, by Al Laney.

Section IV—Drama, Music, Art, Radio, Society, Gardens, Resorts Classified

The Theater, by Howard Barnes.
The Playbill, Otis L. Guernsey jr.
Exits & Entrances, Bert McCord.
Toumanova, by Edwin Denby.
Musical Books, Virgil Thomson.
Art, by Carlyle Burrows.

Section V—Comics

Section VI—Books

"The Best From 'Yank'," an anthology: reviewed.
"American Guerrilla in the Philippines," by Ira Wolfert; reviewed.
"Names on the Land," by George R. Stewart; Mencken reviewer.

Section VII—This Week

"Doy and Giri in a Tank," article by Richard E. Lauterbach.
"The Last Question," a short story by Frederick Nebel.
"Symphonies for 30 Cents," article on New York City Center.

"A REAL SPRING HIT!" exclaims the Herald Tribune of MGM's sparkling "WITHOUT LOVE." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. At Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

HI BOYS IN LOVE—BERRY in action! See Wally Beery at his busiest bit MGM's "THIS MAN'S NAVY" — now at the Globe Theatre.—Advt.

Brooklyn Eagle Women's Page—on authority on beauty, fashion and home.—Advt.

"WINNING and WITTY . . . smash, sassy," says the Times of MGM's gay romance "WITHOUT LOVE." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

WHEN HE ISN'T KILLING JAPS, he's wooing up tall stories. It's Wallace Beery, loveable as ever, in MGM's "THIS MAN'S NAVY"—now at Globe Thea.—Advt.

"WITHOUT LOVE" should park Radio City Music Hall! says the Mirror. You'll want to see MGM's lively romance starring Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn.—Advt.

A NICE TRICK BUT MUSSOLINI COULD NOT DO IT: Benito Mussolini shown suggesting his attitude in 1939 when he was attempting to keep his chin stuck out and his neck pulled in.

International News

CANDID CAMERA shot of Il Duce.

Associated Press

'THEY HAVE STOLEN MUSSOLINI!' reads the headline on the newspaper lying on the barren and neglected ground alongside the empty grave in Maggiore Cemetery in Milan.

Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy; highest temperature about 65 degrees; light to moderate winds.
Tomorrow: Mostly clear and warmer.
Temperature Yesterday: Max. 63, Min. 41
Detailed Report on Page 23

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

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MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945

THREE CENTS In New York City

Mussolini Executed, Trampled by Italians; Milan and Venice Seized; Munich Entered; Reds in Berlin Tiergarten, Unter den Linden

Big 4 Seeking Argentine and Russia Accord

Extra Meeting Is Held as Parley Leaders Try to Avoid an Open Rift

U. S. Wants to Get Conference Moving

Swift Action Is Possible Today in the Executive and Plenary Sessions

By Bert Andrews

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Foreign Ministers of the Big Four—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—worked behind the scenes today in an effort to agree upon a formula for the solution of problems revolving around proposals to give seats at this world security conference to the Ukraine, White Russia and Argentina.

If harmony prevails, swift recognition may be accorded to the three countries at a meeting of the executive committee of fourteen at 9 a. m. tomorrow and then ratified at a plenary session at 3:30 p. m.

If discord prevails, the issue may not be taken up tomorrow by the committee or, if it is, a hot fight may ensue as the fourteen members stand up to be counted on the question involving the admission of Argentina and on the other relating to the seating of the Ukraine and White Russia.

Extra Meeting Held

The importance of the matter was reflected by the fact that the four foreign ministers held an unscheduled meeting last night at the request of Vlacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, who swapped views with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain; Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China, and Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State.

While the four held no formal meeting today, and while the executive committee and the American delegation likewise dropped formal sessions, it is understood that a lot of back-stage talking was going on among the committee members and within the various delegations to the United Nations Conference on International Organization.

Reports as to what the Big Four did at their midnight oil talk last night were a dime a dozen and some of them were:

That Mr. Molotov renewed his plea for the Lublin-Warsaw Polish government to be seated at San Francisco. Non-Russian delegates were inclined to doubt this, pointing out that the United States and British delegations are unanimously against receding from their position that the Polish government be reconstituted in line with the Yalta agreement before they will consider giving the Poles a place here.

Agreement Is Reported

That the Big Four adopted a plan by which the Argentine and Ukraine-White Russian squabbles would be settled. If this was true, none of the delegates who would talk knew anything about it.

That these latter two squabbles would be placed before the executive committee in an unsettled state with the executive committee doing the deciding on what to recommend to the plenary session

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

Monday's Offerings at Auction

Handsome Italian suite Persian, trunks, Simmons twin beds, office furniture, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bedding, radios, refrigerators, ranges, electric clocks, mirrors, bric-a-brac, china, blankets, hosiery, books, rugs, oil paintings, lamps, Sewhaus, Singer Sewmates, silverware, chests, bureaus, pianos, electrical appliances, Italian living room suites, Simmons dog beds, ladders, garden tools, kitchen sets, andirons, fireplace sets, wrestling cards.

For further information see page 27

Berlin Defenders Pressed Into 10-Square-Mile Trap

Reds Pen Nazis in Tiergarten and Unter den Linden Area; 12,000 in Moabit Prison Freed; Anhalter Station Falls; Pocket Yields 40,000 Prisoners

By The United Press

LONDON, April 28.—The Red Army hemmed the remnants of Berlin's suicide garrison into ten square miles of the Tiergarten and Unter den Linden area today, capturing the notorious Moabit prison district and 177 square blocks of the inner city, a Soviet communique announced.

The Anhalter railroad station 600 yards south of Potsdamer Platz, exact center of Berlin, also fell to Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's veterans of Stalingrad, the communique said. German broadcasts said the Russians had burst through to the courtyard of the Royal Palace at the eastern end of Unter den Linden.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army driving into Berlin from the south cleared out the Wilmersdorf district and reached the Berliner Strasse at the southwestern edge of the Tiergarten, according to the Soviet communique. Unofficial Moscow reports said Soviet vanguards already had broken into the Tiergarten, last Nazi strong-point in the city and were fighting in the maze of sunken forts and casemented hillocks.

A German high command communique admitted a "further enemy advance in individual districts." Raging street battles had developed in the Potsdamer Strasse, leading into Potsdamer Platz, the German version said, as well as in the Belle Alliance (Waterloo) Platz, one mile to the east, and on the north bank of the Spree River just across from the Tiergarten.

A huge German pocket southeast of the capital was liquidated with the capture of 40,000 enemy troops, the Soviet communique announced, making total German casualties in the battle of Berlin about 150,000 men in nine days.

The Russians liberated 12,000 prisoners of varied nationality

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

600 Tons of Food Parachuted To Holland by R. A. F. Bombers

Lancasters Ignore Germans' Denial of Immunity, Fly Unescorted at 500 Feet and Drop Sacks of Food to Waving Dutch, Unmolested

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, April 29.—Ignoring Germany's refusal to grant immunity to Allied aircraft bringing food to the starving Dutch, a large force of Royal Air Force Lancasters flew over Holland today and sent more than 60° tons of rations parachuting down to wildly welcoming people.

For an hour and a half the big bombers, each with bomb racks loaded with seventy-one sacks of food, flew over occupied Holland, depositing their cargoes on three airfields and a race course which had been marked by a white cross with a red light in the center and surrounded by a circle of green.

Although when General Dwight D. Eisenhower asked immunity for these aircraft of mercy it was refused by the German commander of the area, the Lancasters went without escort, dipped to 400 and 500 feet before releasing their loads and met no enemy resistance.

Instead, they were greeted by groups of Hollanders waving flags, sheets, handkerchiefs and hats from the moment the first aircraft crossed the coast until the last sack had been released. The Dutch people gathered on street corners, on the roof tops and in the fields, with faces turned upward in gratitude.

It was a unique operation in the history of the R. A. F. Bomber Command and fulfilled the promise by General Eisenhower last Tuesday, when he informed the German commander of the Dutch-occupied area that despite the refusal to grant immunity to the planes food would be dropped immediately.

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"A RESOUNDING HIT!"—reviewers the Nor. Trib. It's MGM's sparkling "WITHOUT LOVE" — Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. At Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

GREER GARSON as lovely Mary Rafferty—GREGORY PECK as impetuous Paul Scott! They're in MGM's "THE VALLEY OF DECISION." Next—Radio City Music Hall Advt

7th Sweeps Into Munich Unopposed

Hitler's Beer Hall and All of City Believed Held by Patch in 20-Mile Dash

British Cross Elbe In Hamburg Drive

Foe Yields by Thousands; 27,000 Allies Are Freed From Moosburg Camp

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, April 29.—Munich, third largest German city and scene of the beer hall putsch in 1923 which gave birth to Adolf Hitler's dream of conquest, was being overrun against little opposition tonight by troops of Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's United States 7th Army. Resistance before the city crumbled today and at least three American divisions dashed twenty miles and pushed on into the cradle of Nazism.

In the vanguard of the attacking forces were troops of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, which gained fame in the first world war. Although considerable resistance had been expected the Americans were mopping up the city in quick order. There was no official word of Munich's complete occupation by 7th Army troops, but reports indicated there was almost no opposition. The 42d Division entered from the northwest as three others moved in from the north.

Entire City Believed Taken

[A United Press dispatch said white flags lined the streets of Munich and it was indicated the entire city, with Hitler's famous beer cellar in which the 1923 putsch meeting was held, might already be in American hands.

[Oberammergau, scene of the Passion Play, was captured by the 10th Armored Division of the 7th Army, The Associated Press reported. At that town, near the Austrian frontier southwest of Munich, the Americans were twenty-seven miles from Innsbruck, northern gateway to the Brenner Pass.]

As the occupation of Munich proceeded, other Allied forces continued to cut up Hitler's dwindling empire both in the south and north. Troops of Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British 2d Army in the north, supported by a massive barrage from more than 400 guns, crossed the Elbe River and were mopping up Lauenburg, less than twenty-five miles from Hamburg, Germany's second largest city. In the south

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

Moscow Announces Austria Has Government Headed by Renner

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, April 29.—A new, provisional government of Austria, which was seized by Germany seven years ago in the first move of Nazi expansion, was formed at Vienna Saturday, with Dr. Karl Renner, a Social Democrat, as chancellor and foreign minister.

Renner, seventy-five years old, was chancellor in 1919-20 and was the author of the constitution of the Austrian Republic. He strongly opposed Communism in Austria after the last war, and his policies are criticized in a Soviet encyclopedia published in 1941.

The new government, a coalition, intends "to restore an independent Austrian republic," and was formed according to the agreement of the 1943 Moscow conference of tri-power foreign secretaries, a Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch from Vienna said today.

Three parties, the Social Democratic, Christian Social and Communist, make up the coalition. Renner was the last president of the Free National Council of the Austrian Republic before the council was disbanded by the Germans in 1938.

By the anschluss of March 13 1938, the Nazi Reich completely absorbed Austria, making the republic the Province of Ostmark. Russian troops now have driven deep into Austria from the east, liberating Vienna, and American troops have crossed the western frontier.

The new government has a political council of coalition including three state secretaries with-

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

For Your No. 1 Pipe: Beautiful Mixture Obviously masculine, pleasantly mild. 30c. Advt.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE from text to milli seam! Judy Garland Robt. Walker in MGM's THE CLOCK. Soon at Capitol.—Advt.

Allies in Italy Race Toward Nazi Redoubt

U. S. 5th Occupies Milan After Partisans Clear It of Last German Troops

Then Drives North To the Swiss Border

Venice Taken by British in 47-Mile Advance; Vincenza, Padua Fall

By The United Press

ROME, April 29.—Allied troops today occupied Milan, cradle of Fascism; seized historic Venice and broke through to the Swiss border in a lightning thrust that completely split the disorganized Nazi remnants in northern Italy.

Milan was formally entered by troops of the American 5th Army after it had been cleared by Italian patriot forces. Troops of the British 8th Army, in a forty-seven-mile advance that smashed the Nazi Adige and Brenta River lines, took Venice in similar circumstances.

Both armies gained up to fifty miles as they swept forward on a 150-mile front from the Adriatic to the Alps in an offensive rolling up to the back door of the Nazis' Bavarian redoubt.

The British seized Nestre, five miles northwest of Venice, and then swept down along a narrow causeway to enter and take the ancient city of canals and gondolas situated in the middle of Lake Venice.

Reach the Piave

The 56th London Division, headed by the famous 169th Queens Brigade, smashed into Venice in the evening and quickly took the city of 264,000. The 2d New Zealand Division, swinging on eighteen miles northeast of the city, reached the battlefields of the world war along the Piave River to a drive to within seventy miles of the Yugoslav border.

Naval units reaching Genoa, where all organized resistance ended Saturday, found the sea approaches and the inner harbor heavily mined, but dock facilities were relatively undamaged. The city had been entered Friday and formally captured Saturday.

American troops rumbled up to the Swiss border near Como, and infantrymen of the 10th Mountain Division speared through to the northern tip of Lake Garda in a drive to within 117 miles of the American 7th Army in Austria and eighty-three miles from the Brenner Pass.

