The New York Times, September 1, 1939

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Copyright, 1939, by The New York Times Company.

EXTRA
Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer today. Tomorrow generally fair with moderate temperatures.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 67; Min., 61

VOL. LXXXVIII...No. 29,805. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939. THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY and Vicinity | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except in 5th and 8th Postal Zones.

GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND; CITIES BOMBED, PORT BLOCKADED; DANZIG IS ACCEPTED INTO REICH

BRITISH MOBILIZING

Navy Raised to Its Full Strength, Army and Air Reserves Called Up

PARLIAMENT IS CONVOKED

Midnight Meeting Is Held by Ministers—Negotiations Admitted Failure

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The British Parliament was summoned to meet today at 5 P. M. (12 noon in New York).

British Call Up Forces

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—All attempts to bring about direct negotiations between Germany and Poland appeared to have broken down tonight as Great Britain mobilized her fleet to full strength, stretched her other defensive preparations close to the limit and began moving 3,000,000 school children and invalids from the crowded cities into the safety of the countryside.

Censorship was established over cables after London had been cut off for hours from communication with the Continent.

It was the peak of the crisis, but a day of rumors had not shifted the fundamental issue nor given a conclusive answer to the question of peace or war.

At midnight the British Government was not yet convinced that Germany really intended to attack Poland and provoke a world war.

Terms Called Smoke Screen

All that had happened during yesterday, including the sudden broadcasting of Chancellor Hitler's sixteen-point demands, was interpreted here as a smoke screen rather than as the flash of guns.

After hearing Herr Hitler's "terms" officials here quietly announced tonight that "the government primarily interested in the proposals is, of course, the Polish Government."

Until the Polish Government has had time to consider them, it was said in Whitehall that "it would be highly undesirable for any comment to be made."

It was fully expected that Poland would reject them later today; indeed, Polish circles here were describing them tonight as "utterly unacceptable," for they would involve dismemberment of Poland and loss of Poland's capacity to defend her independence. In any event, there was no sign of any intention here to put pressure on Warsaw to accept.

Much might have been said about the German "proposals" here tonight if the government had not been so anxious to leave the first decision to Warsaw without any prompting. That the British regarded them as artful went without saying, since they conveyed a first impression of reasonableness that was not borne out by the terms themselves.

Until the announcement on the German wireless tonight, the British Government had not been told about them officially, and the Polish Government was not informed until Josef Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Berlin, visited Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop a few minutes before the broadcast took place.

Shortly after midnight last night, Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, had heard the "points" read to him by Herr von Ribbentrop, but the reading was so fast that the Ambassador could not even take notes of them in detail. In any event, he was told Herr Hitler's "points" were not being given to him or his government officially, on the ground that it was already too late.

Time Limit Expired

On Tuesday Herr Hitler had asked that a Polish negotiator should arrive in Berlin within twenty-four hours; and as nobody had arrived from Warsaw when the time limit expired, Sir Nevile was told that the "points" could not even be communicated officially to London.

The German time table with the

Continued on Page Four

Bulletins on Europe's Conflict

London Hears of Warsaw Bombing

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—Reuters British news agency said it had learned from Polish sources in Paris that Warsaw was bombed today.

French Confirm Beginning of War

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Havas news agency said today that official French dispatches from Germany indicated that "the Reich began hostilities on Poland this morning."

The agency also reported that the Polish Embassy here had announced that "Germany violated the Polish frontier at four points."

"German reports of pretended violation of German territory by Poland are pure invention, as is the fable of 'attack' by Polish insurgents on Gleiwitz," the embassy announcement said.

Attack on Entire Front Reported

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Paris said:

"The following is given with all reserve: According to unconfirmed reports received here, the Germans have begun an offensive with extreme violence on the whole Polish front."

First Wounded Brought Into Gleiwitz

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—An army ambulance carrying wounded soldiers arrived at the emergency hospital here today at 9:10 A. M.

The men, carried in a wagon, were on stretchers. One had on a first-aid field bandage. It could not be ascertained where the ambulance came from.

At about 9:30 a half-mile long truck train manned by the engineering corps drove through the heart of the city with pontoon bridge building material. In the train were caterpillar tread, twenty-passenger motor vans.

Obviously the train had been on the road for a considerable time. All equipment was thickly covered with gray mud.

A scouting plane of the air force was patrolling an area over Gleiwitz.

Early today Gleiwitz residents reported that artillery fire

Continued on Page Four

DALADIER SUMMONS CABINET TO CONFER

News of Attack on Poland Spurs Prompt Action— Military Move Thought Likely

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1.—Edouard Daladier, Premier and War Minister of France, informed that German troops crossed the Polish frontier today, summoned an urgent meeting of his Cabinet for 10:30 A. M.

It was probable that Parliament would be called tomorrow.

Reports of the German invasion came from Berlin and from the Polish Embassy here. The Ministers were called to the Elysee Palace to meet with President Albert Lebrun.

Upon receipt of word of the German operations M. Daladier rushed to the War Ministry and called General Marie Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of land, sea and air forces, into consultation.

A little later Daladier summoned Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

The Polish Embassy said that Germans violated the Polish frontier at four points and at the same time it characterized German charges that Poles had crossed into Germany as "pure invention."

Havas, French news agency, announced that "a German declaration of war against Poland probably will lead France and Great Britain to take new military measures."

Britain and France are committed to aid Poland in any fight to save her independence.

Ministers Stand Firm

By P. J. PHILIP

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet met with President Albert Lebrun for more than two hours this evening at the Elysée Palace. At the close of the meeting Minister of the Interior Albert Sarraut handed the press the following communiqué:

"MM. Edouard Daladier, President of the Council, and Georges Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, laid before the Cabinet a detailed account of the international situation as a whole.

"The Cabinet was unanimous in formally maintaining the engagements taken by France."

Later M. Daladier had further conversations with M. Bonnet, Fi-

Continued on Page Four

BRITISH CHILDREN TAKEN FROM CITIES

3,000,000 Persons Are in First Evacuation Group, Which Is to Be Moved Today

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The greatest mass movement of population at short notice in the history of Great Britain is under way. It is an evacuation, under government order, of little children, invalids, women and old men from congested areas.

From London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow and twenty-three other cities the great exodus is going on as this dispatch is being written. The numbers are stupendous. More than 3,000,000 of these helpless human beings are being taken out of danger of German bombs.

Nothing like it has ever been attempted anywhere; yet it is going on without mishap—so far, indeed, without serious confusion.

Scenes everywhere were much the same whether in the aristocratic West End or the proletarian East Side, but one that this correspon-

Continued on Page Three

Soviet Ratifies Reich Non-Aggression Pact; Gibes at British and French Amuse Deputies

By G. E. R. GEDYE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—With Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaf M. Molotoff, working under high pressure—so suddenly applied without any previous indication and contrasting so sharply with earlier delaying tactics this week as to suggest German insistence that the matter be finally settled—the Supreme Soviet [Parliament] tonight unanimously ratified the Russo-German non-aggression pact.

Ratification, which was first foreshadowed at midday, was preceded by a speech by Mr. Molotoff so precise in its definition of Soviet obligations to refrain from participating on the side of Great Britain and France in any war against Germany, so voluble in its defense against charges of inconsistency against Communist Russia for embracing Fascist Germany, and so insistent on the inevitability of friendship between "not merely the governments but also the peoples" of Germany and Russia as to extinguish the last faint hopes of the western democracies that Moscow might yet find loopholes or excuses for joining them at some subsequent date in resisting German aggression against Poland.

Mr. Molotoff's speech contained nothing to justify constantly repeated suspicions of the existence of a secret German-Soviet pact entitling the latter to participate in a partition of Poland.

The Premier's speech contained much trenchant and seemingly irrefutable evidence of blunders by the British and French Governments in handling the question of Soviet cooperation. It was not diffi-

Continued on Page Eight

HOSTILITIES BEGUN

Warsaw Reports German Offensive Moving on Three Objectives

ROOSEVELT WARNS NAVY

Also Notifies Army Leaders of Warfare—Envoys Tell of Bombing of 4 Cities

By JERZY SZAPIRO

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1.—War began at 5 o'clock this morning with German planes attacking Gdynia, Cracow and Katowice.

At Gdynia three bombs exploded in the sea.

The regular German Army started an offensive in the direction of Dzialdowka—in Upper Silesia and Czestochowa. The German plan apparently is to cut off Western Poland along the line of Dzialdowka-Lodz-Czestochowa.

The offensive is developing, from East Prussia, toward Silesia and northwards from Slovakia.

At 9 o'clock an attempt was made to bombard Warsaw. The planes, however, did not reach even the suburbs.

A military attack on the garrison at Westerplatte in the Danzig area was repulsed.

The Foreign Office at 8:45 A. M. issued a communiqué saying that military action had begun in Westerplatte in the Danzig area as well as in Buschkowa near Gdynia, and in Dzialowka, Chojaice and Lowa.

Hostilities have begun and Poland has been attacked, said the communiqué.

Three cities in Upper Silesia suffered artillery bombardment, particulars of which are lacking, it was said.

While this dispatch was being telephoned, the air-raid sirens sounded in Warsaw.

Danzig Fighting Reported

WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—It was reported today that Tczew and Czestochowa were bombed by German airplanes early this morning.

There was no official confirmation of the bombing.

Fighting was reported at Danzig.

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 the damage resulting from the bombing.

Mist and clouds were overhanging the city. A light drizzle apparently afforded momentary protection against air raids. Warsaw went to work as usual.

Roosevelt Warns Navy

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt directed today that all naval ships and army commands be notified at once by radio of German-Polish hostilities.

The White House issued the following announcement:

"The President received word at 2:50 A. M. Eastern standard time

Continued on Page Five

FREE CITY IS SEIZED

Forster Notifies Hitler of Order Putting Danzig Into the Reich

ACCEPTED BY CHANCELLOR

Poles Ready, Made Their Preparations After Hostilities Appeared Inevitable

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DANZIG, Friday, Sept. 1.—By a decree issued early this morning Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State, proclaimed the annexation of the Free City to the Reich, thus settling by a fait accompli the original point of contention in the international crisis.

In a telegram to Chancellor Hitler Herr Forster explained his action as necessary to remove "the pressing necessity of our people and State." Herr Forster also issued a proclamation to the people of Danzig saying the hour awaited for twenty years had arrived because "our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, has freed us."

[A New York Times dispatch from Berlin this morning said Herr Hitler telegraphed Herr Forster today thanking him and all Danzigers, and stating:

"The law for reannexation is in effect immediately."

The Chancellor stated, furthermore, that Herr Forster was appointed head of the civil administration of the Danzig area.]

In a four-article decree Herr Forster declared the Constitution of Danzig no longer valid. He declared himself sole administrator of the Danzig part of the German Reich, and he declared that until the Reich's legal system had been introduced by command of Herr Hitler all laws except the Constitution remained in effect. Then Herr Forster immediately wired Herr Hitler of his action, begged the Chancellor to give his approval of the move and through Reich law complete the annexation.

The German flag is now flying everywhere over Danzig, Herr Forster said, and all church bells resound to the event. "We thank God," he declared, "that He gave the Fuehrer the strength and the possibility to free also us from the evil Versailles treaty."

Hitler Accepts Danzig

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—The German official news agency, D. N. B., announced today that Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State in Danzig, had proclaimed the reunion of the Free City with the Reich.

Herr Hitler today accepted the Free City of Danzig into the Reich.

"I acknowledge your proclamation of the return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich," Herr Hitler's telegram said. "I thank you, Gauleiter Forster, and all Danzig men and women, for your loyalty which you have displayed for so many years.

"Greater Germany welcomes you with joy in her heart.

"The law of reunion will be enacted forthwith. I appoint you, Herr Forster, chief of the civil administration in the Danzig territory."

Forster's telegram to Herr 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 City of Danzig, I decree the following basic State law:

ARTICLE I

The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig has been suspended effective immediately.

ARTICLE II

All legal and administrative power will be executed exclusively by the head of State.

ARTICLE III

The Free City of Danzig with its territory and its peoples forms

Continued on Page Five

Hitler Acts Against Poland

The port of Gdynia, north of Danzig (toward top of map), was blockaded this morning. At Gleiwitz (shown by cross) artillery fire was heard after a Polish-German skirmish had been reported there. Cracow, to the east, was among Polish cities said to have been bombed.