General Mark W. Clark's 15th Army Group headquarters announced that the twenty-one-day-old offensive had already resulted

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

In the Days of Il Duce

The Mussolini that was — Herald Tribune—Acme

Bernadotte Back in Germany With Allied Reply to Himmler

Nephew of King Gustav Brought Nazi Chief's Peace Overtures to Stockholm; Belief Grows That Himmler Rules, With Hitler Dead or Ill

By Richards Vidmer

From the Herald Tribune Bureau — Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, April 29.—Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of King Gustav V and vice-chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, who brought Heinrich Himmler's offer of surrender to Stockholm for transmission to the American and British governments, has returned to Germany with the answer, it was announced today.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has disclosed officially that it was Bernadotte who conveyed Himmler's overtures for peace. The offer was transmitted verbally on Tuesday, after which Bernadotte departed for Denmark to await results at the German frontier.

Officially, Bernadotte's journey is in connection with the Red Cross mission, but as Himmler grants all permits for entry into Germany on Red Cross matters, the count is believed to be acting as courier in peace negotiations. His return to Stockholm probably will precede Himmler's reply to the American and British governments' demands that any surrender must also be made to Russia.

[The Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" said Bernadotte arrived in Denmark Sunday night from Germany after "making a new contact with Himmler," The Associated Press reported.]

That Himmler now represents

(Continued on page 28, column 4)

Capital on Alert For Surrender, Seen Imminent

Truman Meets Leahy at White House; London Sees Break in 48 Hour

By Paul Tobenkin

WASHINGTON, April 29.—While the nation's capital waited eagerly but vainly today for official news of what it believed was the imminent capitulation of Germany, President Truman kept in touch with the situation in a White House conference with Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff. Admiral Leahy frequently acts as liaison between the White House and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in western Europe.

One evidence of Washington's view that an early surrender was

(Continued on page 28, column 2)

Okinawa Hospital Ship Is Hit By Suicide Plane; 29 Killed

By Stanley Woodward

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

GUAM, April 30 (Monday).—The United States Navy hospital ship Comfort was attacked and heavily damaged by a Japanese suicide plane fifty miles south of Okinawa at 8:58 p. m. Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today. Twenty-nine patients and crew members were killed, thirty-three were seriously injured and one is missing. The vessel, marked as a hospital ship and fully lighted, was evacuating wounded from Okinawa.

The vessel, Admiral Nimitz announced, is proceeding to port under her own power, with the wrecked Japanese plane still on deck.

The attack took place during a general attack by enemy planes, lasting from Saturday afternoon until 2:15 a. m. Sunday, on American land and sea forces engaged in the Okinawa campaign. Carrier and land-based American

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

"WINNING and WITTY . . . smash, sassy."—says the Times of MGM's gay romancer "WITHOUT LOVE" Spencer Tracy Katharine Hepburn. Radio City Music Hall.—Advt

TICK-TOCK TICK-TOCK went their hearts for 48 hours! A glorious romance! Judy Garland Robert Walker in MGM's "THE CLOCK" World Pre-mere—Capitol.—Advt

Ex-Duce Dies With Mistress And 16 Aids

Shot by Partisans, Taken to Milan in Furniture Van, Dumped in Street

Milanese in Battle To Spit on Bodies

Mobs Revile Ex-Dictator, Lying at Square Where 15 Hostages Were Slain

By John Chabot Smith

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

MILAN, Italy, April 29.—Benito Mussolini, who took over Italy in 1922, his mistress Clara Petacci, and sixteen of his Fascist henchmen were executed by Italian Partisans yesterday in the village of Dongo on Lake Como and their bodies were brought to Milan last night in a furniture mover's truck.

Today the sixty-one-year-old dictator lies dead on the sidewalk in a square in downtown Milan and thousands of people are struggling with each other to see his body. Milan is the place where Mussolini founded the Fascist movement.

Mussolini lies with his head on the body of his mistress, and around them are the bodies of the sixteen other men of the inner Fascist gang.

The crowd has overwhelmed the fifty Partisans on guard, and an hour ago the people were trampling on the bodies and spitting at them.

Mussolini is dressed in the uniform of the Fascist militia, a gray-green battle jacket, gray widely-flared riding trousers with a red and black stripe and high, black, muddy boots.

Loses Symbol in Death

Early this morning the "labaro," gold staff topped by the Roman eagle, was in his hand, but by now it has been pushed aside and trampled underfoot. This was the symbol of the Fascist militia copied from the symbol of the old Roman emperors.

When the eighteen bodies were brought to Milan last night they were laid on the spot where the Fascists killed fifteen innocent Milanese some months ago in reprisal for the shooting of some Germans in Milan, and where Fascist snipers three days ago fired into a crowd gathered to do honor to these fifteen victims.

Mussolini's face is smeared with blood. He is lying on his back. There is a hole left by a bullet entering his left forehead and coming out at the back of his head. The other bodies are heaped around him in disorder. The crowd is growing every minute. People are shouting, and the Partisans and city police are shooting off their rifles into the air, either in exuberance or in a vain effort to quiet the crowd. All of Milan wants to see the fallen dictator.

Sixteen Others Listed

The Milan radio, in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and reported to the Office of War Information by the Allied-controlled Italian Telegraph Service, listed the names of the sixteen Fascists executed with Mussolini as follows:

Alessandro Pavolini, former Minister of Popular Culture in Rome and secretary of the Fascist Republican regime in north Italy.

Francesco Maria Barraco, former Under Secretary to the Premier in the north Italian regime.

Dr. Paolo Zerbino, Fascist leader in Rome during the German occupation and Republican Minister of the Interior.

Ruggero Romano, Republican Minister of Public Works.

Fernando Mezzasoma, Minister of

AN IMPORTANT FILM—Marvin Borowsky's THE VALLEY OF DECISION . . . to-day screened by MGM. Greer Garson, Gregory Peck. Next—Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

ADOLPH HITLER: Bust shot at by Red soldiers in Hitler's Chancellory. Picked up by Carl Levin, N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent, and brought back to U.S.
Herald Tribune—Keil

HITLER'S PRIVATE OFFICE in the Chancellory looked kaput to the Yanks and Allied soldiers in Berlin July 10, 1945. Associated Press

EVA'S ROOM: This is the room in which Eva Braun took refuge during the bombing of Berlin. Hitler was her frequent companion here. The American soldier examining the fittings of the room is PFC Harvey Natcheess of Myton, Utah — a full-blooded Ute Indian. Acme

RANKING BROWNSHIRT IN WHITE COLLAR, white tie and tails. Acme

HITLER'S REGIME started with the fire in the Reichstag. The shell-gutted building is a symbol of the war's end. Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy, followed by rain at night; highest temperature 60 degrees; moderate winds. Tomorrow: Showers and colder; highest temperature 55 degrees; moderate to fresh winds.
Temperatures yesterday: Max. 57; Min. 43
Detailed Report on Page 31

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CV No. 35,963 Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc. THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945 THREE CENTS In New York City

Berlin Falls; Hitler and Goebbels Killed Selves, Russians Are Told; Nazis Yield Italy, Part of Austria

Truman Cuts War Budget By 7½ Billions

Asks Congress to Reduce Funds for New Ships, Curtail 8 War Agencies

Other Reductions Get Consideration

Emergency Shipbuilding Program Ends Dec. 31; Tax Cut Being Studied

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Because of the favorable progress of the war, President Truman asked Congress today to reduce funds available to the Maritime Commission for 1946 ship construction by $7,365,000,000, and to cut more than $80,000,000 from the 1946 budget estimates of eight war agencies, many of whose functions are being terminated or curtailed.

The President, who brought his day's total of cuts in war agency funds to nearly $7,500,000,000 by asking Congress to abolish the Office of Civilian Defense and withdraw $369,000 previously budgeted for the agency for the fiscal year 1946, promised a press conference there would be additional reductions.

He told the conference, held after his budget message went to Capitol Hill, that he was proceeding cautiously on such reductions and did not want to discuss them at this time.

All Agencies Under Review

A White House statement announcing the Chief Executive's budget recommendations said that "as the war progresses, the activities of all agencies will be continually reviewed to achieve economies where they will not interfere with the prosecution of the war. It is anticipated that in addition to the cuts in the 1946 budgets, reserves of many millions of dollars can be set up for the current fiscal year, ending June 30."

Today's recommendations followed a review by the President and the Bureau of the Budget of the 1946 budgets of the eight war agencies. This review and repeal of funds was provided by Congress in the second deficiency bill of last June 28.

Asked for his views on tax reductions, Mr. Truman told reporters he is discussing the subject with the Treasury Department and would tell them about tax cuts at a press conference devoted entirely to taxes.

A joint House-Senate committee on post-war tax policy has worked out a short-cut program of tax reductions which would make immediately redeemable excess-profits refund bonds, increase specific exemptions from excess-profits taxes from $10,000 to $25,000, and permit relief from the amortization provisions of the present law.

Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is understood to approve this plan. He said re-

(Continued on page 19, column 3)

Spain Locks Up Laval for Allies; Defied Franco Order to Get Out

Vichy Chief Had Arrived by Air From Germany; Armour Acted Quickly

By The Associated Press

MADRID, May 2.—Pierre Laval and his fellow collaborationist, Abel Bonnard, who fled to Spain today in an effort to find sanctuary from French justice, were ordered tonight to be interned in a fortress near Barcelona for disposition by the Allies.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco ordered the two Vichy leaders, who had been in Germany since France was regained, interned in the Montjuich fortress after they had defied his personal order to leave the country.

Franco told the two to get out of the country immediately after they landed at the Barcelona airport in a German plane. An earlier report that they were accompanied by Marcel Deat, Minister of State under Laval at Vichy, proved to be incorrect.

Supreme Headquarters in Paris announced immediately that France would demand custody of Laval, Bonnard and the persons who accompanied them on the flight.

American Ambassador Norman Armour acted quickly when news

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Associated Press
Pierre Laval

Truman Names Hannegan to Walker's Post

New Postmaster General to Take Office June 30; Lilienthal Reappointed

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Truman announced today that he had sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to succeed Postmaster General Frank Walker, effective June 30, and also the reappointment of David E. Lilienthal as a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The President's announcement of the elevation of Mr. Hannegan came as no surprise, but his blunt press conference statement that Mr. Lilienthal's name would be submitted to the Senate prompted

(Continued on page 20, column 1)

San Francisco Parley Debates Voting Method

Russia Reported Insisting on Two-Third Rule for All Plenary Session Matters

By Bert Andrews

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Members of the executive committee of the United Nations Conference on International Organization were seeking tonight to work out a compromise on a still unsettled problem—the question of the size of the vote that should decide procedural matters and more important matters relating to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

This problem, which may or may not attain the proportions of a controversy, topped several other important developments of a day which saw most of the real work done behind closed doors.

On one key matter the United

(Continued on page 34, column 2)

News on Inside Pages

WAR

Himmler said Hitler was near death on April 24. Page 2
De Valera offers condolences on Hitler's death. Page 3
Robert H. Jackson heads U. S. staff on war crimes. Page 4
Churchill pays tribute to 8th and 5th Armies. Page 7
7th gains a mile on Okinawa in a night assault. Page 12
British invade coast of Burma, isolate Rangoon. Page 13
Food is cut 10 per cent for some U. S. units in Europe. Page 14
Allied forces on Borneo advance on airport. Page 14
War communiques. Page 10
Army, Navy casualties. Page 24

SPORTS

Yankees defeat A's, 8 to 4, and tie White Sox for lead. Page 25
Dodgers bow to Braves, 3—1, Lombardi losing first start. Page 25
Giants shade Phils, 9—8, after Voiselle is routed. Page 25
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Red Sox blank Senators, 4—0, for fifth in row. Page 25
Cards down Pirates, then meet rout in second. Page 25
Columbia tops N. Y. U. in eleventh inning, 7—6. Page 26
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Views of Sport, by Stanley Woodward. Page 25

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Mother leaps to death after dropping baby, unharmed. Page 21
Soldier's hunt for twin brother ends after nine years. Page 21

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Top priority on food output urged by House group. Page 15
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Mrs. Luce says Europe needs U. S. relief czar. Page 24
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Nazis in Italy Give Up With A Million Men

Unconditional Surrender Gives Allies North Italy and Southwest Austria

Link-Up With 7th At Brenner Is Near

Compact Signed Sunday at Caserta by 2 High Nazi Officers in Mufti

By Herbert G. King

U. P. correspondent representing the combined American press

THE ROYAL PALACE AT CASERTA, Near Naples, May 2.—The German armies of northern Italy and western Austria, nearly 1,000,000 men, laid down their arms in unconditional surrender at 2 p. m. today, opening the way for a bloodless Allied occupation of most of the Bavarian redoubt. Surrendered by the crushed Nazis was an area of 30,000 square miles embracing north Italy and the greater portion of five Austrian provinces.

The surrender was signed in this ornate palace Sunday afternoon by representatives of the German commander, Colonel General Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, and of the Allied Mediterranean commander, Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

The Germans, overwhelmed by the Allied advance across north Italy, which in twenty-four days netted 160,000 prisoners, were believed to have acted on their own initiative and not at the direction of the Nazi high command.

Surrender Takes Twelve Minutes

It took the German representatives—a lieutenant colonel and a major—only twelve minutes to admit publicly total defeat of their armies in a room on the second floor of this eighteenth-century Renaissance palace.

The terms provided for the following:

1. Unconditional surrender by the German commander in chief of all forces under his command or control on land, sea or air to the Supreme Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater.

2. Cessation of all hostilities on land, sea and air by the enemy forces effective at noon, Green-

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

As the Beaten Germans Gave Up the Battle for Italy

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto from Signal Corps radiophoto
Two German representatives, in civilian clothes, are signing the documents for the unconditional surrender of German forces in Italy and western Austria in the office of Lieutenant General W. D. Morgan, chief of staff at Allied Headquarters at Caserta, near Naples

Doenitz Ousts Ribbentrop and May Ask Peace

Appoints British Educated Krosigk to Foreign Office; Fight in North Predicted

By The United Press

LONDON, May 2.—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz dismissed Joachim von Ribbentrop as German Foreign Minister today, twenty-four hours after succeeding Adolf Hitler as Der Fuehrer, and named British-educated Finance Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk to replace Ribbentrop in apparent preparation for early peace negotiations with the Allies.

As the German army in Italy surrendered unconditionally, Berlin fell to the Russians and the British cut off Denmark by breaking through to the Baltic. Doenitz sought desperately to prevent utter collapse. Responding to his appeal for support, the German commanders in Denmark and Norway asserted they would fight on.

Doenitz, with Von Krosigk, the remnants of the German high command and other remaining leaders, was believed to be in northwestern Germany preparing to continue to Denmark or Norway if he had not already started.

Krosigk in a broadcast speech

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

British Rush to Baltic Cuts Off Denmark; Nazi Redoubt Shrinks

English Take Luebeck, Reds Rostock, Foe Trapped Between the Two; 3 Austrian Provinces Fall, Reducing Last Nazi Refuge to Minimum

By John O'Reilly

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 2.—The last important areas of the greater Reich crumbled today. Surrender negotiations, which had seemed important for a few days, dwindled in significance as the Allied armies swept over the remainder of Adolf Hitler's fortress.

In the north, the British 2d Army moved swiftly up to Luebeck, reaching the Baltic Sea and cutting off all enemy communications with Denmark. The Russians from the east continued to drive the disorganized Germans into the advancing British and American Armies. And in the south, the terms of the surrender of German forces in Italy included the capitulation of the Austrian Provinces of Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg, embracing a large section of what was to have been the Germans' national redoubt.

Probably the most chaotic area in this war existed in northern Germany today when the British reached Luebeck. Thousands of German troops had been trying to get through the bottleneck into Denmark before the swift British advance took place. Behind the Germans were the Russians. The result was a vast area in which roads were clogged with motor vehicles, horse-drawn transport and thousands of civilians moving on foot or pushing carts.

Allied air forces started to at-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Rundstedt Falls Into U.S. Hands, Calls It Painful

'After 43 Years' . . . Muses Field Marshal, Captured as He Finishes Dinner

By The Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY, in Southern Bavaria, May 2.—Thin-lipped Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, Germany's top military strategist taken prisoner by American troops south of Munich, told his captors today it was senseless for Germany to fight any longer.

Advised of the death of Adolf Hitler, the Prussian aristocrat commented: "Admiral Doenitz has been in charge for some time."

Rundstedt said that he went to Berlin March 10 to bid Hitler farewell and that Der Fuehrer seemed to be in good health then but was "shaking like he had the palsy."

He said Field Marshal Albert

(Continued on page 5, column 7)

Allies Prepare to Take Over All Nazi Press, Radio, Stage, Screen

By Carl Levin

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Paris, May 2.—The Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters, doffing the mantle of secrecy which has made it one of the most mysterious organizations in the Allied forces, disclosed today that behind its security blackout it has been operating the largest publishing house in the world and now, with its psychological warfare work almost done, is preparing to take over control of all German information services and media.

In its new role, according to Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, its chief, the division will move into Germany immediately upon the final defeat of the Wehrmacht and, as the first step, will close down all Nazi radio stations, press facilities, publications, theaters, motion picture studios, music halls and recording enterprises in Germany. They will be replaced at once by Allied military media and gradually these will give way to German services operated by Germans approved by Allied military authorities under a system of licensing acceptable to the Germans.

General McClure amazed newspaper men here with his disclosure of the full extent of the Allied psychological warfare effort and with evidence of the extent of its effectiveness. Its widespread radio and leaflet activity had long been public knowledge, but little was

(Continued on page 26, column 8)

Truman Confirms Hitler Death, Awaits Surrender, Warns Japan

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Truman declared today—flatly and officially—that Adolf Hitler is dead and that only "folly and chaos" can now delay the general capitulation of the "everywhere defeated German armies."

The President told a press conference this afternoon that he was convinced on the highest authority possible at this time that the report of Hitler's death broadcast yesterday by the Hamburg radio was true, although not necessarily as to the heroic manner in which the Nazis claimed Hitler died. He refused to identify the authority.

Mr. Truman, winding up a Washington day that cleared away some of the confusion surrounding the war situation in Europe only to add more, also admitted that the negotiations with Heinrich Himmler for the surrender of Germany have been broken off—possibly because of Hitler's death and the succession of Admiral Karl Doenitz as Fuehrer.

Asked point-blankly, however, whether such peace negotiations

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

2 Nazi Chiefs Suicides, Says Goebbels' Aid

Last 70,000 Germans in Berlin Surrender After a Fierce 12-Day Stand

Hunt Believed On For Body of Hitler

120,000 Nazis Captured, 60,000 Slain in Mop-Up South of Fallen Capital

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 3 (Thursday).—Berlin, greatest city of the European continent, fell yesterday afternoon to the Russians, who quoted a high prisoner as declaring that Adolf Hitler had committed suicide along with Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels as the capital of the Nazi empire tumbled around them.

Also reported dead by his own hand was Hitler's new general staff chief, an infantry general named Krebs, as 70,000 German troops laid down their arms in the surrender which Hitler had said never would come.

The Soviet triumph after twelve days of street fighting was announced last night by Premier Stalin in an order of the day, and in the Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow this morning.

Stalin's order made no mention of Hitler, who, the Nazis had said, died in his shattered Chancellery in the heart of Berlin on May 1.

The Soviet communique, however, said that among the captives taken was Dr. Hans Fritsche, Goebbels' chief deputy in the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, and that Fritsche told his Russian interrogators that Hitler, Goebbels and General Krebs all had committed suicide.

No Further Details Given

Not a single additional detail was supplied by the communique, which carried the startling announcement deep in the body of its text in the following words:

"Also taken prisoner were Hans Fritsche, first deputy of Goebbels in propaganda and the press; Press Chief Flick and Government Counselor Heinrich Dorsch.

"During interrogation, Dr. Fritsche stated that Hitler, Goebbels and the newly appointed chief of the general staff, Infantry General Krebs, had committed suicide."

Presumably a thorough check-up was being made by Russian troops in the ruined buildings of Berlin, but the Soviet communique made no mention of such a search.

Nor did it indicate whether the Fritsche statement was believed in Moscow, although its inclusion in so formal a document as the communique indicated that the Russians did place credence in the report.

Only Tuesday night the Nazi Hamburg radio said Hitler had died "a hero's death" in the Chancellery in Berlin, "fighting to the last breath" against the Russians, and that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had been appointed by Hitler as the new Fuehrer.

The Moscow official radio had scorned this report, calling it "another Fascist trick" designed to let Hitler escape to the underground.

For or against Fritsche's credibility as a witness, there was the fact that on the very day the Russians broke into Berlin—April 21—he had broadcast the first report that Hitler and Goebbels were there and that Hitler personally was directing the defense.

An old-time Nazi and long-time

Opportunities for Work
GLEANED FROM TODAY'S Employment Agency Columns
MEN
[illegible]
WOMEN
[illegible]

A FAVORITE STAR joins a striking new personality—Greer Garson, Gregory Peck in MGM's powerful "The Valley of Decision" Today—Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

THEY CLICK IN "THE CLOCK" Judy Garland, Robert Walker in MGM's glorious romance as exciting as love itself! World Premiere today—Capitol.—Advt.

"THE VALLEY OF DECISION," Marcia Davenport's great book splendidly filmed by MGM, stars Greer Garson, Gregory Peck. World Pre today—Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

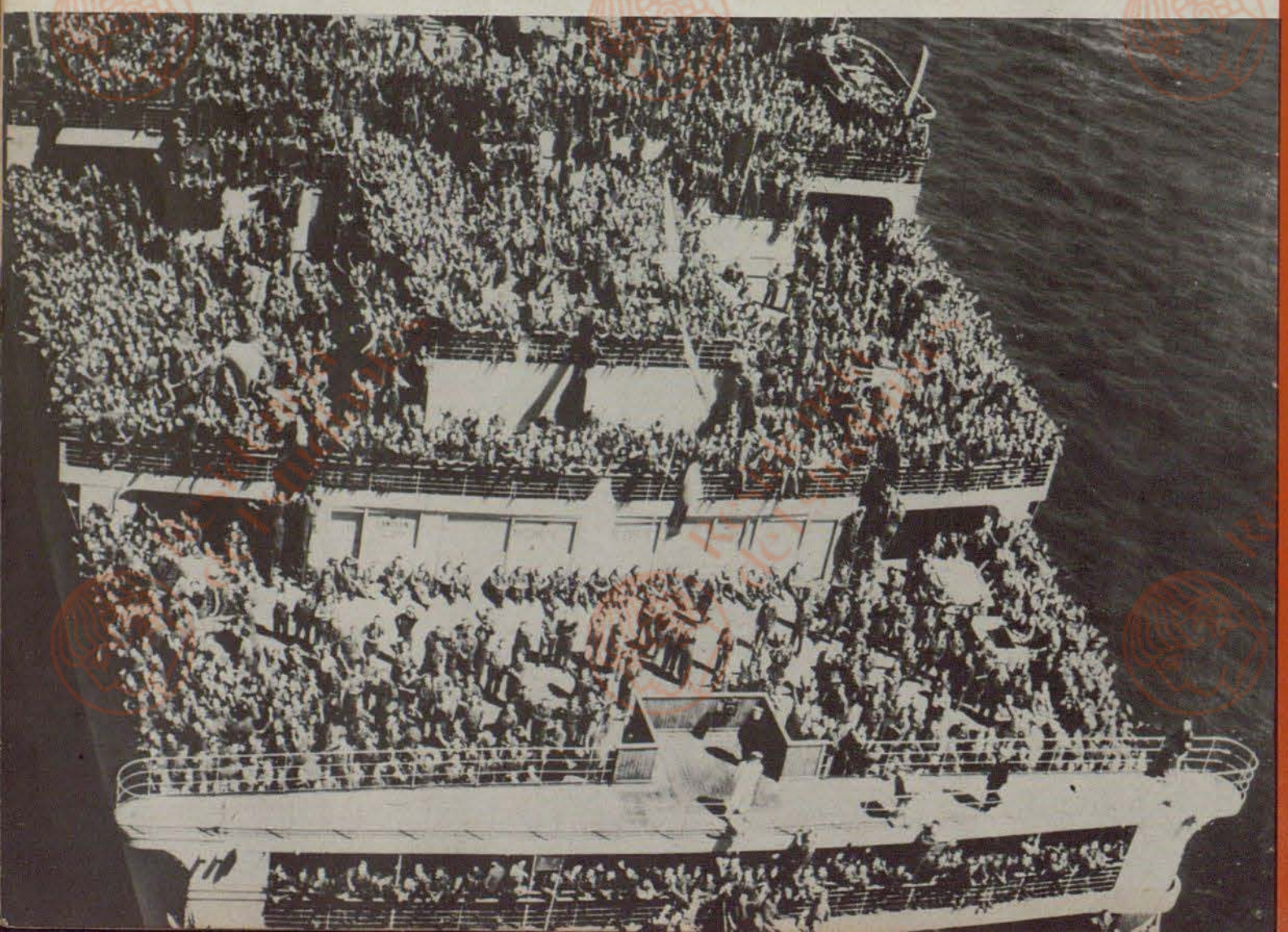
SEE IT THIS WEEK! "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY," MGM's fascinating film from Oscar Wilde's daring novel. Now at LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Brooklyn.—Advt.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE from [illegible] Judy Garland, Robert Walker in MGM's THE CLOCK. Today Capitol.—Advt.

GREER GARSON as lovely Mary Rafferty—GREGORY PECK as impetuous Paul Scott. They're in MGM's "THE VALLEY OF DECISION." Today, Radio City Music Hall.—Advt.

TICK-TOCK, TICK-TOCK went their hearts for 48 hours of glorious romance—Judy Garland, Robert Walker in MGM's THE CLOCK. World Pre today—Capitol.—Advt.

"HERE I AM, JOE!"—Hungry arms and happy voices call to returning soldiers entering New York harbor.
A. F. Sorle



THE QUEEN MARY returns with small army on her decks. United States and Canadian troops have jam session on the after decks. Photo taken from U. S. Coast Guard Helicopter.
Associated Press

THE WEATHER
Today: Cloudy, with showers beginning near noon and thunder showers likely in afternoon; highest temperature 65 degrees; fresh to strong winds.
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy and cooler.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 61, Min. 47
Detailed Report on Page 24

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
V-E DAY EDITION

VOL. CV No. 35,968 | Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc. | TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945 | THREE CENTS In New York City

Today Is V-E Day

Truman, Churchill, Stalin to Proclaim War's End; Germans Surrender at Eisenhower's Headquarters

Molotov Says Big 4 Unite on Dumbarton

Eden Reports Progress, Says 'We Will Agree'; Parley Seen Speeded

Solution Is Found On Treaty Revision

Molotov Is Sure of Polish Accord; France Joins Big 4 as Full Co-Equal

By Bert Andrews

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov announced today that the Big Four have achieved "unanimity" on two more of the proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan that had been left unresolved—those dealing with the power of the general assembly of the projected world security organization to recommend measures for peaceful adjustment of disputes and with the extent of the organization's security council's authority over regional security arrangements.