Hitler Tells the Reichstag 'Bomb Will Be Met by Bomb'

Chancellor Vows 'Fight Until Resolution' Against Poland—Gives Order of Succession As Goering, Hess, Then Senate to Choose

Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany, in a world broadcast this morning, opened "a fight until the resolution of the situation" against Poland, announcing that "from now on bomb will be met by bomb."

At the same time he announced, to face any eventality, that if anything "happened" to him, Field Marshal Hermann Goering was to be in charge; if to Marshal Goering, Rudolph Hess; if to Herr Hess, the Senate, which he proposes to appoint, will select a successor.

The Chancellor, after attempting to narrow the conflict with Poland by assuring the Western powers that he had no designs on their frontiers, by assuring the neutrality of the sideline powers and by acknowledging the friendliness of Italy and the new relations with Russia, issued a defy to Poland's allies.

Says He Will Carry on

"I shall carry on this fight regardless of against whom I may come," he declared.

At the same time he held the door open for Poland to capitulate to his demands, declaring that he did not intend to make war against women and children. He said that if a solution did not come from the present Polish Government, it would come from a future Polish Government.

The Chancellor expressed confidence, toward the close of his address, that his decision, which was being broadcast over amplifiers hastily erected by electricians at the last moment in the streets of Berlin and the provincial capitals, would be accepted by the German people.

The scene enacted in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin was carried over sound waves to most of the nations of the world. From Berlin hook-ups had been arranged with the three major networks of the United States, and, according to the announcer for the German broadcasting system, over the Italian, Hungarian, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Yugoslav, British and French national networks.

The summons to the Reichstag, ordered by Herr Hitler himself, had been sent out only a few hours before the meeting. Most of the members had been awaiting the signal, and when the opera house opened shortly before 10 o'clock [5 o'clock, New York time] this morning, they were dressed in the uniforms of their military formations.

After Herr Hitler finished speaking the deputies enacted a law incorporating Danzig into the Reich, declaring Danzig citizens were now Germans, voiding the Constitution of the Free City and extending to its territory the jurisdiction of German law.

At 5:10 A. M., Marshal Goering opened the meeting and turned the floor over to the Chancellor.

In the early part of his address, Herr Hitler electrified his audience with this declaration:

"We have all been suffering under the tortures that the Versailles treaty has been inflicting upon us."

Then, speaking with measured deliberateness of Germany's claims to the pre-war German areas, he announced, as he had on a previous occasion:

"The Treaty of Versailles is, for us Germans, and has been, for us Germans, not a law."

Anticipating what the announcement's reiteration would lead to, the Deputies roared applause. Then Herr Hitler, his indignation rising as he proceeded, set about building up the German case, asserting that his proposals for a peaceful solution of the problem of Danzig and the Polish Corridor had been rejected, and charging that the Poles had visited atrocities on Germans, especially women and children, "killing many of them."

SUMMARY OF SPEECH

A summary of Herr Hitler's speech was translated as follows:

"For months we have been suffering under the burdens of the Treaty of Versailles. Danzig was and is a German city. All these regions have only Germany to thank for their cultural development.

"Minorities in the Polish Corridor have been shamefully mistreated. Here, as in other respects, I have tried to solve the problems by peaceful means. In the fifteen years of National Socialism we have been

Continued on Page Three

HITLER GIVES WORD

In a Proclamation He Accuses Warsaw of Appeal to Arms

FOREIGNERS ARE WARNED

They Remain in Poland at Own Risk—Nazis to Shoot at Any Planes Flying Over Reich

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—Charging that Germany had been attacked, Chancellor Hitler at 5:11 o'clock this morning issued a proclamation to the army declaring that from now on force will be met with force and calling on the armed forces "to fulfill their duty to the end."

The text of the proclamation reads:

To the defense forces:

The Polish nation refused my efforts for a peaceful regulation of neighborly relations; instead it has appealed to weapons.

Germans in Poland are persecuted with a bloody terror and are driven from their homes. The series of border violations, which are unbearable to a great power, prove that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German frontier. In order to put an end to this frantic activity no other means is left to me now than to meet force with force.

"Battle for Honor"

German defense forces will carry on the battle for the honor of the living rights of the awakened German people with firm determination.

I expect every German soldier, in view of the great tradition of eternal German soldiery, to do his duty until the end.

Remember always in all situations you are the representatives of National Socialist Greater Germany!

Long live our people and our Reich!

Berlin, Sept. 1, 1939.

ADOLF HITLER.

The commander-in-chief of the air force issued a decree effective immediately prohibiting the passage of any airplanes over German territory excepting those of the Reich air force or the government.

This morning the naval authorities ordered all German mercantile ships in the Baltic Sea not to run to Danzig or Polish ports.

Anti-air raid defenses were mobilized throughout the country early this morning.

A formal declaration of war against Poland had not yet been declared up to 8 o'clock [3 A. M. New York time] this morning and the question of whether the two countries are in a state of active belligerency is still open.

Reichstag Will Meet Today

Foreign correspondents at an official conference at the Reich Press Ministry at 8:30 o'clock [3:30 A. M. New York time] were told that they would receive every opportunity to facilitate the transmission of dispatches. Wireless stations have been instructed to speed up communications and the Ministry is installing additional batteries of telephones.

The Reichstag has been summoned to meet at 10 o'clock [5 A. M. New York time] to receive a more formal declaration from Herr Hitler.

The Hitler army order is interpreted as providing, for the time being, armed defense of the German frontiers against aggression. The action is also suspected of forcing international diplomatic action.

The Germans announced that foreigners remain in Polish territory at their own risk.

Flying over Polish territory as well as the maritime areas is forbidden by the German authorities and any violators will be shot down.

When Herr Hitler made his an-

Continued on Page Three

The New York Times, December 8, 1941

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Increasing cloudiness with rising temperature today. Tomorrow cloudy, somewhat colder.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 34; Min., 25

Copyright, 1941, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCI No. 30,634. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941. THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY and Vicinity

JAPAN WARS ON U. S. AND BRITAIN; MAKES SUDDEN ATTACK ON HAWAII; HEAVY FIGHTING AT SEA REPORTED

CONGRESS DECIDED

Roosevelt Will Address It Today and Find It Ready to Vote War

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Legislative Leaders and Cabinet in Sober White House Talk

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—President Roosevelt will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow and will find the membership in a mood to vote any steps he asks in connection with the developments in the Pacific.

The President will appear personally at 12:30 P. M. Whether he would call for a flat declaration of war again Japan was left unannounced tonight. But leaders of Congress, shocked and angered by the Japanese attacks, were talking of a declaration of war on not only Japan but on the entire Axis.

The plans for action tomorrow were made tonight in a White House conference at which the President, surrounded by his Cabinet and by Congressional leaders of both parties, went through reports, some official, some unconfirmed, of the continued assaults of the Japanese upon American Pacific outposts.

Meet Far Into Night

The conference lasted until after 11 o'clock and at its close an official statement was issued. This said that the President had reviewed for his conferees the latest advices from the Pacific and declared:

"It should be emphasized that the message to Congress has not yet been written and its tenor will, of course, depend on further information received between 11 o'clock tonight and noon tomorrow. Further news is coming in all the time."

Congressional leaders asserted as they left the White House that they did not know what the President would say tomorrow.

"Will the President ask for a declaration of war?" Speaker Rayburn was asked.

"He didn't say," answered the Speaker.

Asked whether Congress would support a declaration of war, Mr. Rayburn observed:

"I think that is one thing on which there would be unity."

Politics Declared Dropped

"There is no politics here," said Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Minority House Leader. "There is only one party when it comes to the integrity and honor of the country."

"The Republicans," said Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Senate minority leader, "will all go along, in my opinion, with whatever is done."

Unless international developments and plans changed overnight, it was indicated, the Presidential recommendations would be directed for the present, at least, at Japan only. This was asserted authoritatively in the face of widespread expectation that any

Continued on Page Six

NEWS BULLETINS
are broadcast by The New York Times every hour on the hour over Station WMCA—570 on the dial.
WEEKDAYS
8 a. m. through 11 p. m.
SUNDAYS
9 a.m., 1 p.m., 5 p.m., 11 p.m.

TOKYO ACTS FIRST

Declaration Follows Air and Sea Attacks on U. S. and Britain

TOGO CALLS ENVOYS

After Fighting Is On, Grew Gets Japan's Reply to Hull Note of Nov. 26

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 8—Japan went to war against the United States and Britain today with air and sea attacks against Hawaii, followed by a formal declaration of hostilities.

Japanese Imperial headquarters announced at 6 A. M. [4 P. M. Sunday, Eastern standard time] that a state of war egisted among these nations in the Western Pacific, as of dawn.

Soon afterward, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, announced that "naval operations are progressing off Hawaii, with at least one Japanese aircraft carrier in action against Pearl Harbor," the American naval base in the islands.

Japanese bombers were declared to have raided Honolulu at 7:35 A. M., Hawaii time [1:05 Sunday, Eastern standard time].

Premier-War Minister General Hideki Tojo held a twenty-minute Cabinet session at his official residence at 7 A. M.

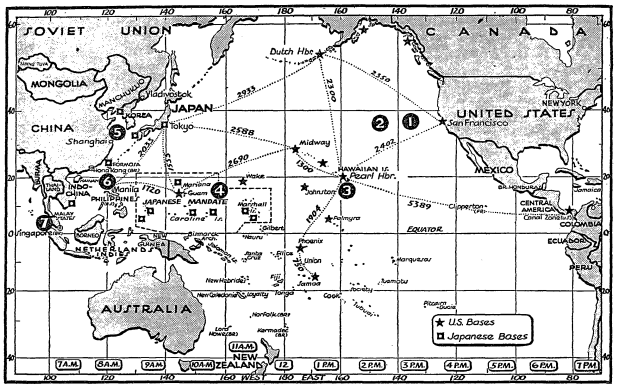
Soon afterward it was announced that both the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, had been summoned by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

The Foreign Minister, Domei said, handed to Mr. Grew the Japanese Government's formal reply to the note sent to Japan by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Nov. 26.

[In the course of the diplomatic negotiations leading up to yesterday's events, the Domei agency had stated that Japan could not accept the premises of Mr. Hull's note.]

Sir Robert was summoned by

Continued on Page Five



PACIFIC OCEAN: THEATRE OF WAR INVOLVING UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities an American ship sent a distress call from (1) and a United States Army transport carrying lumber was torpedoed at (2). The most important action was at Hawaii (3), where Japanese planes bombed the great Pearl Harbor base. Also attacked was Guam (4). From Manila (6) United States bombers roared northward, while some parts of the Philippines were raided, as was Hong Kong, to the northwest. At Shanghai (5) a British gunboat was sunk and an American gunboat seized. To the south, in the Malaya area (7), the British bombed Japanese ships, Tokyo forces attempted landings on British territory and Singapore underwent an air raid. Distances between key Pacific points are shown on the map in statute miles.

JAPANESE FORCE LANDS IN MALAYA

First Attempt Is Repulsed—Singapore Is Bombed and Thailand Invaded

By The Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Monday, Dec. 8—The Japanese landed in Northern Malaya, 300 miles north of Singapore, today and bombed this great British naval stronghold, causing small loss of life among civilians and property damage.

About 300 Japanese troops landed on the east coast of Malaya and began filtering through jungle-fringed swamps and rice fields toward Kota Bahru airdrome, which is ten miles from the northern terminus of a railroad leading to Singapore.

An official report from the

Continued on Page Two

The International Situation

MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1941

Yesterday morning Japan attacked the United States at several points in the Pacific. President Roosevelt ordered United States forces into action and a declaration of war is expected this morning. [Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.] Tokyo made its declaration as of this morning against both the United States and Britain. [Page 1, Column 2.] The first Japanese assault was directed at Pearl Harbor Naval base in Hawaii. Many casualties and severe damage resulted. [Page 1, Columns 4 and 5; Map, Page 13.] United States Army aircraft took off from the Philippines this morning and some points in the Archipelago were bombed. [Page 8, Column 2.] Singapore and Hong Kong were bombed and a Japanese landing in Northern Malaya and a move on Thailand were reported. [Page 1, Column 3.] In Shanghai, Japanese marines occupied the waterfront; a British gunboat was sunk, a United States gunboat seized. [Page 9, Column 1.]