Mr. Molotov, saying that the work of this United Nations Conference on International Organization should be speeded now that the Allied armies are successful in Europe, declared that a unity had been achieved here "which is essential to the success of the conference."

And British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking later in a nation-wide broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that while the conference has made slow but "encouraging" progress on shaping the world peace charter, "we are going to agree."

France Now in Big Five

Mr. Molotov's statement, delivered as spotlights and flash bulbs and whirring cameras made the Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel very bright and very noisy, did not mean that the charter of the United Nations was as good as signed, sealed and delivered.

It left the matter of international trusteeships without agreement among the Big Four and up to the conference to settle.

It also sent the conference into two new phases, both of which may lead to argument and trouble before the world security program is finally accepted and ratified by the necessary number, which adds up to the Big Five and a simple majority of the other forty-four member nations.

The first phase, which began today, was the addition of France as a co-equal member with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, with a start made on the task of co-ordinating France's views with those of the other members of the Big Five.

The second—and the toughest one—related to the job of reconciling the amendments concurred in by the Big Four with those advanced by the middle powers and the little powers, and particularly with those suggested by the Latin-American nations.

All-Around Unity Needed

One American source said: "Don't place too much emphasis on the Big Four unanimity. It is good as far as it goes. But the real task now is to achieve all-around unanimity and, frankly, the Latin-American nations aren't going to like the wording on regional security arrangements, and some controversy can be expected on that point."

Mr. Molotov's press conference this afternoon was the high point of a day that included many de-

(Continued on page 11, column 5)

Stores to Close Today, Banks, Schools Open

Victory Celebration Will Be Held on Mall; Statue of Liberty Alight Tonight

New York City, after a brisk and spontaneous warm-up yesterday, planned to celebrate victory in Europe today, officially and temperately.

Unless President Truman's proclamation at 9 a. m. provides the stimulus for a new mass spasm of jubilation, official V-E Day in New York City is likely to be remembered as a solemn and soul-searching anti-climax to the stirring events of the last ten days.

The city will mark the day officially with a five-hour program on the Mall in Central Park, beginning at 5 p. m., and many stores and courts will close, but otherwise there will be little planned disruption of normal activities after the populace has listened to the long-awaited words of President Truman. Banks and ex-

(Continued on page 6, column 5)

Hill 196 Taken In Bitter 17-Day Okinawa Fight

Rampart Blocked Western Half of the Front; Naval Losses Continue Heavy

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, Okinawa, May 7.—After seventeen days of bitter fighting, troops of the 24th Army Corps under Major General John R. Hodge at last have entirely secured an abrupt coral escarpment (Hill 196) north of Shuri, on the southern Okinawa front. Yesterday the 77th Infantry Division advancing from the dominant eastern end of the ridge gained up to 500 yards southward across the lesser ridges that form the inner core of the defense belt around the fortress.

Nagging slowness and brutal exhaustion mark this struggle. It resembles the Cassino phase of the Italian campaign. Of course, the terrain isn't on the stupendous

(Continued on page 10, column 4)

City Lets Go For 5-Hour Victory Fete

500,000 in Times Square Shout, Sing, Dance; Thousands at Churches

News It's Premature Cuts Down Gayety

Soldiers Seem Diffident, 1,000 Tons of Paper Showered on Streets

V-E Day or not, New York at long last let itself go yesterday after forty-one months of war, and staged a five-borough, five-hour show of delirious elation over the news of Germany's surrender.

With shouting and paper throwing, with horn-tooting and dancing, with banners and bottle, the city poured hundreds of thousands of joy-fevered celebrants into the streets from mid-morning to mid-afternoon in an ebullient revelry that defied restraint.

Touched off almost instantly by the morning radio reports from Europe, and impelled onward by contagion and the big, black headlines in the afternoon newspapers, the spirit of carnival happiness persisted unabated until after 3 p. m.

Quiets Down After 3 P. M.

Then, it began to die when admonitions from Mayor F. H. La Guardia and news from Washington and London indicated that today, not yesterday, would stand in history as the day of official ending of the most destructive conflict of all time.

Feeling like a man who has been duped into jumping a gun, the city slipped hesitantly back into a normal Monday routine. White-wings began to sweep up the estimated 1,000 tons of paper that was wasted out of windows, and by last night the city had returned to its usual sedateness, save for some merrymaking in Times Square.

And whether New York would pick itself up in time to go all out again on the real V-E Day was anybody's speculation.

Another speculation, one made more timely by the German col-

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

Herald Tribune—Warman

THE DAY THEY HAD BEEN WAITING FOR—Miss Liberty looks down on the milling thousands in Times Square at height of celebration

Nazis Yield, Big 3 to Go On Air Today

Foe's Foreign Minister Proclaims Surrender, Concluded at Reims

Delay in the News Causes Confusion

Britain to Celebrate for 2 Days; King George Felicitates Eisenhower

By Don Cook

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, May 7.—Germany surrendered unconditionally today to the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

An official announcement of the end of the war in Europe will be broadcast tomorrow by Prime Minister Churchill at 3 p. m. London time (9 a. m. New York time), with parallel statements expected simultaneously in Washington from President Truman and in Moscow from Premier Stalin.

The surrender was proclaimed today by the Foreign Minister of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's government, Count Luts Schwerin von Krosigk, who announced in a broadcast to the German people that "Germany had succumbed to the overwhelming might of her enemies," and that Doenitz had ordered all fighting troops" to lay down their arms.

At Eisenhower's Headquarters

(An Associated Press dispatch from Reims, France, said the surrender took place at a little red schoolhouse which is the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower at 2:41 a. m. French time Monday (8:41 p. m. Eastern war time Sunday). The dispatch said the surrender was signed for Germany by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, new chief of staff of the German Army, and for the supreme Allied command by Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for General Eisenhower.)

King George VI telegraphed a message of congratulation tonight to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief in the west, on the "complete and crushing victory" which the forces under his command have achieved.

Meanwhile, although victory in Europe does not become official until tomorrow, London brought out the flags to begin the celebration it has been waiting for since Sept. 3, 1939. Until early this evening some official statement was expected hourly from Churchill, but for technical reasons, involving the military situation among other factors, the announcement had to be delayed.

Statement to Commons

Churchill will follow his broadcast with a statement to the House of Commons, after which members of the House will adjourn upon a motion of the Prime Minister to attend special thanksgiving services at St. Margaret's Church, adjoining the Parliament buildings. The House of Lords will adjourn to attend services at Westminster Abbey.

At 9 p. m. tomorrow London time (3 p. m. New York time) the King will broadcast to the people of the British Empire and Commonwealth nations, as flood lights will go up in London for the first time in nearly six years. Buckingham Palace, the Parliament buildings and Westminster, Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly—the Times Square of London—all will blaze with the lights of victory.

The German broadcast over the [illegible] transmitter announced

Nazis in Prague Refuse to Yield, Set City Afire

Patriots Report U.S. Tanks 4 Miles Away, Russians Also Racing to Rescue

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 8 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Partisan-held radio in Prague announced last night that American tanks, racing to the relief of patriots in the Czechoslovak capital, had smashed into the city's suburbs within four miles of its limits.

A Partisan leader, identifying himself as the "military commander of greater Prague," said that American staff officers already were in contact with the freedom fighters as the Germans, in a final act of Nazi hoodlumism, burned and sacked the city and shelled its hospitals.

Czechoslovakia, innocent pawn in Germany's war against the world, was the last major battleground in Europe where a three-front struggle continued after the Nazis' unconditional surrender. The Germans continued fighting there after General Ferdinand von Schoerner, their commander in Bohemia and Moravia, repudiated the capitulation announced by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

While the patriots battled the Germans in bloody street fighting in Prague the Partisan broadcast announced at 11:30 o'clock (London time) last night that advance American tank units "have just passed Reporyje." Reporyje lies four miles southwest of Prague proper.

The Partisan leader said the patriots were in contact with a Captain Russell, representing "Major General Elvers" of the

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

The Original Surrender Story As First Flashed From Reims

A. P.'s Dispatch, Telling How 2 German Leaders Walked Into Eisenhower's Headquarters in a Little Red Schoolhouse to End the War

The following incomplete dispatch from Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent, is the only account of the German surrender that has so far been received. As a result of his having sent the dispatch, Supreme Headquarters has suspended his news transmission privileges, but details of the dispatch have not been denied.

By Edward Kennedy

REIMS, France, May 7 (AP).—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 2:41 a. m. French time today.

(This was at 8:41 p. m., Eastern War Time, Sunday.)

The surrender took place at a little red schoolhouse which is the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction was signed for Germany by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, Jodl is the new chief of staff of the German Army.

It was signed for the supreme Allied command by Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith,

(Continued on page 9, column 7)

Truman to Tell Victory News at 9 This Morning

To Proclaim V-E Day on His 61st Birthday at White House Ceremony

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Victory in Europe will be proclaimed officially at 9 a. m. tomorrow, Eastern war time, with President Truman making the announcement to the American people in a radio broadcast from the White House and Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin issuing similar proclamations simultaneously in Washington, London, Moscow.

The White House confirmed tonight that the President "confidently expects" to broadcast at 9 a. m. tomorrow (his sixty-first birthday) after giving the text of his address to newspaper men at a press conference at 8:30 a. m. Although the White House made no reference to V-E Day, a close associate of the President had said flatly a few hours earlier that Mr. Truman would proclaim victory in Europe at 9 a. m.

The official proclamation of V-E

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

Reds Say Nazis Slew 4 Million In Polish Camp

Call Oswiecim the Biggest Murder Plant; Himmler Directed It Personally

By The United Press

MOSCOW, May 7.—The Soviet atrocity commission reported today that Oswiecim in Poland was the Nazis largest murder plant, and that more than 4,000,000 persons were killed there by torture and in "scientific experiments." About 1,000,000 inmates were "processed" annually.

The Communists party newspaper, "Pravda" said it was impossible to read the report "without shuddering."

"The Hitlerites used all their methods of mass murder-poisoning, gas chambers, burning alive, artificial contamination with infectious diseases, shooting, beating, exhausting labor, hunger, all kinds of medical experiments on living people," the Soviet report said.

Oswiecim was organized and directed personally by Gestapo Chief

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

Trumans Move to White House On Eve of Victory and Birthday

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Truman family took up official residence in the White House today on the eve of the President's announcement of victory in Europe and his sixty-first birthday.

President Truman actually moved in first, as he did not return to his temporary residence at the Blair House after he arrived at the executive offices this morning. The family has been living diagonally across Pennsylvania Avenue since April 16.

In addition to Mrs. Truman and Miss Mary Margaret Truman, the President's mother-in-law, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, of Independence, Mo., and Miss Reathel Odum, Mrs. Truman's secretary, moved into the White House, too.

The family had a quiet dinner tonight, and a similar gathering is expected tomorrow. No plans for entertaining of any kind are scheduled until the end of the thirty-day mourning period for the late President Roosevelt.

Margaret Truman's piano was moved this afternoon from the former Truman apartment, at 4701 Connecticut Avenue, but most of the family's furniture is being shipped to Independence.

Ever since Mrs. Roosevelt and her family moved out on April 30, painters, carpenters and renovaters have been freshening up the interior of the home of Presidents

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V-E Day to end few controls on civilian life in U. S. Page 6
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Allies now direct full military might against Japan. Page 8
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To Our Readers

The New York Herald Tribune is omitting all General Display advertising from today's edition in order to provide adequate news space and wider distribution of the newspaper at this historic moment.

THE ATOM BOMB STRIKES. This photo made three minutes after an atomic bomb hit Nagasaki, shows huge smoke column towering more than 20,000 feet high. Three and one half hours after bombing smoke also rose to 20,000 feet over the city.

Associated Press

NAGASAKI CENTER OF ATOM BLAST: Everything was flattened in area of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

Associated Press

HIROSHIMA FLATTENED by atomic bombing. Near the target a Jap factory is shown gutted and blasted by atomic bomb. All that is left is a mass of melted, twisted steel girders surrounded by ashes and rubble of a widely devastated area.

Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Partly cloudy, lowering humidity; highest temperature near 85; moderate northwest winds.
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy; highest temperature near 85.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 77; Min., 66
Detailed Report on Page 19

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CV No. 36,059
Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945

THREE - CENTS In New York City

First Atomic Bomb Smashes Japanese City; New Weapon Equals 20,000 Tons of TNT; Truman Tells Foe to Quit; Shorter War Seen

Target Area Obscured by Smoke Cloud

Results at Hiroshima, Japanese Army City, Are Not Yet Appraised

Foe Reports Attack, Silent on Damage

Special Crews Are To Be Trained for Atomic Bomb Runs on Japan

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Hiroshima, first enemy city to feel the American atomic bomb, was a major military target. Whether it is anything important now cannot be determined until the smoke and dust clear.

The text of a War Department memorandum:

"In response to questions as to the damage accomplished by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, the War Department announced that it was as yet impossible to make an accurate report.

"Reconnaissance planes state that an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke covered the target area.

"As soon as accurate details of the results become available, they will be released by the Secretary of War."