Factional lines dissolved as an angered Congress prepared to meet this morning. [Page 1, Column 1.] Secretary of State Hull accused Japan of having made a "treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack" after having been "infamously false and fraudulent." [Page 1, Column 6.] He released the text of diplomatic exchanges with Japan [Page 10], while the President gave out the text of his fruitless appeal to the Japanese Emperor. [Page 12.] The White House was the hub of Washington activity and news bulletins were released there. [Page 12, Column 3.]

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered to begin a round-up of some Japanese in this country. [Page 6, Column 8.] As New York City went on a war footing and public precautions were taken, the FBI began the detention of Japanese nationals. [Page 1, Column 4.]

The unification of the country under the impact of the attack was swift. [Page 6, Column 6.] Formerly conspicuous isolationists indicated full support for the war effort. [Page 6, Column 4.]

Prime Minister Churchill notified Tokyo that a state of war existed. [Page 4, Column 1.] Declarations were made last night or early today by Australia, Canada [Page 14 Column 1], the Netherlands Indies [Page 7, Column 2] and Costa Rica. [Page 15, Column 1.]

Libya was the scene of a renewed tank battle and the Tobruk corridor was reported again clear of Axis forces. [Page 20, Column 2, with map.] On the Moscow front the German line was broken at two places, said Soviet sources. [Page 17, Column 2.]

Tokyo Bombers Strike Hard At Our Main Bases on Oahu

By The United Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7—War broke with lightning suddenness in the Pacific today when waves of Japanese bombers attacked Hawaii this morning and the United States Fleet struck back with a thunder of big naval rifles. Japanese bombers, including four-engined dive bombers and torpedo-carrying planes, blasted at Pearl Harbor, the great United States naval base, the city of Honolulu and several outlying American military bases on the Island of Oahu. There were casualties of unstated number.

[The United States battleship Oklahoma was set afire by the Japanese attackers, according to a National Broadcasting Company observer, who also reported in a broadcast yesterday that two other ships in Pearl Harbor were attacked.

[The Japanese news agency, Domei, reported that the battleship Oklahoma had been sunk at Pearl Harbor, according to a United Press dispatch from Shanghai.

[Governor Joseph B. Poindexter of Hawaii talked with President Roosevelt late yesterday afternoon, saying that a second wave of Japanese bombers was just coming over, and the Gov-

Continued on Page Thirteen

ENTIRE CITY PUT ON WAR FOOTING

Japanese Rounded Up by FBI, Sent to Ellis Island—Vital Services Are Guarded

The metropolitan district reacted swiftly yesterday to the Japanese attack in the Pacific. All large communities in the area, including New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne and Paterson, went on immediate war footing.

One of the first steps taken here last night was a round-up of Japanese nationals by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reinforced by squads of city detectives acting under FBI supervision. More than 100 FBI men, fully armed, were assigned to the detail.

The prisoners were sent to Ellis Island, where they will be held pending action at Washington. It was indicated hundreds would be detained.

Earlier Mayor La Guardia had convened his Emergency Board and directed that Japanese nationals be confined to their homes pending decision as to their status and had their clubs and other meeting places closed and put under police guard.

A police sergeant and five policemen immediately went to the Japanese Consulate at 630 Fifth Avenue in Rockefeller Center where the Consul General, Morito Morishima, and his staff were preparing to leave, and posted a guard there. The Consul General and his staff were escorted to their homes when they left. They were not to move about the city without police in attendance.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, told reporters at a conference in the Federal

Continued on Page Three

FOR WANT AD RESULTS use The New York Times. It's easy to order your ad just telephone LACKAWANNA 4-2000.—Advt.

HULL DENOUNCES TOKYO 'INFAMY'

Brands Japan 'Fraudulent' in Preparing Attack While Carrying On Parleys

Texts of Secretary Hull's note and Japan's reply, Page 10.

By BERTRAM D. HULEN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Japan was accused by Secretary of State Cordell Hull today of making a "treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack" upon the United States and of having been "infamously false and fraudulent" by preparing for the attack while conducting diplomatic negotiations with the professed desire of maintaining peace.

But even before he knew of the attack, Mr. Hull had vehemently brought the diplomatic negotiations to a virtual end with an outburst against Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy, because of the insulting character of the reply they deliv-

Continued on Page Eleven

Lewis Wins Captive Mine Fight; Arbitrators Grant Union Shop

The three-man arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the union shop dispute in the captive coal mines last night reversed the decision of the National Defense Mediation Board and ruled that all workers in the captive mines should be required to join John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers as a condition of employment.

The decision was made by a two to one vote, with Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, dissenting. Dr. John R. Steelman, who took a leave of absence from his post as director of the United States Conciliation Service to serve as chairman of the arbitration panel, and Mr. Lewis voted in favor of extension to the captive mines of the union shop provision of the standard Appalachian agreement.

Despite his dissent, Mr. Fairless promised that the coal mining subsidiaries of United States Steel would put the ruling into effect. All eight steel companies operating captive mines had given formal assurances before the decision was reached that they would accept it as binding.

The arbitration award ended a dispute in which Mr. Lewis had repeatedly defied the President by calling strikes that menaced the production of steel and that had had its repercussions in the enactment by the House of the Smith anti-strike bill.

In explaining his vote for the union shop, Dr. Steelman pointed out that 95 per cent of the 53,000 captive miners had voluntarily assumed membership in Mr. Lewis's C. I. O. union and that 90.5 per cent of all the miners in the nation were now members of the union.

Since the bulk of the industry, including many owners of captive mines, was already operating under the union shop, it could not be argued that the United Mine Workers was endeavoring to take

Continued on Page Forty-three

SAVINGS Deposits up to $5,000 at Bellmont Federal Savings & Loan Association, 441 Lexington Ave. (At 44th St.), N. Y. C.—Advt.

GUAM BOMBED; ARMY SHIP IS SUNK

U. S. Fliers Head North From Manila—Battleship Oklahoma Set Afire by Torpedo Planes at Honolulu

104 SOLDIERS KILLED AT FIELD IN HAWAII

President Fears 'Very Heavy Losses' on Oahu—Churchill Notifies Japan That a State of War Exists

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8—Sudden and unexpected attacks on Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and other United States possessions in the Pacific early yesterday by the Japanese air force and navy plunged the United States and Japan into active war.

The initial attack in Hawaii, apparently launched by torpedo-carrying bombers and submarines, caused widespread damage and death. It was quickly followed by others. There were unconfirmed reports that German raiders participated in the attacks.

Guam also was assaulted from the air, as were Davao, on the island of Mindanao, and Camp John Hay, in Northern Luzon, both in the Philippines. Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army of the Far East, reported there was little damage, however.

[Japanese parachute troops had been landed in the Philippines and native Japanese had seized some communities, Royal Arch Gunnison said in a broadcast from Manila today to WOR-Mutual. He reported without detail that "in the naval war the ABCD fleets under American command appeared to be successful" against Japanese invasions.]

Japanese submarines, ranging out over the Pacific, sank an American transport carrying lumber 1,300 miles from San Francisco, and distress signals were heard from a freighter 700 miles from that city.

The War Department reported that 104 soldiers died and 300 were wounded as a result of the attack on Hickam Field, Hawaii. The National Broadcasting Company reported from Honolulu that the battleship Oklahoma was afire. [Domei, Japanese news agency, reported the Oklahoma sunk.]

Nation Placed on Full War Basis

The news of these surprise attacks fell like a bombshell on Washington. President Roosevelt immediately ordered the country and the Army and Navy onto a full war footing. He arranged at a White House conference last night to address a joint session of Congress at noon today, presumably to ask for declaration of a formal state of war.

This was disclosed after a long special Cabinet meeting, which was joined later by Congressional leaders. These leaders predicted "action" within a day.

After leaving the White House conference Attorney General Francis Biddle said that "a resolution" would be introduced in Congress tomorrow. He would not amplify or affirm that it would be for a declaration of war.

Congress probably will "act" within the day, and he will call the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for this purpose, Chairman Tom Connally announced.

[A United Press dispatch from London this morning said that Prime Minister Churchill had notified Japan that a state of war existed.]

As the reports of heavy fighting flashed into the White House, London reported semi-officially that the British Empire would carry out Prime Minister Winston Churchill's pledge to give the United States full support in case of hostilities with Japan. The President and Mr. Churchill talked by transatlantic telephone.

This was followed by a statement in London from the Netherland Government in Exile that it considered a state of war to exist between the Netherlands and Japan. Canada, Australia and Costa Rica took similar action.

Landing Made in Malaya

A Singapore communiqué disclosed that Japanese troops had landed in Northern Malaya and that Singapore had been bombed.

The President told those at last night's White House meeting that "doubtless very heavy losses" were sustained by the Navy and also by the Army on the island of Oahu [Honolulu]. It was impossible to obtain confirmation or denial of reports that the battleships Oklahoma and West Virginia had been damaged or sunk at Pearl Harbor, together with six or seven destroyers, and that 350 United States airplanes had been caught on the ground.

The White House took over control of the bulletins, and the Navy Department, therefore, said it could not discuss the matter or answer any questions how the Japanese were able to penetrate the Hawaiian defenses or appear without previous knowledge of their presence in those waters.

Administration circles forecast that the United States soon might be involved in a world-wide war, with Germany supporting Japan, an Axis partner. The German official radio tonight attacked the United States and supported Japan.

Axis diplomats here expressed complete surprise that the Japanese had attacked. But the impression gained from their attitude was that they believed it represented a victory for the Nazi attempt to divert lease-lend aid from Britain, which has been

Continued on Page Four

The New York Times, November 12, 1942

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Continued cold today with moderate winds.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 51; Min., 39
Sunrise, 7:39 A. M.; Sunset, 5:41 P. M.

Copyright, 1942, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCII.. No. 30,973. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, . NOVEMBER 12, 1942. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

AXIS IN SOUTH FRANCE, FLEET'S FATE A MYSTERY; PETAIN STAND IN DOUBT; MOROCCO CAPITULATES; U. S. AND NAZI FORCES RACE TO OCCUPY TUNISIA

TOTAL AXIS DEFEAT SEEN BY LEADERS ON ARMISTICE DAY

President, at Tomb of Unknown Soldier, Holds Rout of Nazi Militarism Is Inevitable

CITY'S TRAFFIC STILLED

Mayor, at Eternal Light, Says That This War Will End With No Mere Truce

Reverberations from battle lines all over the world rumbled yesterday above prayers and the music of taps sent up from Allied countries in memory of the soldier dead of 1914-18.

In windswept Arlington Cemetery, with General John J. Pershing at his side, President Roosevelt placed a chrysanthemum wreath on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb and foretold "inevitable, final defeat" for German and Japanese militarism.

In London the King and Queen bowed in silent prayer at the Cenotaph. Prelates and soldiers held a short service at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrier in Westminster Abbey.

German hordes swept into France, but in London the Fighting French paid tribute to their soldier dead of the First World War by mingling poppies with the British floral offerings.

At Ottawa the Dominion's Book of Remembrance, the roll of Canada's martyrs of 1914-18, was deposited in the Peace Tower.

War Work Halts in Homage

In New York and in cities, towns and hamlets throughout the United States men and women paused at 11 A. M. for two minutes of silent prayer and reflection. In war plants the hum of machinery died away for that brief space, then roared and whined into high gear again.

Churches everywhere held Armistice Day services and worshipers and clergy breathed prayers for the dead of the last war and for the soldiers facing the enemy now.

Mayor La Guardia, head bared, stood with 2,000 other New Yorkers in sunlit, windy Madison Square at the base of the Eternal Light as amplifiers brought the bugle notes and the President's address from Arlington.

The Mayor spoke against a background of soft music played by the Fire Department Band. He seemed to aim most of his words at service men in the crowd.

"There is no telling how long you will be in the service," he said, "but we know you will be there until the job is finished."

He excoriated Axis leaders and mentioned their meeting as American and British Armies swept to victory in Africa.