Was Major Army City

The War Department describes Hiroshima as "an army city," major quartermaster depot and leading port of embarkation. Principal industries produced large guns and tanks, machine tools and aircraft parts. Industrial and warehouse construction varied from light and highly inflammable to very heavy and fireproof, providing a good check on the atomic bomb's capabilities.

Population was about 318,000 at the last census, with the city proper measuring about three miles by four miles, and an industrial and military storage district on the outskirts, roughly one mile by three miles.

Hiroshima Trains Canceled

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Osaka radio announced tonight the cancellation of various trains in Hiroshima prefecture—the district in which, President Truman disclosed, the first atomic bomb in the world had been dropped.

The enemy broadcast did not refer to the bomb or to any damage that might have resulted from it, however. No mention was made of any form of explosive.

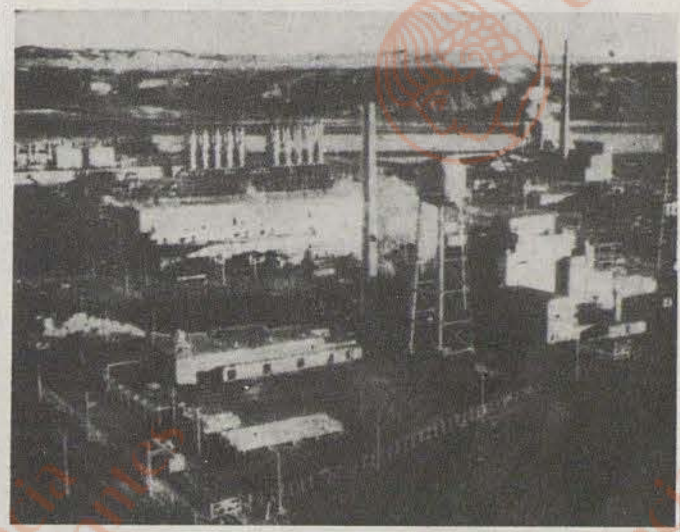
Other Japanese broadcasts earlier had reported only that Hiroshima, southwestern Honshu army center, had been raided by "a small number" of American B-29s with incendiaries and explosives at 8:20 a. m. Monday, Tokyo time (7:20 p. m. Sunday, United States Eastern war time).

The Japanese Domei agency noted in a broadcast tonight that President Truman had announced the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. It was the first Japanese reference to the new type of bomb, and the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, made no comment on its effects.

(A Domei dispatch from Osaka, recorded in London by the British Broadcasting Company more than twenty-four hours after the raid,

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

A conference at Oak Ridge, Tenn., of four scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb. Left to right, Sir James Chadwick, England; Major General Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the project; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, of Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, and Dr. H. D. Smyth, of Princeton University, who served as consultant on the project



A view of one of the production areas for the atomic bomb at the Hanford Engineering Works at Richland, Wash., near the town of Pasco. The other production plant was at Oak Ridge, Tenn., near Knoxville, while a testing laboratory was located at the Alamogordo, N. M., Army air base, where the first tests of the devastating new bomb were made by scientists Associated Press wirephoto

Kyushu City Hit In Biggest Raid Of Fire Bombs

400 Fighters and Bombers Blast Tarumi 2 Hours; Toyokawa Base Pounded

By The Associated Press

MANILA, Aug. 7 (Tuesday).—More than 400 fighters and bombers subjected the southern Japanese port of Tarumi on Sunday to the greatest fire raid yet staged by the Far East Air Force, leaving it engulfed in flames and wrapped in smoke that billowed 12,000 feet high.

(At Guam, it was announced that the Japanese naval arsenal at Toyokawa, near Nagoya, was attacked for the first time about noon Tuesday (Japanese time) by 125 Superfortresses from the Marianas Islands, with excellent results.

A communique issued by General Douglas MacArthur today announced that bombers and fighters of all categories, operating from Okinawa, poured jellied gasoline bombs, rockets and bullets for two hours into munition dumps and storage centers for air-

(Continued on page 13, column 6)

Truman's Statement Reveals Terrible Warning to Japan

Disclosure of Atomic Bomb Underscores Potsdam Ultimatum That Prompt and Utter Destruction Is Tokyo's Alternative to Surrender

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Following is the complete text of the statement by President Truman announcing the use of an atomic bomb for the first time in history:

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese Army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It had more than 2,000 times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam," which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new an.. revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

Truman Visits Ship's Messes To Tell of Bomb

Personally Informs Entire Crew of Augusta at Sea, Doesn't Hide Jubilation

By The United Press

ABOARD U. S. S. AUGUSTA, Aug. 6.—President Truman personally told the entire crew of this cruiser today about the success of the atomic bomb used against Japan, and he happily agreed with the sailors that it would shorten the war.

"Send some more of 'em over Japan and we'll all go home," was the universal reaction.

The President was lunching with the crew. He rose from the chow table and told the sailors about it, then he walked to the second enlisted mess and announced it again. Next, he walked

(Continued on page 11, column 5)

Cavern Beneath Columbia Was Bomb's Cradle

Atom Was Split There in January, 1939, and Race With Germans Was On

By Robert S. Bird

The atomic bomb that has opened for mankind a fateful door to a new era was born under the campus of Columbia University, in the rock-hewn vaults beneath the Physics Building in a corner of The Green, facing 120th Street, near Broadway.

There, in January, 1939, Dr. John R. Dunning, assistant professor in the physics department, and Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel prize winner of Italy, who had recently joined the Columbia staff, successfully performed an experiment—perhaps the most momentous in all history.

In their deep cavern laboratory they split the uranium atom and unlocked the basic energy of the universe. Unbeknown to them, this experiment had been performed in Berlin two weeks before, but the Dunning discovery paved the way for the development in this country of the complex processes that resulted in the bomb that was dropped on Japan yesterday.

Within a year and a half the tremendous significance of their experiment had engaged the at-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

A Description of the First Blast In New Mexico Desert July 16

Scientists in an Ominous Rainstorm Unloose a Flash Brighter Than Brightest Sunlight, Then a Tremendous Roar; Steel Tower Is Vaporized

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department's official description of the first test, conducted in New Mexico, of the history-making—and history-changing—atomic bomb follows in full:

"Mankind's successful transition to a new age, the atomic age, was ushered in July 16, 1945, before the eyes of a tense group of renowned scientists and military men gathered in the desert lands of New Mexico to witness the first results of their $2,000,000,000 effort. Here in a remote section of the Alamogordo Air Base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, the first man-made atomic explosion, the outstanding achievement of nuclear science, was achieved at 5:30 a. m. of that day. Darkening heavens pouring forth rain and lightning immediately up to the zero hour heightened the drama.

"Mounted on a steel tower, a revolutionary weapon destined to change war as we know it, or which may even be the instrumentality to end all major wars, was set off with an impact which signalized man's entrance into a new physical world. Success was greater than the most ambitious estimates. A small amount of matter, the product of a chain of huge, specially constructed industrial plants, was made to release the energy of the universe locked up within the atom from the beginning of time. A fabulous achievement had been reached. Speculative theory, barely established in pre-war laboratories, had been projected into practicality.

"This phase of the atomic-bomb project, which is headed by Major General Leslie R. Groves, was

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

Atomic Bomb's Warhead Is Put At 25 Pounds

A New Chemical Element, Pluto, May Be a Part of Uranium-Energy Missile

By John J. O'Neill

A new chemical element, Pluto, was created by science to produce a super-atomic energy source. The new element never existed in nature. It was created entirely by artificial processes and was found to have explosive properties even greater than those of Uranium 235, which was the original source through which tremendous amounts of atomic energy were released from matter—3,000,000 times as much as is released from equal weights of TNT. That is the nature of the energy unleashed against Japan.

Pluto is the heaviest element in existence. It has an atomic weight of 239, one unit heavier than Uranium 238, which is the heaviest natural element. It is created by shooting a neutron, a subatomic particle of matter, into Uranium 238.

Pluto and uranium provide a

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Basic Force Of Universe Is Unleashed

Truman Tells How Allied Science Yoked Atom at $2,000,000,000 Cost

125,000 Employed In War's Top Secret

New Power Age Forecast, World Prosperity Aided, After Japan Is Crushed

Secretary Stimson's history of the bomb—Page 13

By Jack Tait

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The mightiest explosive force ever devised by man—an atomic energy bomb possessed of the terrible power of more than 20,000 tons of TNT—has hit Japan, President Truman announced today in a statement released by the White House.

Sixteen hours before the statement was issued the bomb was sent plunging down on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. Today Washington military authorities were convinced that this historic development of American and British scientists will shorten the war and that it marks the beginning of "the atomic age," the future benefits of which to civilization can only be guessed at present.

Even more powerful forms of the bomb are being developed, President Truman said. "It (the bomb) is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe," he said. "The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

War Seen Shortened

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in another statement asserted that this greatest secret weapon in history will prove a "tremendous aid" in shortening the war against Japan.

Both he and President Truman told how civilization will be enriched after the war through the harnessing of atomic energy to supplement coal, oil and water as basic sources of power in industry. Secretary Stimson said: "We are at the threshold of a new industrial art which will take many years and the expenditure of much money to develop."

The War Department, in a series of releases today, told how $2,000,000,000 was expended on the project to develop the bomb, known by the Army code name of "Manhattan Engineer District." It told of the tireless efforts of top American and British scientists who outraced German scientists in developing the bomb; of two cities erected by the government at production sites, of 125,000 workers who took part in the vast project.

Test Explosion Described

The first test of the first man-made atomic explosion took place at 5:30 a. m. July 16 in a pouring rain, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. M. Plate-glass windows were destroyed 100 miles away. The blast shook the entire southern portion of New Mexico, western Arizona and the El Paso district of West Texas.

This is an official description of the explosion: "At the appointed time there was a blinding flash lighting up the whole area brighter than the brightest daylight. A mountain range three miles from the observation point stood out in bold relief. Then came a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men outside the control center five and a half miles away from the explosion. Immediately thereafter a huge multi-colored surging cloud boiled to an alti-

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Senator Hiram W. Johnson Dies; Foe of League and Charter, 78

California Republican and Isolationist Was Last of Irreconcilables of 1919

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, seventy-eight, died of thrombosis of a cerebral artery at 6:40 a. m. today in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

The Republican Senator from California, a national political figure since early in the century, had been under treatment there for two and a half weeks. He was in a coma when he died.

One of his last official acts was to cast the one vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against ratification of the United Nations Charter for a world organization of nations.

Even after the onset of his fatal illness his vote was recorded against final ratification through a pair with two charter support-

(Continued on page 18, column 2)

Harris & Ewing
Senator Hiram W. Johnson

Major Bong Killed as Jet Plane Explodes on Test Flight in West

By The Associated Press

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6.—Major Richard Ira Bong, America's leading fighter pilot in the South Pacific area before he was returned to the United States and assigned to test flying duty, was killed today in the crash of a jet-propelled P-80 plane.

Major Bong, who had forty Japanese planes to his credit, was killed at 2:30 p. m., the Army's Western Procurement Office announced, about four minutes after he left the Lockheed air terminal.

Witnesses said the plane exploded with a terrific roar and disintegrated — parts were hurled in small bits over a wide area at a spot within a few miles of the airport.

He apparently made an attempt to escape through the pilot's escape hatch. His parachute had been partly opened, and he was thrown clear of the wreckage.

A Lockheed service mechanic, Frank Bodenhamer, said Major Bong radioed the control tower as soon as he was in the air, saying he had developed trouble.

"His take-off was normal," said Mr. Bodenhamer, "but I knew there was something wrong when I saw a puff of black smoke just

(Continued on page 18, column 6)

Jobs for Men

These and many other excellent opportunities are listed in today's Classified Section

[illegible]

DARING DRAMA of a girl not all good—not all bad! MGM's "BEWITCHED" suspensefully filmed from Arch Oboler's radio drama. Soon—Loew's Criterion.—Advt.

"DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING excellent music, fine songs"—News. That's MGM's "ANCHORS AWEIGH"—Frank Sinatra, Kath. Grayson, G. Kelly—T'color. Capitol.—Advt.

For Your No. 1 Pipe—DONNIFORD MIXTURE. Obviously Masculine, pleasingly mild, 30c.—Advt.

THOUSANDS OF GIRLS will understand her story! She lived 2 amazing lives in MGM's "BEWITCHED." Phyllis Thaxter, Edmund Gwenn. Soon—Loew's Criterion—Advt.

MGM's Technicolor musical "ANCHORS AWEIGH." Frank Sinatra, Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. Capitol Th. In person Paul Whiteman & Orch., Johnnie Johnston!—Advt.

WOULD YOU KILL FOR LOVE? See MGM's "BEWITCHED," confessions of a girl driven by strange cravings. Phyllis Thaxter, Edmund Gwenn. Soon—Loew's Criterion. Advt.

"HUMDINGER of a musical!" says Times of MGM's Technicolor "ANCHORS AWEIGH." Frank Sinatra, Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Jose Iturbi. Now at Capitol.—Advt.

ON THE DECK OF THE U.S.S. Missouri this bronze seal is embedded to commemorate the Japanese surrender. Signal Corps

JAPANESE UNCONDITIONAL surrender ceremonies on board the U.S.S. Missouri Sept. 2, 1945. Acme

GERMANY SURRENDERS: On May 7, 1945 in the now famous Reims School representatives of German and Allied Nations signed terms calling for unconditional surrender of Germany. Acme

THE WEATHER
Today: Mostly cloudy, with showers and thunderstorms, warm and humid; highest temperature near 85 degrees; clearing and cooler late afternoon and night.
Tomorrow: Fair, moderate temperatures, comfortable humidity.
Temperatures Yesterday: Max. 81 Min. 71.
Detailed Report on Page 17

NEW YORK Herald Tribune LATE CITY EDITION

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Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945

THREE CENTS In New York City

Japanese War Ends

Truman Announces Unconditional Surrender; MacArthur Named Supreme Allied Commander

Seething City Hails Victory, Millions Out

People Roar in Elation, Mighty Celebration Puts V-E Day in the Shade

Frenzied 2,000,000 Jam Times Square

Stores, Exchanges, Banks Close Today; No Mail Delivery Until Friday

The great news of Japanese surrender hit New York just after 7 o'clock last night, and almost instantly it transformed five boroughs full of 7,500,000 people into a roaring, writhing spectacle of elation that completely overshadowed the big V-E Day show.

The worst war in history, the war that killed or wounded 962,098 Americans since the enemy struck Pearl Harbor 1,346 days ago, was over.

The people of New York dashed into the streets. Millions of voices roared out the news. Even as they roared, they were drowned out by the shrilling of sirens and the pealing of church bells. Factory and boat whistles took up the chorus that spelled the end of war and the beginning of peace.

Times Square Ready

Times Square, the mecca of the extroverts and the nucleus of every big spontaneous demonstration in the world's biggest city, was ready and waiting with a crowd of half a million who boiled over with a frenetic madness the moment the announcement came.

From the instant when the illuminated moving news sign on the Times Building flashed the Japanese surrender, the Times Square throng began to grow as people poured into it from all sides to join in the leaping and shouting and horn blowing and kissing that demonstrated the utterly uncurbed joy of the people.

In less than an hour the Times Square crowd was doubled to about a million strong, and in an hour after that the hard-pressed police estimated that two million yelling, milling celebrants of peace were jammed into the area bounded by Ninth and Sixth Avenues, and Fortieth and Fifty-third Streets.

On through the evening, the great and wild demonstration swept on, and it continued almost unabated past midnight and into the morning hours of today. But, despite its dizzy tempo, there was little disorder and few arrests, and no serious injuries were reported.

Meanwhile it was announced almost immediately that much of the city's life will stand still today

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

MacArthur to Act Quickly To End Further Fighting

Thankful Struggle Is Closing, He Praises Soldiers

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, assigned as the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, was quoted last night in broadcasts direct from his headquarters as saying in comment upon the end of the war:

"I thank a merciful God that this mighty struggle is about to end. I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed.

"The magnificent men and women who have fought so nobly to victory can now return to their homes in due course and resume their civil pursuits.

"They have been good soldiers in war. May they be equally good citizens in peace."

Petain Guilty But Jury Urges Life Be Spared

Is Convicted of Treason; Court Asked to Stay His Sentence Due to Age

By The United Press

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Wednesday).—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, eighty-nine-year-old hero of Verdun, early today was found guilty of treason and intelligence with the enemy and sentenced to death with a recommendation by the jury that the sentence not be carried out because of his great age.

The twenty-four-man jury, which filed into court at 4 a. m. after deliberating for nearly seven hours, found Petain guilty on a charge of intelligence with the enemy, and not guilty on two other charges—that of plotting to gain power and of plotting against the security of the state.

Petain himself certainly will not appeal the death sentence, as one

(Continued on page 11, column 6)

Indianapolis Sunk by Enemy, 883 Men Killed

Cruiser Had Just Delivered Atomic Bomb Materials; Down in Philippine Sea

By The Associated Press

PELELIU, Palau Islands, Aug. 5 (Delayed).—The 10,000-ton United States cruiser Indianapolis was sunk in less than fifteen minutes, presumably by a Japanese submarine at twelve minutes past midnight July 30—and 883 crew members lost their lives in one of the Navy's worst disasters. She went down in the Philippine Sea, within 450 miles of Leyte.

The fatal torpedo attack came without a second's warning. Two explosions flashed out of her bow. She quivered while flames streaked like a white, searing torch down passageways all through her slim hull.

In less than fifteen minutes the Indianapolis was gone—plunging head first into the sea.

Nobody outside the oil-covered

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

900 Superforts Deal Japanese A Final Blow

Doolittle's B-29s Based on Okinawa Barely Squeeze In on the War

Flyers Are Racked By Horrible Anxiety

Reporter on Raid Tells How They Awaited News That Would Stop Flight

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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IN A B-29 OVER JAPAN, Aug. 15 (Wednesday).—The radio tells us that the war is over, but from where I sit it looks suspiciously like a rumor. A few minutes ago—at 1:32 a. m.—we fire-bombed Kumagaya, a small industrial city behind Tokyo near the northern edge of the Kanto Plain. Peace was not official for the Japanese either, for they shot right back at us.

[This is one of at least 400 B-29s that attacked three targets in Japan in a raid early Wednesday morning, and part of some 1,000 planes that had attacked the enemy homeland in the twenty-four hours preceding the cessation of hostilities.]

Isesaki Burning

Other fires are raging at Isesaki, another city on the plain, and as we skirt the eastern base of Fujiyama Lieutenant General James Doolittle's B-29s, flying their first mission from the 8th Air Force base on Okinawa, arrive to put the finishing touches on Kumagaya.

I rode in the City of Saco (Maine), piloted by First Lieutenant Theodore J. Lamb, twenty-eight, of 103-21 Lefferts Boulevard, Richmond Hill, Queens. Like all the rest, Lamb's crew showed the strain of the last five days of the uneasy "truce" that kept the Superforts grounded.

They had thought the war was over. They had passed most of the time around radios, hoping the President would make it offi-

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

A WHITE HOUSE CELEBRATION—Secretary of State Byrnes, left; former Secretary Hull and President Truman shaking hands last night following the announcement by the President of Japan's surrender. Looking on is John W. Snyder, reconversion director

Associated Press Wirephoto

Japan Bows, Order Given To Cease Fire

80 Hours of Uncertainty End at 7 P. M.; Signing Is Left to MacArthur

Man Power Is Freed, Draft Calls Are Cut

V-J Day to Come Later; Britain, Russia, China Accept on U. S. Say-So

By John C. Metcalfe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The greatest war of all time ended at 7 o'clock tonight. Only the formality of signing the surrender terms remained.

President Truman, in a restrained and soft voice, read to a specially summoned press conference the announcement that the Japanese Imperial government had accepted, after more than eighty and one-half tense hours of waiting on the part of the Allied world, the dictated surrender terms of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China.

A short while later Mr. Truman, through James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, dispatched a note through the Swiss government to the Japanese government directing the still uninvaded Japan to order its forces to cease fire on all fronts, designating General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander, to receive the surrender, and to dictate the time, place and details of the surrender.

Order Firing Ceased

At 9 a. m. Wednesday, Guam time, corresponding to the time at which President Truman made his announcement here, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, issued a cease-firing order. Shortly afterward Admiral William F. Halsey, commanding the United States 3d Fleet off the Japanese coast, issued this order:

"Cease firing, but if you see enemy planes in the air shoot them down in friendly fashion."

The Japanese message, received only a short time the President's press conference, meant complete acceptance of the Potsdam ultimatum on which the Allied powers, which had crushed Nazi Germany, had made their firm and final stand, backed by the threat of utter destruction for Japan.

The announcement, which set off a wild celebration in the capital and throughout the nation, was made simultaneously in London, Moscow and Chungking by the respective chiefs of governments.

The other three Allied governments—in a gesture regarded as illustrative of the spirit of the United Nations now aborning—accepted the Japanese surrender message sight unseen, by previous agreement acting on the basis of a telephonic report of it by Mr. Byrnes. He, in turn, acted upon a similar report of it by American Minister Leland Harrison, who had seen it in Bern, Switzerland.

MacArthur Is Commander

Mr. Truman first told 150 correspondents, who had jammed his office at the end of the long vigil for the "answer awaited by the whole world," that General MacArthur had been named by the Allies as the supreme commander to receive the Japanese surrender terms.

General MacArthur previously had been specified also as the man who will rule Japan under the occupation, as General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower controls the American zone in defeated Germany. Mr. Truman said that

Russians Sign Alliance Treaty With Chinese

Pact Approved in Moscow; Reds Report Full Accord on All Common Problems

The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow home radio announced last night in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission. The treaty was signed in Moscow yesterday, according to the broadcast, which added that "full agreement was also reached on all other questions of common interest."

The text of the treaty and other agreements will be published shortly, after they have been ratified by the Soviet Union and by China. Besides Soviet Premier Stalin and China's Premier T. V. Soong, Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh took part in the discussions which led up to the treaty.

The text of the broadcast, as reported by the Office of War Information, follows:

"After Generalissimo Stalin's return from the Berlin conference the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, accompanied by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Shih-chieh, arrived in Moscow and renewed negotiations with Generalissimo Stalin and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov dealing with questions of Soviet-Chinese relations.

"On Aug. 14 a treaty of friendship and alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and the Republic of China. Full agreement was also reached on all other questions of common interest. Both treaty and other agreements will be published shortly when they are ratified by the Soviet Union and the Republic of China."

Earlier in the day an Associated Press report from Moscow said that Premier Soong had conferred yesterday with Soviet officials in the Kremlin. It added that he was ex-

(Continued on page 9, column 3)

The Official Announcement

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The complete text of President Truman's statement tonight announcing the Japanese surrender and the end of the war:

"I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government on Aug. 11. I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration, which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In the reply there is no qualification.

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

"General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender. Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high-ranking officers.

"Meantime, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action.

[The Allies' first order to Japan, issued at once by President Truman, was for the Japanese to stop the war on all fronts.]

"The proclamation of V-J Day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan.

Japan's Acceptance of Terms

"Following is the Japanese government's message accepting our terms:

"'Communication of the Japanese government of Aug. 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China:

"'With reference to the Japanese government's note of Aug. 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, sent by American Secretary of State James F. Byrnes under the date of Aug. 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"'1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"'2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms.'"

To Our Readers

The New York Herald Tribune is omitting all General Display advertising from today's edition in order to provide adequate news space and wider distribution of the newspaper at this historic moment.

Emperor Tells People on Radio Of Capitulation

Terms Is an 'Extraordinary Measure'; War Minister Kills Himself on News

A Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio said last night that "his imperial majesty the emperor" was graciously pleased to personally read an imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration in a nation-wide radio broadcast heard at noon today (11 p. m. Tuesday, Eastern War Time).

The dispatch, picked up by The Associated Press in New York, added that "It is the first time in Japan's history that the Emperor spoke to the nation over the radio."

A short time after the Emperor had delivered his message, the Domei News Agency broadcast a dispatch that General Korechika Anami, the Minister of War, had committed suicide at his official residence "to atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as his majesty's minister." Anami, who was fifty-eight, had been war minister since April.

The text of Emperor Hirohito's rescript, or message to his people, follows:

"To our good and loyal subjects:

"Pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions of . . . (indistinct word) in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

"We have ordered our government to communicate to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our Emperor accepts the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well being of our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by our imperial ancestors, and which we . . .

(Continued on page ', column 3)

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CITY AND VICINITY
City's department stores to close today to mark peace. Page 8
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Major William F. Knowland gets seat of Hiram Johnson. Page 12
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CHRONOLOGY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

EUROPEAN THEATER

1939

Sept. 1—Germany invades Poland — from mountain passes of occupied Czecho-Slovakia, across Silesian plains, from Central German citadel, and southward from E. Prussia.
Sept. 3—Britain, followed by Australia, New Zealand, France and Canada, declares war on Germany.
Sept. 17—Russia invades Poland, takes huge border areas, moves eastward to rough equivalent of Curzon line.
Sept. 27—Warsaw, after short, battering siege, surrenders to Germany.
Oct. 15—British battleship Royal Oak sunk in daring submarine raid on Scapa Flow, 800 lost.
Nov. 3—U. S. arms embargo repealed.
Nov. 9—Hitler escapes time bomb in Munich beer hall.
Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland.
Dec. 14—3 British cruisers chase Nazi battleship Graf Spee into Montevideo . . . scuttled by crew 3 days later.

1940

Mar. 12—Soviet-Finnish peace signed . . . Russia gets Karelian Isthmus, Viipuri.
April 4—Churchill takes war command in shake-up at British cabinet.
April 9—"Phony war" ends . . . Germany invades Denmark, Norway.
April 16—British land in Norway, capture Narvik . . . withdraw May 3, making final stand at Narvik until June 10.
May 10—Germany invades Holland, Belgium, France.
May 11 — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigns . . . Winston Churchill, 1st Lord of the Admiralty, succeeds him.
May 15—Dutch army surrenders.
May 28—Belgian army surrenders.
May 29—337,000 Allied troops escape from beaches at Dunkerque, completing evacuation June 4.
June 10—Italy declares war, invades France.
June 13—Germans enter Paris.
June 21—Armistice signed at Compiegne between France and Germany.
July 12 — British-Soviet mutual aid pact . . . British, Free French conclude conquest of Syria.
July 14—Russia annexes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
Aug. 6—Italians, under Graziani, push into Egypt in drive to seize British-African empire.
Aug. 8—Luftwaffe launches all-out air attack on England . . . 50,000 Britons die from aerial bombings—August '40 through May '41.
Aug. 20 — Britain discloses Western Hemisphere naval and air bases lease to U. S. . . . Sept. 3—U. S. trades 50 destroyers for British air-sea bases.
Sept. 15—Germans lose 185 planes raiding England, forced to switch to night bombing.
Sept. 16—Roosevelt signs draft law.
Sept. 24—Dakar beats off 6 attacks by DeGaulle who, with British fleet, abandons siege.
Sept. 27 — 10-year military Pact of Berlin signed by Germany, Italy, Japan.
Oct. 4 — Mussolini meets Hitler at Brenner Pass.
Oct. 7—Reichswehr occupies Rumania.
Oct. 16—U. S. registers 16,500,000 for draft.
Oct. 27 — 200,000 Italians invade Greece.
Nov. 16 — Nazi raid ruins Coventry, kills 1000.
Nov. 20—Hungary joins Axis.
Dec. 9—Wavell launches Nile Army attack on Graziani's Libyan Army . . . invades Libya Dec. 15.
Dec. 30—Roosevelt calls for full war-basis aid to Britain . . . calls U. S. "Arsenal of Democracy".