"Let us have no illusions," the

Continued on Page Twenty

Ships Bombed Dec. 7 Back on Active Duty

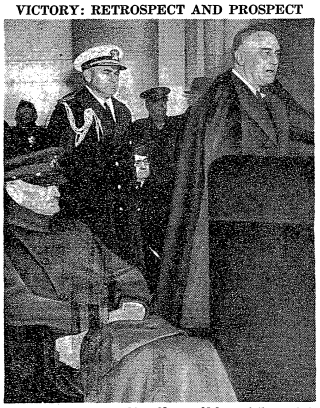
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Nov. 11—Many United States warships damaged in the Japanese attack Dec. 7 are now in combat service, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz revealed in his Armistice Day address to Pearl Harbor Post of the American Legion, composed mostly of war workers.

Admiral Nimitz said repair of the damage done in the sneak attack has been accomplished "far ahead of the time originally estimated."

"Recent accomplishments of the fleet, marines, the Army, the Navy and the Coast Guard, both in the Solomons and in other Pacific areas," he added, "have greatly strengthened my confidence [in ultimate victory], but let me emphasize that we have before us a long, bitter struggle."

VICTORY: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT



General John J. Pershing, 82-year-old hero of the armistice twenty-four years ago, sits wrapped in blankets as President Roosevelt promises final defeat of the Axis in an address at Arlington Cemetery. Associated Press Wirephoto

OUR MEN IN DRIVES ON GUADALCANAL

Push to East and West With Army Air Support—Foe Is Again Hit in Aleutians

By CHARLES HURD
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The Army and Marine forces on Guadalcanal Island carried out offensive action against the Japanese there both on the east and west on Monday (Solomons date), the Navy reported in a communiqué issued here today. The communiqué indicated, by lack of word to the contrary, that the operations proceeded successfully. Army planes based in Alaska destroyed seven Japanese seaplanes and damaged two cargo vessels in the western reaches of the Aleutian Islands, the Navy said.

The Guadalcanal operations were supported by Army planes, which on previous occasions have aided in our new offensive moves by bombing enemy supply dumps and by strafing such enemy forces as could be located in clearings in the jungle.

While supporting the ground attacks the air forces based at Henderson Field, on Guadalcanal, also carried attacks to the enemy at sea and in the air. One group of unidentified American planes attacked five Japanese destroyers to the east of New Georgia Island, but the fliers were unable to observe the results of their attack.

Attack at 27,000 Feet

In another action two Grumman Wildcats attacked a formation of fifteen Zeros at an altitude of 27,000 feet and destroyed one of the Japanese fighter planes. This engagement is unique in that the American planes, heavy types constructed for carrier operation, defeated the Zeros at a height where the Zeros' maneuverability should give them the greatest advantage, aside from the numerical superiority they enjoyed in this contest.

There have been no previous reports indicating that Grumman Wildcats had entered combat at an altitude of more than five miles. The communiqué stated that "two Grumman Wildcats dived through a formation of fifteen Zeros at an altitude of 27,000 feet near Guadalcanal."

Today's communiqué also added four airplanes to totals previously claimed, by noting that in an ac-

Continued on Page Nine

HOTEL EARLE, Wash. Sq., New York. Restyled Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5.—ADVT.

NAZIS SAID TO DRAIN EAST FRONT OF MEN

Speeding 500,000 From Russia to Meet Allied Threats in West, Ankara Hears

By RAY BROCK
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 11—The German High Command has ordered the immediate withdrawal of one-quarter of its armed forces from the Eastern Front, estimated at forty-two divisions [more than 500,000 men], including thirteen armored divisions, and twenty squadrons of the German Air Force also are being sped to France, Italy and Africa to meet the powerful British-American threats against Libya and the Western Mediterranean region, it was reported here late today by foreign military intelligence sources.

The bulk of the reported forty-two divisions already were moving from the Russian front toward huge Winter barracks accommodations in Hungary and Southern

Continued on Page Eleven

War News Summarized

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942

German troops, pouring southward in unoccupied France yesterday after Adolf Hitler had declared the armistice at an end, had reached Marseille and Toulouse and Italian forces were reported to have advanced past Nice. Italian troops also landed in Corsica. [1:8; map, P. 2.]

Marshal Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, solemnly protested Axis entry into the unoccupied zone as a breach of the armistice terms. There were contradictory reports that he had remained in Vichy and had urged continued resistance to the Americans in North Africa and that he had fled and was en route with General Weygand to Allied headquarters in Algeria. [1:7.].

General Eisenhower, commander of Allied forces in North Africa, appealed to the officers of the French fleet at Toulon to take their vessels to Gibraltar and join United Nations forces, now that Germany had broken the armistice. [1:6-7.]

Morocco was in full control of American troops after a seventy-six-hour campaign that ended when Admiral Darlan, captured Commander in Chief of the Vichy régime's defense forces, ordered all French troops in North Africa to cease firing.

CASABLANCA YIELDS

Resistance to American Forces Virtually at an End in Colonies

DARLAN A MYSTERY

Admiral Expected to Win Part of Fleet for the United Nations

By RAYMOND DANIELL
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11—Casablanca, the chief port of French Morocco, surrendered today to the American forces, marking the end of all effective resistance to the occupation of North Africa, designed eventually to liberate France.

There were battles still to be fought, but Morocco and Algeria were temporarily under the Stars and Stripes, to be held in trust until the day of victory, when they can be restored to French rule and the Tricolor.

So, in less than four days, with a minimum of bloodshed, the first American campaign against the European Axis, under the command of American Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has come to a decisive conclusion. And, by a bold and well planned stroke, the war has reached a turning point where, for the first time, Reichsfuehrer Hitler is forced into defensive action that stretches his forces in a way that he had neither planned nor timed.

Several factors probably contributed to the fortuitous result of the fighting made necessary by Vichy's order to resist the army of deliverance. First there was the capture, by superior American forces, of the important ports and bases of Algiers and Rabat and of other places where General Eisenhower's forces have overwhelmed French resistance. But perhaps more important was the German disregard of the 1940 armistice terms in swooping on unoccupied France, to which some commanders in the colonies were still loyal.

Darlan Viewed as Mystery Man

A mysterious factor is the part played by Admiral François Darlan, commander of Vichy's defense forces, who has been "entertained by American officers in a style befitting his station" in Algiers, the first big North African port to capitulate. Although he had been superseded by Marshal Henri

Continued on Page Six

TUNIS CLASH NEAR

Axis Lands Air Troops—Americans Within 100 Miles of Border

BIZERTE CHIEF PRIZE

Port Commands the Strait of Sicily, Offers Base to Harry Ships

By DAVID ANDERSON
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—The first clash between United States and German ground forces in this war is expected to come on the sandy wastes of Tunisia any hour now, if it has not already occurred.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler has rushed more than 500 picked air-borne troops by Junkers transport planes to Bizerte, while Luftwaffe fighters are massing for a defense of the French protectorate.

From the haze of conflicting reports emerges a dramatic picture of American armored units racing eastward to beat the Nazis to the prize, the airports and naval bases of Tunisia. The Germans are expected to pour reinforcements across the narrow strait dividing the African mainland from Sicily.

Axis Strains Manpower

It is not known here what strength the enemy will be able to gather to meet the Americans, who are said to be within 100 miles of the Algerian-Tunisian frontier. However, the crucial nature of this engagement supports the belief that every German soldier who can be spared will be thrown into the battle.

Late reports last night estimated that between 500 and 600 men had been landed by the Axis at El Alunia airport, outside Tunis, and at Sidi Ahmed airfield, serving Bizerte. German and Italian aircraft were said to be massing at every available airport.

It seems likely that Adolf Hitler ordered the swiftest possible action in the direction of Tunisia at the moment when it became apparent other French North African colonies were lost. Their existence under Vichy had long been a brake on German demands on Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, and it was felt as a matter of course that the loss of Algeria would be followed by Nazi occupation of the whole of France.

Vichy is reported to have denied tonight the landing of Axis forces in Tunisia. However, this statement was preceded by a broadcast less than an hour earlier in which the Spanish radio cited a Vichy message to the effect that German troops had started to occupy the city of Tunis.

Ferry Service From Sicily

Other reports reaching here tell of a German ferry service from Sicily for ground crews and sundry personnel needed to maintain airports. Troop transports are expected to begin carrying reinforcements by sea.

Six Tunisian towns—Bizerte, Largulette, Tunis, Sousse, Sfax and Gabes—went under a 10 P. M. curfew today, according to a Tunis dispatch to the Vichy news agency. Gatherings of more than three persons were forbidden and all theatres closed.

The security chief of the Tunisian Protectorate was said to have ordered all movement within the six towns to cease between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., or during the hours of darkness. The sale of liquor has been strictly regulated and the hours when restaurants may remain open specified.

Tunisia is now as earnestly sought after by the Germans as it was by the French when they took it over as a bastion against the Italian colony of Libya. Its importance lies in its magnificent port of Bizerte, where it has been said

Continued on Page Five

When You Think of Writing Think of Whiting—ADVT.

Eisenhower Makes Appeal To French Navy to Join Us

A. E. F. Chief Asks That Warships Sail for Gibraltar as Conflicting Reports Put Fleet on Way and Still at Toulon

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 11—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in North Africa, today broadcast an appeal to the French fleet to "join the United Nations in the fight for freedom" by sailing for Gibraltar.

[A Fighting French source in Cairo stated last night that the French fleet had left Toulon to join the Allies, while Axis broadcasts asserted that the fleet had been sighted off Sardinia, according to The United Press. Rome has said the fleet would seek refuge in Italian ports.]

General Eisenhower's appeal was broadcast in French over British naval channels at frequent intervals.

The text of General Eisenhower's appeal follows:

"Hitler has denounced the armistice. I invite the French fleet to join the United Nations in the fight for freedom and so hasten the day of France's liberation. Hitler has taken your country and now he wants your ships. Do not let him take them. The enemy is close upon you. Sail at once for Gibraltar and join us."

At the same time an appeal has gone out over all British and American naval channels to French merchant ships to put into Allied ports, particularly North African, or scuttle their ships. Up to a late hour tonight the best information here was that the French fleet still was in Toulon.

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The main striking power of the French fleet still remaining in Vichy's faltering hands was reported tonight

Continued on Page Three

Invasion Across Channel Is Pledged by Churchill

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 11—The moment Germany becomes "demoralized" by Allied pressure in Europe and Africa, she will be struck by invasion across the English Channel or the North Sea, Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised the House of Commons today. "An attack which will be made in due course across the Channel or the North Sea requires an immense degree of preparation," the Prime Minister declared. "All this is proceeding, but it takes time.

"Of course, should the enemy become demoralized at any moment, the same careful preparations will not be needed. Risks could be run on a large scale."

In a message ringing with optimism, Mr. Churchill told the Commons it could be sure "that many things are going to happen in the next few days." He sounded an ominous warning to the Nazis' nervous ally when he said, "We shall shortly have far greater facilities for bombing Italy."

It was necessary at times for the Prime Minister to depart from his set speech, as news of important events continued to reach him even as he addressed the opening session of Parliament. He told the Commons that the news of the fall of Casablanca, Morocco, to American forces had been given him just as he entered the chamber.

"Today news reaches us that Hitler has decided to overrun all of France," he said, "thus breaking the armistice to which the Vichy Government had kept such pitiful and perverted fidelity at the horrible cost even of sacrificing their ships and sailors in firing on American rescue ships.

"Here is the moment when all

Continued on Page Thirteen

The text of Mr. Churchill's address is on page 12.

PETAIN PROTESTS NEW NAZI INVASION

But His Attitude Is Obscure—Marshal Believed to Be in Vichy in Undecided State

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11 — Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, Chief of State of the Vichy regime, lodged a "solemn protest" orally today with General Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, commander in chief of the German forces in Western Europe, against the Nazi invasion of unoccupied France, but Berlin dismissed that protest as a "purely legal formality."

Adolf Hitler's decision was communicated to the Pétain government by German Consul General Krugg von Nidda and immediately the Vichy Cabinet held a one-hour sitting, at which Chief of Government Pierre Laval was not present. Later the Vichy radio announced that Marshal Pétain had received Field Marshal von Rundstedt and said to him:

"I received during the night a

Continued on Page Four

Transports, Bombers and Gliders Sighted Southbound Off Portugal

By The Associated Press.

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 11—A large force of transport planes, bombers and gliders was sighted off the Portuguese coast early this afternoon flying south. [There were no further details in this brief dispatch and the nationality of the aircraft was not given.]

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 11 (AP)—American parachutists staged the longest air-borne invasion in history when they flew in transport planes 1,500 miles nonstop from England to participate in the assault on Oran.

It was disclosed tonight that the parachute troops, led by Colonel Edward Raff of New York, 34-year-old West Point graduate, and wearing camouflaged battle suits, had boarded planes early Saturday night and flown continuously for eight hours across Europe and the Mediterranean to land at dawn Sunday near Oran.

None of the parachutists except Colonel Raff knew, when he started, where he was going.

Major Gen. Mark Clark, discussing the feat, said: "I called in Raff and told him what we planned and asked him if he thought it possible. He said: 'Give me some time to think it over.'

"I had to leave the office, but in a few moments he came back and left me a note," the deputy supreme commander said. "It read: 'We can do it. But first, I want my own battalion to do the job and I want personally to lead them.'"

Both requests were granted.

Despite the long night trip the troops arrived fighting fit.

FRANCE IS OVERRUN

Nazis Reach Marseille After Hitler Scraps Armistice Pact

ITALIANS IN CORSICA

Resistance Is Reported in Their Invasion of Riviera and Savoy

By DANIEL T. BRIGHAM
By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 11—Twenty-four years, less six hours, after the signing of the armistice in World War I, the last vestiges of a "free" France disappeared from the map of Europe today when, preceded by two notes from Adolf Hitler—one to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and the other to the nation—German troops once again marched into territory that the Reichsfuehrer had promised to respect.

Simultaneously with this invasion from the north, Italian troops pushed westward from the French-Italian border into regions long coveted as "legitimate Italian aspirations," including the "thousand-year-old Italian possession," Nice. The Italians' advance was reported late tonight not to have passed without incident; several battalions of Chasseurs Alpins—the same who held back the Italians in June, 1940—were said to have "misunderstood" Italian motives.

As was the case in certain larger cities for the Germans, the Italians were escorted into some of their "objectives" by detachments of local police.

Nazis Send Two Columns

The German invasion began simultaneously from two points—Chalons-sur-Saone, north of Lyon, when columns of German infantry massed along the Douba River moved southwestward, and Moulins, north of Vichy, from where an armored train was dispatched to St. Germain-des-Fosses, ten miles from the provisional capital. By noon the Germans had passed Lyon in considerable numbers without meeting resistance.

In Vichy just before 11 A. M. an outrider detachment accompanied General Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt to his meeting with Marshal Pétain, who informed the German commander that he protested this latest German violation of the armistice convention.

[The German radio announced early this morning that Marseille, Montpelier, Pau and Toulouse had been occupied. There was no indication that the Germans had reached Toulon, where a large part of the French fleet is believed to be based.]

The progress of the German motorized forces throughout the day proceeded almost without a hitch, except some incidents in Toulouse and Marseille, where the regional prefects have imposed a state of siege with 7 o'clock curfews. The

Continued on Page Two

850 Ships in Armada For African Landing

The armada that carried Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces to North Africa included 850 vessels, both merchant craft and warships, Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, revealed in an address here last night. He called the landing "the greatest amphibious operation in history."

Mr. Lyttelton spoke at the annual dinner of the Association of National Advertisers at the Hotel Commodore. Claiming a "complete and absolute victory" for the British Eighth Army in Egypt, he declared that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had invited defeat by his "rashness" in exposing the Axis troops.

The New York Times, February 3, 1943

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Moderately cold today with gentle winds.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 36; Min., 23
Sunrise, 8:06 A. M.; Sunset, 6:14 P. M.

Copyright, 1943, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCII...No. 31,056. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

JAPANESE LAUNCH NEW BATTLE FOR SOLOMONS; BOTH SIDES SUFFER LOSSES, WASHINGTON SAYS; RUSSIANS LIQUIDATE LAST STALINGRAD POCKET

WAR JOBS OR DRAFT ORDERED FOR MEN IN DEFERRED CLASS

29 TRADES BARRED

Able-Bodied 18 to 38 Must Get Vital Work Even if Parents

ORDER TO LOCAL BOARDS

Reclassifying Starts April 1—McNutt Says 10 Out of 14 Under 38 Will Be In Soon

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The government warned hundreds of thousands of workers today to expect no further draft deferments, regardless of their number of dependents, unless they found more essential jobs.

It told men in twenty-nine occupations that, even if they had five or six children, they must find war-important jobs by Spring or face induction into the armed forces.

Moreover, to thirty-six kinds of businesses, from curtain makers to tobacco venders, notice was given that their physically fit male workers from 18 to 38 would soon be doing more vital work, or shouldering arms.

Just a Start, Says McNutt

This list was "just a beginning," Paul V. McNutt, manpower commissioner, declared, and would be expanded "from time to time" to cover other jobs. Mr. McNutt indicated that all dependency deferments would eventually be eliminated.

"By the end of this year ten out of every fourteen of the able-bodied men between 18 and 38 will be in the armed services," Mr. McNutt said at a hearing of the House Military Affairs Committee. (There are about 22,154,000 men in this age group. The War Manpower Commission estimates that 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 of them can pass present military physical requirements.)

Mr. McNutt gave notice, too, that the present 37-year age top on inductions might be increased at any time by executive order.

Selective service boards were instructed to start April 1 reconsidering the status of the new "non-deferrables." However, any of these workers who have registered with the United States Employment Service in an effort to get jobs more important to the war will have until May 1 to find new places.

[Baseball players and other professional athletes escaped inclusion in yesterday's list of non-deferrables, but War Manpower Commission officials hinted that such men might well be included in subsequent lists. However, officials of the major baseball leagues saw no cause for alarm in yesterday's move and the new policy it indicated, and said they would go ahead with plans for the 1943 season. Story on Page 24, column 1.]

In effect, informed quarters said, the new order meant the disappearance this year of the 3-A draft classification, that of men deferred from induction because of dependents. Mr. McNutt's ten-out-of-fourteen statement means, these sources said, that selective service also would have to enter this year the 3-B classification, that for men with dependents engaged in activities essential to the war or essential to support of the war.

Local selective service boards have been working under instructions to call no men with children until they received "further notice." Today's order, Mr. McNutt said, is that "further notice."

The War Manpower Commission estimates that 3,200,000 transfers from non-essential jobs must be made in 1943 to meet production needs. That is one reason for the order. Another is that the government hopes to induct men from non-essential jobs so that it will not have to take too many inductees out of shipyards and other plants engaged in actual war production.

The developments were expected to result in a renewed drive in

Continued on Page Thirteen

Job Offices Here Open Until 9 P. M.

The regional office of the War Manpower Commission announced last night that all New York City offices of its United States Employment Service would remain open until 9 P. M., starting today, to handle applications for war jobs or war training.

The commission requested that applicants go to offices that handle their ordinary jobs to equalize the load throughout the city.

The offices and the types of jobs they handle are:

10 East Fortieth Street, commercial and professional.

40 East Fifty-ninth Street, hotel and service.

29-27 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City, industrial.

205 Schermerhorn Street Brooklyn, industrial.

87 Madison Avenue, industrial and metal trades.

225 West Thirty-fourth Street, needle trades.

51 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, needle trades.

5,489 WAR PLANES BUILT IN DECEMBER

WPB Reports 500% Increase in Munitions Production Since Pearl Harbor

By CHARLES E. EGAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—American workers and industrialists have every reason to feel proud of "the truly amazing" war-output record they established last year, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, said today in giving out figures showing a 500 per cent rise in munitions production in the months since Pearl Harbor.

An unusual effort to push December production upward was made in aircraft manufacture, WPB officials said. For the first time since the late Summer of 1941, actual figures on aircraft production were revealed. According to the report, the total delivered to the Army, Navy and our Allies in December was 5,489, or nearly 1,400 craft a week.

The figure includes several hundred planes, which were accepted but went into the "pool" on the last day of the month. The "pool" consists of planes delivered to procurement officers at the plants, but not flown away because they lacked some part—a propeller, wheels, instrumentation or other essential items—or because of weather. The "pool," however, was down to normal proportions by Jan. 10.

The December production was 677 planes ahead of November output, WPB officials said.

According to the report, production of combat planes measured on a value basis rose 16 per cent in December; the increase in service planes, including transport and observation planes, was 26 per cent,

Continued on Page Ten

TREASURY URGES PAY-AS-YOU-GO, BUT NOT RUML PLAN

Some 'Forgiveness' of Levy in Lower Brackets Is Possible, Randolph Paul Hints

ENACTING BY JULY 1 ASKED

Ways and Means Committee, at His Request, Warns of Need for March 15 Returns

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Treasury, through its general counsel, Randolph Paul, urged the Ways and Means Committee today to write a pay-as-you-go income tax bill which could be enacted in time for a collection-at-source system to become operative not later than July 1.

At the same time it opened a fight against forgiveness of 1942 tax payments, which is a feature of the Beardsley Ruml plan. A majority of the committee members appeared to be of the same mind. Both Treasury and committee spokesmen indicated, however, that they might effect a compromise with the Ruml plan. Agreement was general that millions of taxpayers could not pay 1942 and 1943 income levies in a single year, or in perhaps two or three years.

Suggestions were advanced, but not with admitted Treasury backing, which would relieve an estimated 30,000,000 salaried taxpayers of the $2,000 or less net income group from liability for taxes on their 1942 incomes, thus bringing them automatically to a current payment-at-source basis.

The Treasury, Mr. Paul's testimony indicated, is willing to forgive taxes of 1942 income only to the extent of avoiding "undue hardship" among taxpayers. A compromise plan was projected and was debated on the spot.

Compromise Plan Is Outlined

Under such a compromise, "the basic liability," the normal tax and the first bracket of surtax, 19 per cent in all, would be forgiven. Then, with the 30,000,000 taxpayers of the up-to-$2,000 net income group put on a current basis, the basic liability on 1943 income could be collected at the source in the form of an initial pay-as-you-go factor.

Whether the Treasury would consent to go that far remained unanswered. Instead, Mr. Paul warned that what was "lost" through forgiveness of 1942 imposts probably would have to be "recaptured" through increased tax rates. On the basis of Treasury calculations of revenue "loss" under the Ruml plan, such a compromise would "cost" $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000, Mr. Paul said.

There would be neither "cost" nor "loss," Representative Carlson of Kansas, a sponsor of the Ruml plan, argued. He said that replacement revenue would be collected just the same under the current-payment plan. It would be so also, he maintained, if all taxes on 1942 income were skipped under the general-forgiveness feature of that plan.

The hearings, it was indicated, will continue for a week or ten days.

With hope virtually abandoned for enactment of pay-as-you-go tax legislation before March 15 returns

Continued on Page Fourteen

British Are Supplying Our Forces With Most of Their Maintenance

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Major George A. Spiegelberg told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that as a result of the lend-lease program all United States forces in the United Kingdom had spent only about $1,000,000 for purchases from British commercial sources since June.

"This, of course," he said, "is a drop in the bucket compared to the cost of maintaining an army; and all the rest of the articles, equipment, facilities and services required for United States forces and available in the United Kingdom are procured as reciprocal aid from the British."

Major Spiegelberg, who is recorder for the General Purchasing Board in the Lend-Lease Administration, testified in connection with the committee's inquiry into a measure to continue the Lend-Lease Act for another year.

In a prepared statement he reported that the amount of articles and equipment received from the British in the period June 1-Dec. 31, 1942, represented about 1,121,786 ship tons.

"Since the very outbreak of the war," Major Spiegelberg declared, "the British have obligated themselves to deliver, and have delivered, to the United States troops in the European theatre everything which United States forces required and which could be made available by the British."

He listed the type of supplies obtained, ranging from blackout cloth to flame throwers, also candy,

Continued on Page Three

TO PLACE a Want Ad just telephone The New York Times—LAckawanna 4-1000.—Advt.

NAZI ARMY BEATEN

More Generals Captured in Final Assault on Axis Survivors

SIEGE COST 500,000 MEN

2,500 Officers Among 91,000 Prisoners—Soviet Units Freed for Offensives

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—The Red Army has completed the destruction of 330,000 trapped troops at Stalingrad, the flower of Adolf Hitler's army, Moscow announced last night in a special bulletin. This raised the Russians' announced toll of Axis casualties on the Volga since last Fall to more than 500,000 in dead and captured alone.