1941

Jan. 10—Germany, Russia sign friendship pact.
Mar. 1—Bulgaria signs Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact.
Mar. 30—U. S. seizes Axis ships in ports.
April 6—Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece.
April 10—U. S. takes over protection of Greenland to safeguard northern shipping routes.
April 27—Nazi mechanized divisions march into Athens—following German-Greek Armistice.
May 10—Rudolph Hess, Nazi deputy leader, lands by parachute in Scotland.
May 20 — Hitler launches air-borne invasion of Crete . . . 15,000 Britons escape to Egypt 10 days later.
May 24—British battleship Hood sunk by Nazi battleship Bismarck east of Greenland . . . Bismarck sunk by British 3 days later 400 miles west of Brest.
May 27 — Roosevelt proclaims unlimited state of national emergency.
June 12—U. S. freighter "Robin Moor" sunk by U-boat.
June 16—U. S. closes all German consulates.
June 22 — Germany attacks Russia from East Prussia, Finland, Rumania, Poland.
July 3 — Stalin calls for "scorched earth" policy as Nazis sweep eastward.
July 8—U. S. occupies Iceland to forestall Nazis . . . Navy relieves British.
July 24 — Japan takes over military, naval and air bases in French Indo-China.
July 26—U. S. freezes Japan's assets in economic blow, restricts oil, cotton, curbs silk.
Aug. 14 — Roosevelt, Churchill announce Atlantic Charter evolved during sea meeting on warships.
Aug. 25—British and Russians enter Iran.
Sept. 12—Roosevelt warns U. S. Navy will shoot first at Axis warships in U. S. defense zone.
Sept. 19—Kiev falls to Nazis.
Oct. 16—Odessa falls to Nazis after long siege . . . Soviet government withdraws from Moscow to Kuibyshev.
Oct. 17—U. S. destroyer Kearney torpedoed off Iceland, 11 lost.
Oct. 18 — Tojo becomes premier of Japan.
Oct. 29 — Soviets recapture Rostov, launch first Ukrainian offensive.
Oct. 31—U. S. destroyer Reuben James torpedoed, sunk in Atlantic.
Nov. 1—U. S. extends billion-dollar lend-lease aid to Soviet Unibn.
Nov. 13—House revises Neutrality Act by vote of 212 to 194.
Dec. 6 — "Defeated" Russian troops launch great counter-offensive at gates of Moscow.
Dec. 7—Japan launches war; planes, midget submarines sneak - attack Pearl Harbor.
Dec. 11—Germany, Italy declare war on United States.

1942

Jan. 1—United Nations Pact signed by 26 nations in world-front against Axis.
Jan. 26—First American troops land in North Ireland.
May 10—Lidice, Czech village, wiped out — reprisal for assassination of Reinhard Heydrich.
May 26—Great Britain, Soviet Union sign 20-year mutual aid pact.
May 30—More than 1,000 RAF planes raid Cologne.
June 12—U. S., Britain, Russia agree on second front in '42—Molotov-Roosevelt Washington talks revealed.
June 21—Rommel's Africa Corps takes Tobruk in surprise thrust driving to within 55 miles of Alexandria.
July 1—British 8th Army stops Rommel at El Alamein.
July 2—Sevastopol, Crimean port, falls to Nazis.
Aug. 19 — U. S. Rangers join 9-hour British-Canadian commando raid on Dieppe.
Oct. 23—Montgomery wins great victory at El Alamein, begins westward march across Africa.
Nov. 7—U. S. lands powerful force, under Eisenhower, on Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French Africa—Morocco and Algiers.
Nov. 13—British take Tobruk.
Nov. 28 — French scuttle fleet at Toulon to foil Nazi seizure.
Dec. 24—Darlan, Governor of French North Africa under Allies, assassinated by French youth.

1943

Jan. 27—Roosevelt, Churchill in Casablanca 10 days, announce "Unconditional Surrender" goal.
Feb. 2—Trapped Germans crushed at Stalingrad where siege is finally lifted.
Feb. 6—Mussolini ousts Ciano, shakes up cabinet.
Feb. 11—Reds recapture Kharkov.
Feb. 21 — Germans take Tunisia's Kasserine Pass from Americans who recapture it 4 days later.
May 12 — Germans and Italians, trapped on Cape Bon, Tunisia, surrender—African battle ends.
May 16—RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.
July 10—Sicily invaded by Americans, British, Canadians under Eisenhower.
July 26 — Mussolini out, King and Badoglio rule Italy.
Aug. 1—U. S. Liberators blast Ploesti, Rumania, refineries.
Aug. 17—Roosevelt sees Churchill in Quebec . . . Americans take Messina, complete conquest of Sicily.
Aug. 23—Reds recapture Kharkov for 2nd time.
Sept. 3 — General Montgomery's 8th crosses Straits of Messina, begins invasion of toe of Italy . . . followed by General Mark Clark's 5th — landing at Salerno.
Sept. 9 — Italy's unconditional surrender, after Sept. 3 armistice, belatedly announced.
Sept. 11 — Most of Italian fleet escapes, surrenders to Allies.
Sept. 12—Mussolini freed from Italian patriot captors by Nazi paratroopers.
Sept. 26—Smolensk falls to Russians.
Oct. 1—5th Army takes Naples from fleeing Germans.
Oct. 13 — Britain takes over Azores sea-air bases in accord with Portugal . . . Italy declares war on Germany.
Nov. 6 — Reds liberate Kiev in great Ukrainian winter offensive . . . take Zhitomir, split German armies by Nov. 14.
Dec. 1—Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang conference in Cairo concluded . . . pledge to strip Japan of all territories occupied since 1895 . . . followed by Teheran pact with Stalin (Dec. 7).
Dec. 24—Eisenhower named to command Invasion of Europe.
Dec. 26 — Nazi pocket battleship Scharnhorst sunk in fight with British fleet on Murmansk convoy route.

1944

Jan. 4 — Reds smash across Polish border.
Jan. 16—Eisenhower arrives in England to assume command of Allied invasion.
Jan. 20—20-month siege of Leningrad lifted by Red Army.
Jan. 22—Allies make new landing on Italian coast at Anzio, 30 miles south of Rome.
Feb. 1 — Soviet drive from Leningrad crosses Estonian border.
Feb. 8—Reds recapture Nikopol, manganese center . . . followed by Krivoi Rog, iron ore city, on 22nd.
Feb. 13—Allied air offensive against German industry reaches peak — 17,000 tons of bombs in 1 week.
Feb. 19—London has worst air raid since 1941 Blitz.
Mar. 5—Reds tear 112-mile gap in German line, sweep into Poland.
Mar. 6 — 1,000 American bombers raid Berlin, U. S. loses 68, Nazis 176.
Mar. 13—Black Sea port of Kherson falls to Reds who occupy Soviet Naval Base at Nikolaev on 28th.
Mar. 29—Reds cross Prut River, Rumanian border, in 1st invasion of Axis lands.
April 10—Odessa falls to Reds.
May 10—Sevastopol falls to Reds after 24-day siege.
May 11—5th and 8th Allied Armies open head-on charge on German Gustav line in Italy.
May 18—Cassino, held since July '43 by Nazis, is evacuated.
June 4—Rome falls.
June 6—D-Day invasion . . . Allies land on Cotentin peninsula, Normandy coast . . . Bayeux falls on 7th . . . Carentan on 12th.
June 11—Reds take Viipuri, clearing Leningrad-Murmansk railroad.
June 15 — First of thousands of V-1 Robot bombs falls on London.
June 26—Cherbourg's fall admitted by Germans.
June 27—Reds take Vitebsk, Orsha, Zhlobin . . . Mogilev (27th) . . . Bobruisk (29th).
July 3—Minsk taken . . . Lithuania entered July 10th . . . Wilno falls after 5-day fight on July 13th.
July 18—Americans take St. Lo, Normandy.
July 20—Hitler wounded by bomb in officer's plot.
July 24—Reds take Lublin and Pskov after crossing Bug River above Lwow, completing 5-week 370-mile advance on July 31st.
July 25—Bradley's 1st Army breaks through at St. Lo, striking westward to Normandy coast.
July 31—American armored forces roll past Avranches into Brittany.
Aug. 1 — Russian armies reach sea west of Riga . . . President Ryti of Finland resigns, Mannerheim takes over.
Aug. 12—Germans evacuate Florence.
Aug. 15—Allies land from Italy and Africa in South France invasion between Nice and Toulon.
Aug. 21—Soviets capture Iasi in Rumania—which country joins Allies 2 days later.
Aug. 23 — Paris liberated, Marseille and Grenoble fall to armies advancing from Southern France . . . occupy Toulon on 28th.
Aug. 28—Allies reach Chateau-Thierry . . . take Soissons on 29th . . . Laon, Rouen, Rheims on 30th.
Aug. 31—Americans reach Maginot Line, Argonne Forest, Verdun . . . British in Amiens . . . battle of France won.
Sept. 4—Antwerp, Brussels fall, British enter Holland . . . 7th Army seizes Lyon . . . Finland signs Armistice with Russia . . . joins Allies 13 days later.
Sept. 9—Bulgaria signs armistice with Allies . . . American 3rd Army from North joins with 7th Army from South France.
Sept. 12—Battle of Germany begins . . . Reds in East Prussia . . . Rumanian armistice signed . . . LeHavre falls.
Sept. 17—Allied airborne army lands at Eindhoven in Holland . . . spearhead at Arnhem cut off, venture ends 9 days later.
Oct. 14—Athens liberated . . . New 9th Army enters campaign.
Oct. 15—Petsamo, Arctic port, falls to Russians who take Kirkenes, Norway, on 25th.
Oct. 20 — Americans fight through Westwall to capture Aachen . . . Nazi V-2 stratosphere rocket bombings begin . . . Belgrade, Yugoslavia, falls to Russians.
Nov. 3—1st Army reaches Roer River, Germany.
Nov. 10 — 3rd Army storms Delme Ridge, opening way for capture of Metz.
Nov. 29 — Reds cross Danube below Budapest.
Dec. 5—British 8th Army cracks German eastern anchor in Italy with capture of Ravenna.
Dec. 17 — German army counter-attacks in Ardennes . . . 15-division offensive rips 62-mile hole on 75-mile front in drive aimed at Antwerp.
Dec. 22—Germans demand surrender of surrounded 101st Airborne division—receive 1-word reply: "Nuts!"
Dec. 23—4,000 planes rip Nazis as weather clears.
Dec. 26—80th Infantry and 4th Armored fight way to Bastogne . . . Battle of Bulge begins to compress.

1945

Jan. 12 — Reds strike greatest war blow in Poland on direct route to Berlin . . . East Prussian fortress of Tilsit taken on 16th.
Jan. 17—Warsaw outflanked and captured . . . followed by Krakow on 19th . . . Reds cross German Silesian border . . . Tannenberg falls on 21st.
Jan. 20—Hungary signs armistice, declares war on Germany next day.
Jan. 24—Reds cross Oder and take Oppeln.
Feb. 8 — Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin meet at Yalta in Crimea to coordinate final blow and decide Germany's future.
Feb. 13—Budapest falls to Reds.
Feb. 22—3rd Army crosses Saar.
Feb. 23 — 1st and 9th Armies cross Roer River protecting Cologne plain . . . Turkey declares war on Axis.
Mar. 3 — 9th Army joins Canadians along Rhine—3rd Army takes Trier.
Mar. 6 — Americans enter Cologne, complete capture next day.
Mar. 7 — 1st Army — Hodges' troops — crosses Remagen Bridge over Rhine, establishes bridgehead.
Mar. 18—U. S. 3rd captures Coblenz —Remagen Bridge collapses.
Mar. 23—American 3rd Army crosses Rhine above Mannheim, followed by Canadian 1st, British 2nd, American 9th and 1st Airborne—American 7th (on 26th) and French 1st on (28th).
April 1—1st and 9th Armies join, cut off Ruhr.
April 9 — Russians capture Koenigsberg, capital of E. Prussia.
April 12—President Roosevelt dies . . . 9th Army crosses Elbe, 50 miles from Berlin.
April 13—Vienna falls to Russians.
April 19—Allies wipe out Ruhr pocket, net 316,000 prisoners . . . Leipsig falls to U. S. 1st.
April 20 — Nuernberg, Nazi shrine city, falls to U. S. 7th — Hitler's 56th birthday present.
April 21—Russians enter Berlin . . . Bologna, key to North Italy, falls to Allies.
April 25—American and Soviet Armies link up below Berlin, cutting Germany in two . . . Allies cross Po in Italy.
April 29 — Mussolini captured, executed, trampled by Italian partisans.
May 1—Russians raise flag of victory over Reichstag . . . German radio reports Hitler killed . . . Admiral Doenitz his successor.
May 2—1,000,000 Germans surrender in Italy . . . last 70,000 defenders give up in Berlin.
May 4—German armies in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany capitulate.
May 7—Germany surrenders unconditionally.
May 8—V-E Day.