The communiqué, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said 91,000 troops, including a field marshal, twenty-three generals and thousands of other officers, had surrendered in the last three weeks.

An announcement on Sunday said more than 100,000 had been killed in twenty days, and a communiqué last Dec. 31 said 175,000 had been killed and 137,650 captured in the preceding six-week period, beginning with the big Red Army Winter offensive on Nov. 19.

Casualties Exceed 500,000

This represents a total of 503,650 Axis troops killed or captured since mid-November, on the basis of Russian announcements, and it does not include Axis casualties in the preceding three months of bitter fighting that raged along the Volga and inside Stanlingrad.

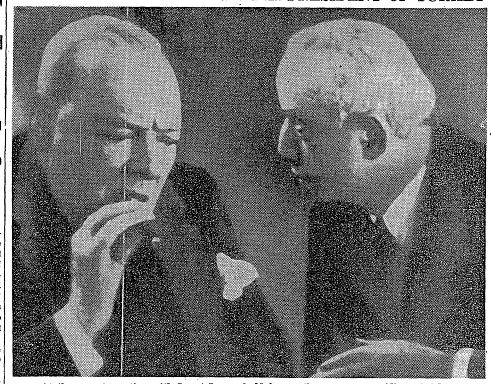
The German radio last night acknowledged the end of the trapped Nazi army, but said the battle had cost the Russians more than 300,000 men.

Russia's victory at Stalingrad released additional Red Army divisions for heavier blows 250 miles to the west, where the Russians are pushing into the Ukraine toward Kharkov and threatening Rostov on the Sea of Azov.

The midnight bulletin announced continuing Red Army victories in those drives. Pokrovskoe and Nizhni Duvanka, two towns above captured Svatovo on the Kupyansk-Voroshilovgrad railway in the

Continued on Page Eight

CHURCHILL CONFERRING WITH PRESIDENT OF TURKEY



At the recent meeting with Ismet Inonu, held in a railway car on a siding at Adana
Associated Press Radiophoto, passed yesterday by British censor

CHURCHILL GIVES CYPRUS ASSURANCE

Cites Pledge to Turks, Allied Strength—Envisages the Deliverance of Greece

By RAYMOND DANIELL
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Returning westward after his successful meeting with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey on Turkish soil, Prime Minister Winston Churchill broke his journey at Nicosia, the ancient capital of Cyprus, where he addressed assembled notables.

Before this representative gathering of a Greek majority still linked to Hellas by religious if not political ties and a Turkish minority descended from conquerors who expelled the Venetians from the island in the sixteenth century, the Prime Minister delivered a speech that was addressed to the hearts of both groups.

He emphasized the solidity of

Continued on Page Four

Americans 'Mop Up' Village, Gain at Tunisia Mountain Cut

By DREW MIDDLETON
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 2—Waves of yelling American infantrymen, supported by a hail of fire from tanks, drove the Germans out of Sened yesterday in a bold raid, temporarily cleaning out one of two German positions threatening the Allied communications in Southern Tunisia. Farther north, the Americans continued to batter the strong enemy defenses at the western end of Faïd Pass and reported "some progress" in the fierce assault on this strategically important position.

An enemy force of three infantry companies, which had been reinforced by eighteen truckloads of infantry—probably about 800 men in all—was holding Sened when the Americans attacked. The Americans broke them up in this attack, then left after having demolished German installations in the vicinity of the tiny town huddled around a railroad station.

Other Columns Join, Retire

Two American columns operating in the vicinity of Sened also withdrew after meeting on the Sidi bou Zid-Maknassy road. [These columns had earlier been reported converging on Maknassy at right angles.] The withdrawals were necessitated by higher strategical considerations rather than by enemy pressure.

It is likely that the troops from the Sened area are moving northward to join the forces attacking Faïd Pass. Both the Allies and the Axis attach great importance to this position. As long as the Germans hold it, Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel can block Allied attacks against his flank and launch his own armored columns

Continued on Page Six

PRESIDENT IMPLIES 1943 INVASION PLAN

Reporters Get Impression Time and Place in Europe Were Set at Casablanca

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Roosevelt broadly implied today that the United States and Great Britain had reached agreement at the Casablanca conferences on an invasion of the European Continent in 1943.

To 149 reporters who crowded into his White House executive office for a special press conference to hear the President tell of his unprecedented trip by plane to the North African theatre of war, he emphasized that the conferences between him, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and their respective military advisers had been primarily to make plans for war on land and sea and in the air during 1943.

The hint that a European invasion had been planned, and the time and place selected, came when the President picked up a copy of his Jan. 7 "State of the

Continued on Page Four

War News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943

Japanese sea and air forces have launched an effort to regain control of the whole Solomons area, according to a United States Navy communiqué. There have been losses on both sides. Japanese claims concerning the sinking of United States warships were branded grossly exaggerated by a Naval spokesman. [1:8; map, P. 2.]

Premier Tojo was quoted by the Tokyo radio as saying that Japan would "fight to the end to crush America," but had "no territorial ambitions toward the United States or South America." [3:5.]

Moscow announced that the last remnants of the Axis force trapped before Stalingrad had surrendered or been killed. Huge masses of equipment were said to have been seized. Joseph Stalin issued an order of the day congratulating the troops. Considerable Russian forces were released to join the advance against Rostov and Kharkov. [1:4.]

Estimated German war losses disclosed by the general staff of one of the United Nations partners in London were put at 4,000,000 killed, captured or permanently incapacitated and another 4,000,000 temporarily incapacitated by wounds or illness. [1:6-7.]

President Ryti of Finland told his Parliament that the war was reaching a climax and expressed hope that the Allies would understand Finland's position. The tone of the President's statement suggested that he had begun to harbor serious doubts that the Germans would win. [9:1.]

Britain's Air Ministry announced that ten acres of the German submarine base at Lorient, France, had been devastated by bombs. British bombers and fighters made another daylight sweep across the Channel, concentrating on railway targets. [7:5.]

United States forces in Central Tunisia drove the Germans out of the station of Sened, and other American columns were apparently moving toward Faïd Pass. The Germans clung tenaciously to the pass. [1:6-7; map, P. 6.] An eyewitness correspondent indicated that the Sened battle was a sharp fight. [6:1.]

President Roosevelt hinted in a press conference that an agreement had been reached at Casablanca for an invasion of Europe in 1943. [1:7.] He gave an optimistic picture of the military and political situation in French North Africa. [5:1.]

Prime Minister Churchill halted in Cyprus on his way back to Cairo from Turkey, it was revealed, and addressed the leaders of the island's predominantly Greek population. He promised that Greece's ancient glory would be restored and said that the Allies were determined to strengthen Turkey's defensive power. [1:5.]

Nazi War Loss of 4,000,000 Men Computed From Insurance Data

By C. L. SULZBERGER
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2—According to confidential figures assembled by the General Staff, Intelligence Section, of one of the United Nations and based on German insurance statistics smuggled out of the Reich, as well as expert estimates here, more than 4,000,000 Nazi soldiers are now believed to have been killed, captured or permanently crippled so far in this war.

This loss, primarily amassed in the holocaust of the Russian steppes, where it is still mounting daily, not only approximates the full ration strength of the Reichswehr on Armistice Day, 1918, but is equivalent to two-thirds of the present size of the army of the enlarged Third Reich. It is confidently asserted by the source of this information that, if these casualty estimates err, it is on the side of conservatism.

Total Nazi casualties, including lightly wounded or temporarily ill, are presently estimated at 8,000,000, but this figure is deceiving, since the majority of these cases can be swiftly made ready for return to the front.

However, the Red Army—which has been doing far and away the greatest job of whittling down Germany in its strategy of "blitz-grinding"—believes the final method of destroying Hitlerism will not be by any other means than bleeding it to death, and it is becoming increasingly apparent that the

Continued on Page Nine

WAR PRODUCTION & Accounts Receivable, Financing, Factoring—Standard Factors, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. MU. 3-4832—Advt.

BIG ENEMY EFFORT

Navy Spokesman Says Foe Exaggerates Our Losses, Conceals His

SEVERAL SEA-AIR ACTIONS

Details Withheld Lest Release 'Endanger Success of Our Future Operations'

By LEWIS WOOD
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Japanese have launched a desperate effort to recapture control of the entire Solomons area, with the result that the United States and the enemy have both suffered losses in air and naval actions, the Navy Department announced tonight.

For the first time the Navy met the Japanese claims that Japanese fliers had sunk two American battleships and three cruisers and damaged another battleship and a cruiser.

"The Japanese claims of United States losses are grossly exaggerated, and their own losses are understated," said a Navy spokesman, without disclosing further facts.

The drive by the Japanese to win back control of the Solomons is their first since their massive operation of Nov. 13-15, when they were defeated with losses that were among the largest ever recorded in the history of naval battles.

"A Number of Actions"

The present move was described by the Navy in the following communiqué:

"During the last several days there have been a number of surface and air actions between United States and Japanese forces in the Solomons area.

"The increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area.

"Both United States and Japanese forces have suffered some losses. To reveal, at this time, details of these engagements would endanger the success of our future operations in this area."

Operations by the United States and Japanese air and naval forces against shore positions and shipping were outlined, with high points of attacks continuing over a period of six days.

Targets in Gilbert Isles

In one of these, American airmen bombed vessels at Tawara Island, in the Gilberts, while other of our airmen raided enemy bases in the Central Solomons, including Munda, four times. One wave of our Flying Fortresses ran into twenty Japanese Zeros, with the result that three American aircraft did not return and another was severely damaged.

Our ground forces simultaneously moved slowly but steadily toward the western part of Guadalcanal Island. American surface forces participated in the action at Guadalcanal, a United States destroyer shelling enemy barges off Cape Esperance, where the Japanese were apparently still persisting in attempts to land materials and troops.

The first of the Pacific actions was last Tuesday, when the Army aircraft scored near hits on a Japanese cargo ship at Tawara Island. Last Saturday Marauder medium bombers made Munda their target in the morning and in the afternoon returned to the onslaught. This time Marauders and Flying Fortresses both participated, their bombers leaving fires in the enemy areas.

The next day an American destroyer sent her shells into the Japanese barges off Cape Esperance.

Yesterday saw, apparently, the most vigorous air attacks of the entire period. On the morning of Feb. 1, Pacific time, dive-bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, escorted by Wildcats, smashed their bombs down into Munda. Two of our planes did not come back.

At the same time Flying Fort-

Continued on Page Three

The New York Times, May 13, 1943

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Slowly rising temperatures today with moderate to fresh winds.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 66; Min., 48
Sunrise, 5:42 A. M.; Sunset, 8:08 P. M.

Copyright, 1943, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCII . . No. 31,155. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

TUNISIAN RESISTANCE ENDS IN ROUT OF GERMANS; GEN. VON ARNIM AND 150,000 MEN CAPTURED; PACIFIC BELIEVED ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL TOPIC

BYRNES RESTORES WLB PAY CONTROL, MODIFYING ORDER

He Saves the Agency's Life by Permitting Rises if Costs and Prices Are Held

LABOR AND BOARD PLEASED

Former Leans to Compromise, and Resignations Are No Longer Called Likely

By LOUIS STARK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, preserved the judicial character of the National War Labor Board today and saved it from threatened dissolution by restoring its authority to make wage adjustments "to aid in the prosecution of the war or correct gross inequities," provided such adjustments did not increase prices or increase production costs.

By modifying the "rigid" nature of the "hold-the-line" executive order of April 8, which had limited wage adjustments to the Little Steel formula, and to correct substandards of living, Mr. Byrnes diminished the likelihood of labor resignations from the WLB.

Labor spokesmen were pleased with the directive clarifying the hold-the-line order, feeling it to be a compromise for their complete program, which had included scrapping the Little Steel formula. This formula was reaffirmed by Mr. Byrnes.

Board Calls Order a Victory

The order met with the complete approval of the public members of the WLB and was regarded by them as a victory in so far as it met with their minimum demands upon Mr. Byrnes.

"The directive order makes it possible for the WLB to perform its part in helping the Director of Economic Stabilization to hold the line against inflation," said Wayne L. Morse, public member.

The situation now presented by the Byrnes order will be on the agenda of the meeting to be held by the executive board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Cleveland on Friday. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will take up the wage policy at its meeting in this city on Monday.

Until the interpretation of Executive Order No. 9328 was announced this evening, informed labor sources had indicated that the meetings of these two organizations probably would result in resignations by the labor members, making the board's collapse inevitable.

Coal Wage Rise is Unlikely

In his directive Mr. Byrnes did not go as far as the board had requested by restoring to it the authority to make wage adjustments to correct "inequalities." This power had been removed from the board by the executive order of April 8.

A wage increase for coal miners under the directive is considered an extremely remote possibility, since it calls for Mr. Byrnes to approve wage adjustments which might increase price ceilings or resist other justifiable reductions in price ceilings.

In a statement summarizing the directive Mr. Byrnes said that it reaffirmed the Little Steel formula, made clear "the authority of the board to make wage adjustments under the authority contained in the order, provided such adjustments are within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production costs," and made clear "that any wage adjustments which may furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings or increase production costs cannot become effective until approved by the director."

The decision to make the changes

Continued on Page Twelve

When You Think of Writing Think of Whiting—Advt.

Bulletin of Victory

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—The text of a special communiqué tonight announcing the end of the Tunisian campaign follows:

Organized resistance, except by isolated pockets of the enemy, has ceased.

General von Arnim, commander of the Axis forces in Tunisia, has been captured.

It is estimated that the total of prisoners captured since May 5 is about 150,000.

Vast quantities of guns and war material of all kinds have been captured, including guns and aircraft in a serviceable condition.

OPA SPEEDING DRIVE ON FOOD VIOLATORS

Federal Grand Juries to Take Up Cases in 2 Boroughs—New Meat Ceilings Fixed

Federal grand juries are being convened in Brooklyn and Manhattan to investigate price-gouging in poultry and other foods, it was disclosed yesterday after six wholesale poultry concerns and thirteen of their officers had been arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward E. Fay in Brooklyn and held in $1,000 bail each for grand jury action.

Each of the defendants pleaded not guilty to complaints filed by the Office of Price Administration alleging that they sold poultry to retailers above ceiling prices. The complaints were signed by Albert I. Schmalholz, enforcement officer of OPA.

The convening of the grand juries is part of a new integrated drive being conducted by the OPA in cooperation with city and State officials to wipe out black markets in foodstuffs that have been disorganizing legitimate trade and illegally boosting the cost of living.

Meat Ceilings Announced

As part of the same campaign, cents-per-pound ceilings for all beef, lamb and mutton sold at retail through independent stores and chains and supermarkets were announced by the OPA. Similar cents-per-pound ceilings for smoked meats are to be announced today. Both sets of ceilings become effective next Monday.

The OPA also continued yesterday its campaign against smaller dealers who flout ceiling prices, obtaining convictions in five cases through various magistrates courts under a recent resolution of the State War Council that gave OPA regulations in effect April 28 the effect of State law. At several of the hearings it was indicated that one of the main goals of the OPA in prosecuting this type of violator is to force the disclosure of their supply source if they assert they have to pay wholesalers and jobbers prices above ceiling levels.

Continued on Page Fourteen

INDIA STAFF HERE

Wavell's Presence Seen as Hint of Early Action Against Japanese

STALIN TALKS SOUGHT

Conferees May Try Again to See Him Before Invading Europe

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill began today their intensive global war conferences, both separately and with their key military, naval and air leaders. The scant circumstantial evidence available in the capital was interpreted as indicating that considerable attention was being given to new offensive moves against the Japanese.

A White House announcement concerning a small portion of the Prime Minister's large staff spurred the talk of Far Eastern offensives. It disclosed the presence in Washington of the three top British commanders in the India-Burma theatre—Field Marshal Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, Commander in Chief in India; Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander of British forces in the Bay of Bengal, and Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, Commander in Chief of the Air Forces in India.

U. S. Leaders Available

American commanders from that theatre who are here for war conferences are Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who has charge of American forces in China, India and Burma, and Major Gen. Claire L. Chennault, leader of China's famous "Flying Tigers," who now heads the American Air Forces in China.

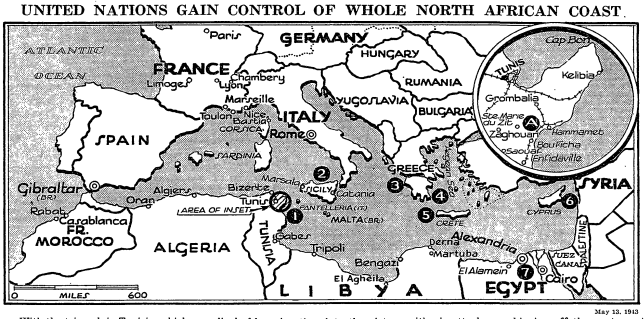
The revelation of these names, plus the report that the President's invitation to come here had been sent to the Prime Minister shortly after word had been received of the execution in Tokyo of some of the American fliers who bombed Japan, loosed a flood of rumors in the capital. However, there was not one word of official information concerning the military subjects under discussion.

There were two kinds of reports about the possibility of Far Eastern offensives. One was that they might be undertaken during the breathing spell following conclusion of the Allied campaign in North Africa and prior to an invasion of Europe. The other was that Prime Minister Churchill was fearful of any important diversion of Allied strength to the Pacific theatre until Adolf Hitler had been eliminated.

The prevailing opinion was that the time and place for the European invasion had been set at the Casablanca conference last January. There were, however, sug-

Continued on Page Seven

UNITED NATIONS GAIN CONTROL OF WHOLE NORTH AFRICAN COAST



May 12, 1943

With the triumph in Tunisia, which was clinched by a junction of French and British forces near Ste. Marie du Zit (A on inset), the Axis was dislodged from its last foothold in Africa and observers scanned the Mediterranean for signs of the next Allied step. One possible sign was the aerial pounding of Pantelleria (1), another was the continuance of raids on Sicily (2). Greece came into the picture with air attacks on shipping off the west coast (3) and in the Aegean Sea (4) and with word that the Germans had held anti-invasion manoeuvres on Crete (5). Farther east an American division was reported bolstering the strength of Cyprus (6). In Cairo (7), whence came news of the arrival of a South African armored division in the Levant, British leaders conferred.

WPB RULES PLANTS AMPLE TO BEAT AXIS

Orders Halt on New War Facilities and Tools, to Increase Guns, Tanks

By JOHN MacCORMAC
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, May 12—The United States now has all the plant and machine tools it needs to beat the Axis, and as a result $5,000,000,000 to $5,500,000,000 worth of contracts for the construction of new war facilities will be re-examined by the War Production Board with a view to their cancellation.

This announcement by the WPB today was accompanied by a statement emphasizing that the cancellation and conversion would result not in a lessened but in an increased production of war material, since the labor and materials released by it would go to making more munitions instead of more facilities.

The effect of the decision will be to stop work on some new facilities now under construction; to curtail others which are already producing

Continued on Page Forty-two

Marsala 'Wiped Off the Map'; Planes Leave Catania Aflame

By The United Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—Almost 400 Allied planes hammered Sicily yesterday for the third straight day, leaving a trail of fiery destruction in the ports of Marsala and Catania, while other aerial forces smashed at the Island of Pantelleria.

[Returning airmen said that the onslaught on Marsala by 200 Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Mitchells and 100 fighters had virtually wiped out the port.]

About fifty American heavy bombers of the Middle East Command, protected by British fighter escort, dropped more than 125 tons of bombs on Catania. The Marsala raid, returning fliers said, caused more damage than the 400-plane raid Sunday on Palermo.

Fifteen enemy planes were shot down over Marsala, on the west coast of Sicily, while only one Allied plane was lost. Direct hits were scored on the harbor, railroad yards, warehouses and seaplane base. Fires visible for 100 miles were set. The air force revealed that six motor barges had been half sunk or seriously damaged; four "E" boats probably sunk and numerous small craft sunk.

In addition, thousands of leaf-

Continued on Page Three

War News Summarized

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943

The war in Tunisia is over. A special communiqué from Allied headquarters yesterday read: "Organized resistance except by isolated pockets of the enemy has ceased." The capture of General von Arnim, Axis Commander in Chief, and 150,000 prisoners since May 5 was also announced. Vast quantities of material and planes were seized.

The Americans and French took 37,998 prisoners in the Bizerte zone, and around Zaghouan the French captured 25,000 more. A total of twelve generals were among the prisoners. Since the African war started 400,000 prisoners have been taken. [All the foregoing, 1:8.]

General von Arnim was captured with the remnants of his troops on the Cap Bon Peninsula. He had led the Axis forces in Tunisia since Marshal Rommel returned to Germany. [1:6-7.]

A correspondent describing the end of the resistance on the Cap Bon Peninsula said: "In some ways it is a terrifying sight to see the army that once was the terror of Europe dissolve into little clusters of dirty, tired men eager to gain the shelter of prison cages." [1:7.]

The end of land fighting served to accentuate the increased tempo of the air war over the Mediterranean. Marsala, on the west coast of Sicily, was virtually wiped out, while the whole dock area of Catania on the east coast was set afire. The island of Pantelleria was also bombed again. [1:5-6.]

As the Middle East took on the aspect of an active theatre of war with the arrival of veteran British units, the first evacuees from the Calabrian "toe" of Italy reached Switzerland. Military jurisdiction in Italy was extended as far north as Naples. [3:1.]

The British Admiralty reported an eight-day running battle with a U-boat pack in the North Atlantic that at one time numbered twenty-five. While there was some damage to the convoy, four U-boats were destroyed, four others "very probably" and two more "probably." [1:6.]

In Russia the Red Air Force continued its attack on Nazi communications and Soviet artillery demolished Axis defenses around Novorossiisk. [9:2.]

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were believed paying considerable attention to Japan in their conference at the White House. The presence of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell and others from the India-Burma theatre emphasized the war in the East. The attitude of Russia was also under discussion, it was said. [1:3] President Benes of Czechoslovakia, who will visit Moscow soon, arrived and was a guest at the White House. [7:1]

4 TO 10 U-BOATS SUNK IN A CONVOY BATTLE

Most of Freighters Safe After Eight-Day Fight in Atlantic, British Admiralty Says

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 12—Allied escort ships and planes fighting a fierce, 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 against the savage thrusts of the underseas vessels took place intermittently for eight days and nights late in April and early in May. The "convoy suffered some damage but the majority of the merchantmen reached port in safety," the communiqué 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 added.

One of the British cutters in the battle was the Sennen, the former U. S. S. Champlain, completed in 1929 and one of the ships trans-

Continued on Page Seven

PRISONERS FLOCK TO BRITISH FORCES

Mere Approach of Armor Acts Like Magnet on Soldiers of Vanquished Axis

By DREW MIDDLETON
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUNIS, May 11 (Delayed)—Moving with a speed that surpassed that of the Germans in Belgium three years ago today, British tanks and infantry penetrated to the northern tip of Cap Bon and to the Gulf of Hammamet and, with the help of the Royal Navy and Allied Air Forces, completely cut off the remaining Axis forces in Tunisia.

The Allied ground forces have already gathered in about 110,000 prisoners, of whom 33,000 were taken by the Second United States Corps and 20,000 by the British Eighth Army. The remainder were rounded up by troops of the British First Army, whose Fourth Infantry Division reached the end of Cap Bon, while the Sixth Armored Division struck south at Hammamet.

Promoted on Point of Capture

Prisoners are coming in in wholesale lots. It is not uncommon for an entire German battalion or company to hoist the white flag and march into the British lines. The enemy, usually so serious about the war, added a touch of comedy to the defeat today by wholesale promotions, insuring better treatment and rates of pay for those promoted.

While the First Army continued its mopping-up operations, which ended any German pretenses of making a second Dunkerque or Bataan out of the wreckage of the

Continued on Page Four

Stoessel Falls to Stage and Dies Conducting at Arts Academy Fete

Albert Stoessel, noted conductor and violinist, collapsed and died a few minutes later on the auditorium stage of the American Academy of Arts and Letters yesterday afternoon as he was conducting an orchestra at the annual ceremonial of the academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The incident, witnessed by a distinguished audience, brought to an end a program in which the academy and institute bestowed awards on Carl Milles, the sculptor; the late Stephen Vincent Benét, and ten others for their work in art, literature and music.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, had just finished an address on "The Survival of European Culture." The next event on the program was a rendering of Robert Nathan's ballad poem, "Dunkirk," put to music by Walter Damrosch.