PACIFIC THEATER

Dec. 7—Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, plunging United States into war.
Dec. 8—United States declares war on Japan; Great Britain, other nations do likewise.
Dec. 10 — Japanese land in northern Luzon; British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse sunk off Malaya by Japanese planes.
Dec. 11—Japanese land in southeastern Luzon.
Dec. 13—Japanese capture Guam.
Dec. 22—Japanese land in Lingayen Gulf, Luzon.
Dec. 24 — Japanese capture Wake Island.
Dec. 25 — Hong Kong surrenders to Japanese.
Dec. 27—Japanese bomb Manila, an open city.

1942

Jan. 2—Manila and Cavite fall.
Jan. 24—Battle of Macassar Straits: U. S. destroyers inflicting first naval defeat on Japanese since start of war, rout Japanese convoy transporting soldiers to Netherlands Indies.
Feb. 15—Singapore falls.
Feb. 23—Santa Barbara, Calif., shelled by enemy submarine.
Feb. 27-Mar. 1—Battle of Java Sea: Allied fleet loses majority of ships, including U. S. heavy cruiser Houston, U. S. aircraft carrier Langley, U. S. destroyer Pope and eleven British, Dutch and Australian warships.
Mar. 17 — General Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia after journey from Philippines by PT boat and airplane. Assumes command of United Nations forces in Australia and Southwest Pacific.
April 9—Bataan surrenders after three-month defense by American and Filipino troops.
April 18 — American planes, under Lieutenant Colonel (now Lieutenant General) James H. Doolittle, take off from aircraft carrier Hornet, in sixteen B-25s. Bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities.
May 4-8—Battle of the Coral Sea. U. S. and Australian planes rout enemy fleet off northeast Australia.
May 5—Japanese cross Burma-China border.
May 6 — Corregidor surrenders after twenty-seven-day battle.
June 3—Japanese carrier-based planes attack Dutch Harbor, Alaska.
June 4-6—Battle of Midway Island. American aircraft carrier Yorktown among U. S. ships lost. Japanese lose at least four carriers and three destroyers, in area one third of way from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo.
June 12—Japanese landings in Aleutians announced.
June 21 — Oregon coast shelled by Japanese submarine.
July 21 — Japanese land at Gona, Northeastern New Guinea, press rapidly inland toward Owen Stanley Mountains and Port Moresby.
Aug. 7 — United States marines land on Guadalcanal in Solomons.
Aug. 8-9—Naval Battle of Savo Island: three U. S. cruisers, one Australian cruiser sunk in night surface action.
Aug. 10—Admiral Ernest J. King announces landing by American forces in Tulagi area of Solomons in three-day-old battle.
Aug. 23-25—Japanese attack turned back in Battle of the Solomons.
Sept. 26—Australian troops turn back Japanese thirty-two miles from Port Moresby.
Oct. 24—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. appointed to Southwest Pacific Command.
Oct. 25—U. S. bombers attack Hong Kong in first Allied raid on city.
Nov. 13-15—Naval Battle of Guadalcanal; Japanese ships sunk total one battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers and eight transports with 30,000 persons aboard; American losses: two light cruisers, six destroyers.

1943

Jan. 12—Amchitka in the Aleutians occupied by United States forces.
Jan. 24—Papuan campaign in New Guinea declared officially ended, with Japanese wiped out.
Feb. 9—Guadalcanal completely occupied by United States forces.
Feb. 18—Chinese report Japanese attacks in seven areas; United States 6th Army created in South Pacific. Lieutenant General Walter Krueger in command.
Mar. 2 — Battle of the Bismarck Sea results in major disaster for enemy, with loss of entire convoy of twelve merchant ships, ten cruisers and destroyers and sixty-three planes.
Mar. 20 — Laokay (Indo - China) bombed by 14th United States Army Air Forces.
May 11 — United States Army forces land on Attu in the Aleutians.
May 29 — Organized resistance by Japanese ends in Attu.
Aug. 6—All organized enemy resistance ends on Munda in the Solomons.
Aug. 15—Kiska occupied without opposition by United States and Canadian troops landed by Pacific Fleet task force.
Aug. 16 — American troops capture island of Vella Lavella, in the Solomons.
Nov. 2—United States marines land on Bougainville Island.
Nov. 18 — United States Liberators bomb Marshall and Gilbert Islands for fifth successive day.
Nov. 20—American forces invade the Gilbert Islands: marines and Army forces land on Makin and Tarawa.
Nov. 23—Americans capture Makin.
Nov. 24—United States forces mop up in Gilberts after three-day conquest.
Dec. 26 — Marines land on Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

1944

Jan. 2—U. S. troops land at Saidor, New Guinea.
Jan. 31—Americans invade Marshall Islands after record naval and aerial bombardment.
Feb. 16—Pacific Fleet carries out two-day attack on Truk, enemy naval base, in the Carolines.
Feb. 19—Americans land in Admiralty Islands.
April 22 — Landing at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea.
June 14 — American troops land on Saipan Island in the Marianas, 1,496 miles from Tokyo.
July 7 — B-29 Superfortresses raid Japan.
July 9—American forces complete occupation of Saipan.
July 18—Premier Tojo resigns.
Aug. 10 — Marines complete capture of Guam.
Sept. 20-21 — United States carrier planes attack Manila area for first time.
Oct. 17 — Japanese fleet turns tail after seeing United States Navy forces off Formosa.
Oct. 20—General MacArthur lands his troops on Leyte Island.
Oct. 25-27—Japanese Navy crippled and put to flight in three sea battles in Philippines area . . . First large scale Kamikaze suicide attack.
Nov. 24—Superfortresses from Saipan bomb Tokyo in first attack on Japanese capital by land-based planes.
Dec. 12—Tokyo reported evacuating civilians as United States steps up Superfortress raids.

1945

Jan. 4 — Americans make two landings, unopposed on Mindoro.
Jan. 9—American invasion of Luzon begins.
Feb. 3—American troops smash into Manila.
Feb. 13 — American troops capture Cavite naval base in Manila Bay.
Feb. 16—American paratroopers and amphibious infantry land on Corregidor.
Feb. 19—Marines land on Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo.
Feb. 21 — Japanese Cabinet is reshuffled for second time in eleven days.
Mar. 2 — General MacArthur steps on soil of Corregidor Island for first time in three years.
Mar. 16 — Organized resistance ends on Iwo Jima.
Mar. 19-20 — American carrier planes catch elusive Japanese main fleet in Island Sea lair, damaging fifteen to seventeen ships and destroying 475 planes.
April 1 — United States infantrymen and marines invade Okinawa Island.
April 6 — 500 Kamikaze planes in naval battle off Okinawa, costing 33 U. S. destroyers and smaller ships.
May 25 — Five hundred Superforts raid Tokyo.
June 16—British fleet pounds Truk.
June 21—Organized enemy resistance ends on Okinawa.
June 28 — All Luzon is liberated, General MacArthur announces.
July 17—British fleet joins in hurling carrier planes against Japan.
July 22—First Americans from Europe reach Philippines.
July 26—United States, Great Britain and China, in Potsdam proclamation, demand Japan surrender unconditionally or face "utter destruction."
July 29—Japan will ignore surrender ultimatum, Premier Suzuki says.
Aug. 3—Japan completely blockaded by B-29s.
Aug. 6—President Truman announces use of the atomic bomb; basic force of universe unleashed on Hiroshima, shatters city.
Aug. 7 — Japan calls Cabinet, fears more atomic-bomb raids.
Aug. 8—Russia declares war on Japan and attacks Japanese on Manchurian border; atomic bomb No. 2 hits Nagasaki.
Aug. 9 — President Truman warns Japanese of more atomic bombs if they fail to surrender.
Aug. 10—Japan offers to accept Potsdam surrender terms provided Allies give assurance regarding the sovereignty of Emperor Hirohito.
Aug. 11 — Allies agree to permit Hirohito to retain his throne, providing he would submit to the authority of a Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, and agree that his future would depend on a free election by the Japanese people.
Aug. 13—With no answer from Tokyo, 3rd Fleet again begins carrier plane attacks on Japan: Admiral Nimitz announces that on previous night "a major fleet unit" was struck by an enemy aerial torpedo off Okinawa.
Aug. 14—Tokyo radio announces at 2.49 p. m., Japanese time (1:49 a. m. (E.W.T.) that the Japanese Government had accepted the Allied surrender formula, and that an Imperial message was expected "soon." . . . War ended at 7 p. m.

GERMANY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY

Only this text in English is authoritative

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8 May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Soviet High Command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.

5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at Rheims at 0241 on the 7th day of May, 1945.
France

On behalf of the German High Command.

Jodl

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

W. B. Smith

On behalf of the Soviet High Command.

Ivessa pwo

Major General, French Army
(Witness)

Facsimiles of the Documents

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have wrung from Germany a final and unconditional surrender. The western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe.

For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a nation, give thanks to Almighty God, who has strengthened us and given us the victory.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the way of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer [illegible] memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused [illegible] United States of America to be affixed.

[illegible] the City of Washington this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

Harry Truman

By the President:

Joseph C. Grew

Acting Secretary of State.

[illegible] May 8 5 08 PM

[illegible] REGISTER

Residencia de Estudiantes

THE END OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Instrument of surrender signed at Tokyo Bay
(Each page of original document 15½ by 22¼ inches)

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0904 I
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0903 I
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

C.W. Nimitz
United States Representative

徐永昌
Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser
United Kingdom Representative

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative

Ea Blamey
Commonwealth of Australia Representative

Dominion of Canada Representative

Provisional Government of the French Republic Representative

Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

Dominion of New Zealand Representative

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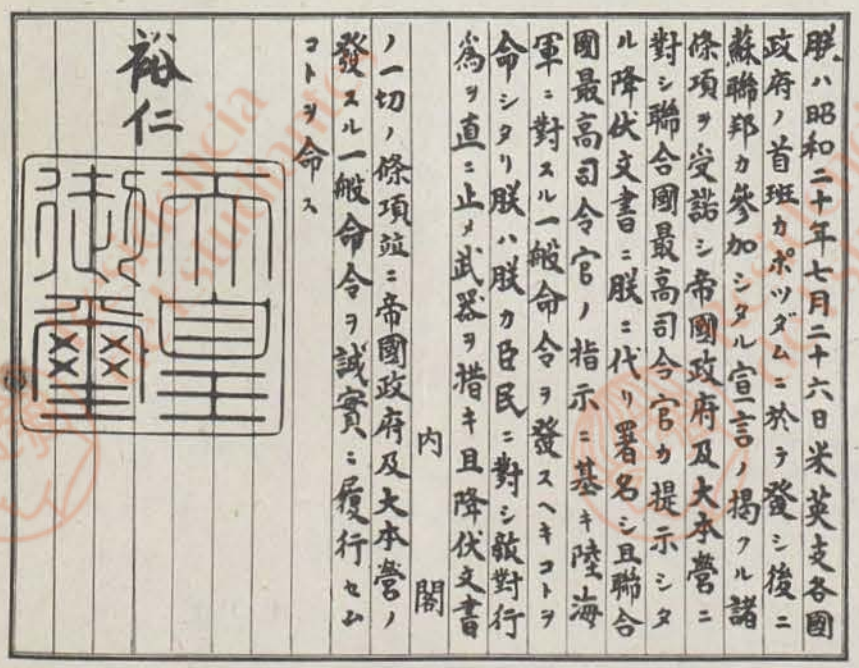

朕ハ昭和二十年七月二十六日米英支各國政府ノ首班カポツダムニ於テ發シ後ニ蘇聯邦カ參加シタル宣言ノ揭クル諸條項ヲ受諾シ帝國政府及大本營ニ對シ聯合國最高司令官カ提示シタル降伏文書ニ朕ニ代リ署名シ且聯合國最高司令官ノ指示ニ基キ陸海軍ニ對スル一般命令ヲ發スヘキコトヲ命シタリ朕ハ朕カ臣民ニ對シ敵對行爲ヲ直ニ止メ武器ヲ措キ且降伏文書ノ一切ノ條項竝ニ帝國政府及大本營ノ發スル一般命令ヲ誠實ニ履行セムコトヲ命ス

御名御璽

昭和二十年九月二日

内閣總理大臣 鈴貫太郎
國務大臣兼樞密院議長 平沼騏一郎
海軍大臣 米内光政
外務大臣 重光葵
運輸大臣兼内閣書記官長 小日山直登
大藏大臣 津島壽一
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國務大臣 安倍源基

内閣

内務大臣 山崎巖
商工大臣兼軍需大臣 中島知久平
厚生大臣 松村謙三
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Residencia de Estudiantes

NEW YORK IN VICTORY

By Thomas Fitzsimmons