Mr. Stoessel was directing fifteen members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and Hugh Thompson, the soloist, in this composition, when he suddenly slumped to the floor. Mr. Damrosch, president of the academy and a close friend of Mr. Stoessel, was seated a few feet away.

The program came to an abrupt end, and members of the academy seated on the stage quickly carried the conductor to an adjoining room. Recipients of the awards and other guests on the stage immediately filed off. Most of the 500 persons present thought Mr. Stoessel had fainted. The ballad poem was next to the last number on the

Continued on Page Fifteen

Von Arnim Is Biggest Prize of All In Allies' Bag of Dozen Generals

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—Col. Gen. Dietloff von Arnim, the commander of all German troops in North Africa for several months, has been captured, it was officially announced tonight.

In the past few days twelve generals have been captured. The latest to be added to the list were Major Gen. Graf von Sponeck, commander of the famous Ninetieth Light Division, and Major Gen. von Broich, commanding the Tenth Armored Division, which fought at Dieppe last Summer and throughout the campaign here.

[The French reported the capture of two other German generals, The Associated Press said. One was a Major Gen. Yelich, who had taken over command of the Italian Superba Division and other Italian remnants, and the other, Major Gen. Pfeiffer, commanded a group bearing his own name.]

General von Arnim, who succeeded Lieut. Gen. Walther Nehring in command in Northern Tunisia in January and took over the entire command when Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel returned to Europe this Spring, is perhaps the most important German prisoner to be taken by the Allies since Rudolf Hess. He is of an old Prussian military family.

It is interesting to speculate whether the Germans sacrificed him to save Marshal Rommel, although the latter apparently had been ill. The German radio appar-

Continued on Page Five

AFRICAN WAR OVER

110,000 of Captive Total Believed German—Booty Is Huge

FEW STILL RESISTING

British and French Draw Ring Tighter Around Pocket in South

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—The war in Africa is over, it was officially announced tonight.

Col. Gen. Dietloff von Arnim, the Prussian Commander in Chief of the Axis forces in North Africa, has been captured by the British, apparently on Cap Bon. In all, 150,000 prisoners are believed to have been taken since May 5, when the final assaults on Tunis and Bizerte began. Twelve generals have been captured.

[Of the 150,000 captives, it was estimated that some 110,000 were Germans and the remainder Italians, The United Press said.]

This brings to 400,000 the total of Axis prisoners taken since the North African campaign began two years ago. Eleven German and twenty-six Italian divisions have been destroyed in this period.

End Is Sudden

The end came with dramatic suddenness when German tanks, being battered to pieces in the middle of the entrance to Cap Bon and north of Enfidaville, where six French and British divisions were closing in on the remnants of the Africa Corps, decided to surrender. British First Army tanks had swung south to take Bou Ficha and then swept farther.

When Major Gen. Graf von Sponeck approached Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg for peace terms somewhere north of Enfidaville, the New Zealand commander said two words: "Unconditional surrender."

General von Sponeck announced that he would fight to his last bullet. Then, that Prussian point of military honor having been satisfied by fire from British guns heavier than his own, he surrendered.

That the end would come within a few hours was apparent by noon today. After British tanks, with infantry hanging on their sides had toured the coast roads of what might have been the strong fortress of Cap Bon in virtual joyrides. Every time a tank pointed its gun, hordes of prisoners came in to give up. Moreover, the Germans and Italians had begun surrendering en masse to the French commanded by General Mathenet.

The French, defeated in 1940, received the surrender of 25,000 Axis soldiers, including two German major generals. The Americans announced today that they had taken 37,998 prisoners, of whom 33,498 were Germans.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's disastrous

Continued on Page Three

Churchill on Radio At 3 P. M. Tomorrow

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will broadcast to the British people from Washington at 9 P. M. Friday [3 P. M. Eastern War Time], it was announced officially today by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In the address, his first to the British nation since March 21, the Prime Minister is expected to recount briefly the gigantic success of the Allied North African campaign, and possibly hint at the subject of the Washington talks and where the next phases of the campaign are coming.

The New York Times, June 7, 1944

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

Copyright, 1944, by The New York Times Company.

LATE CITY EDITION
POSTSCRIPT
Sunny and moderately warmer.
Temperature Yesterday—Max., 77; Min., 59
Sunrise, 5:35 A. M.; Sunset, 8:25 P. M.

VOL. XCIII No. 31,546. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944. P THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

HITLER'S SEA WALL IS BREACHED, INVADERS FIGHTING WAY INLAND; NEW ALLIED LANDINGS ARE MADE

COUNTRY IN PRAYER

President on Radio Leads in Petition He Framed for Allied Cause

LIBERTY BELL RINGS

Lexington and Boston's Old North Church Hold Services

By LAWRENCE RESNER

Led by President Roosevelt, the entire country joined in solemn prayer yesterday for the success of the United Nations armies of liberation.

Over the radio networks at 10 P. M. the President read the prayer which he had composed in the early invasion hours yesterday morning, the text of which had already been heard in both houses of Congress.

The prayer had been sent out throughout the country and printed in newspapers so that the millions who listened to the broadcast could recite the words with the President as he spoke.

The President's prayer that the Allied forces be led "straight and true" in the struggle to liberate the suffering humanity of Europe was the climax of a day marked both by the solemn appreciation of the human values involved and exhilaration over the fact that the great battle had been joined.

His expression of faith that with the Grace of God, "and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph," was echoed in the hearts of his countrymen, in special prayers offered in great cathedrals and small parishes, and in the ordinary conversation of Americans everywhere.

"Heartbreaking Days Ahead"

In Congress, after the prayer was read, Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House minority leader, warned that "many heartbreaking days lie ahead," and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, said that "all we need or ought to do or can do is pray fervently and devoutly for the success of our troops and those of our allies."

At Albany, Governor Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, attended St. Peter's Episcopal Church for a few brief moments of prayer, while here in New York City an estimated 50,000 persons who gathered at Madison Square were led in prayer by Mayor La Guardia.

The observance at Madison Square was typical of smaller gatherings called in many American cities and attended by persons of all faiths and creeds.

In Columbus, Ohio, Governor John W. Bricker called the landings in France "the beginning of the end of the forces of evil and destruction," and in Chicago Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, suggested the words for a D-day prayer.

In many communities the news of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's first invasion communiqué was greeted with sirens or whistles.

The Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, which heralded the nation's independence, was rung six times to mark the landings. In Boston and Lexington services were held in historic churches.

Both The Associated Press and The United Press reported a generally undemonstrative reception of the news. Groups gathered at newsstands, or stood before radio loudspeakers, eager to learn the fullest details of the actual military events, but, with very few exceptions the thousands of war workers in the principal industrial areas were credited with receiving with solemn intentness the confirmation of the Allied invasion, and in many instances were said to have worked with extra zeal thereafter.

The news was brought to workers on night shifts over plant loud-

Continued on Page 8

"Let Our Hearts Be Stout"

A Prayer by the President of the United States

This is the invasion prayer that President Roosevelt wrote while Allied troops were landing on the coast of France and which he read to the nation with his introductory words on the radio last night, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

My Fellow-Americans:

Last night when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass to success thus far.

And so in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For those men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good-will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wherever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.

EISENHOWER VISITS PARATROOPERS BEFORE TAKE-OFF FOR THE INVASION

The Supreme Commander in an intimate chat with some of his men in England prior to their boarding planes for the first assault on France. The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)

ITALIAN DRIVE GAINS ON 70-MILE FRONT

2,000 Germans Captured Near Mouth of Tiber—French Take Tivoli Junction

By The United Press.

ROME, June 6—The Allies swept ahead on a seventy-mile front today to speed the destruction of the German armies routed from Rome.

American troops smashed five miles beyond the Tiber while French troops, now in the thick of the pursuit, captured the Tivoli junction, sixteen miles east of Rome. Near the mouth of the Tiber, British troops captured 2,000 Germans who became stranded when the Allies' bombers detroyed their escape bridges. On all sectors prisoners were being collected in batches as the bomb-hounded enemy withdrawal became more and more demoralized.

[A United Nations broadcast from Algiers, reported by the

Continued on Page 11

Roosevelt and Churchill Pleased by Invasion Gains

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt told a news conference, held thirteen hours after the initial announcement of the invasion of France, that the operation was proceeding according to schedule. He made this statement in a calm, rather low voice, but, with obvious satisfaction that his composure did not entirely hide.

"How do you feel about the progress of the invasion?" a reporter asked.

"It's up to schedule," Mr. Roosevelt replied, then smiled.

This was the summation of all of today's dispatches as they were analyzed by the Constitutional Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, who, since 'being awakened early with news that the invasion had started, had read reports and conferred with top-ranking officers.

Small Losses Are Reported

The President added that, as of noon today, General Eisenhower had reported the loss of only two American destroyers and one LST (landing-ship, tank), a heavy type of invasion barge. Losses of our air forces in the same period, Mr. Roosevelt added, were about 1 per cent of the airplanes involved. There was no figure on personnel casualties.

Other salient points emphasized by the press conference included the following:

1. Tentative dates for the invasion were set last December at the Teheran conferences, slated in May or early this month, according to the weather.
2. General Eisenhower alone decided the actual date and place.
3. Marshal Joseph Stalin has known of the plan since Teheran and has been entirely satisfied with it.
4. A "second front" a year ago would have been impossible because of lack of available men and equipment.
5. The war is not over by any means; this operation is not even over, and this is no time for overconfidence.

The President's press conference, a regularly scheduled one, was attended by 151 reporters, who filled the Executive Office almost to capacity. They found Mr. Roosevelt looking tired around the eyes but smiling. He sat at his desk in shirtsleeves, wearing a dark bow tie. He smoked a cigarette stuck into a yellow amber holder.

Mr. Roosevelt said that relatively few persons in the United States knew the tentative date for the invasion and that very few knew the actual date. He added that the ac-

Continued on Page 7

By The United Press.

LONDON, June 6—The Allied grand offensive in the west is proceeding much better than expected and "there already are hopes that an actual tactical surprise has been attained" over the German forces in France, a supremely confident Prime Minister Churchill reported today in two D-day appearances before a cheering House of Commons.

[*The text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech is on Page 4.*]

Responding to Parliament's eagerness to hear news of the latest developments across the Channel, Mr. Churchill, after announcing at noon that more than 4,000 ships and 11,000 first-line planes were behind the unprecedented assault, returned to the Commons at 6:30 P. M. with word that the "operation is proceeding in a satisfactory manner."

[Mr. Churchill promised a new statement in the Commons Wednesday on overnight developments in the invasion, The Associated Press said. Between his two statements Tuesday, it was disclosed, the Prime Minister flew to the motor caravan somewhere in rural England from which General Eisenhower is directing the invasion.]

The Prime Minister, obviously enjoying his old role of war reporter, painted a glowing picture of the initial Allied successes, which he said were accomplished with "extremely little loss," although he

Continued on Page 4

LANDING PUTS END TO 4-YEAR HIATUS

Fiery Renewal of Battle for France—Britain Recalls Grimness of Dunkerque

By RAYMOND DANIELL

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6—This was D-day and it has gone well.

At daybreak Anglo-American forces dropped from the skies in Normandy, swarmed up on the beaches from thousands of landing craft and renewed the battle for France and for Europe, broken off four years ago at Dunkerque.

And when darkness fell, on the word of no less than Winston Churchill, the King's First Minister, who is still this country's best reporter, they had toeholds on a broad front and were fighting as far back from the coast as Caen, which is eight and a half miles behind the Channel beaches and 149 miles from Paris.

At the time he spoke the Prime Minister said that the battle which was just beginning was progressing in "a thoroughly satisfactory manner." But even he, like most people in this island, had his fingers crossed.

The Germans' resistance until now has been surprisingly, perhaps ominously, slight. Several obstacles to any amphibious operation have been surmounted. The concentration of ships has escaped serious

Continued on Page 4

ALL LANDINGS WIN

Our Men Are Reported in Caen and at Points on Cherbourg Peninsula

BIG AIR ARMADA AIDS

10,000 Tons of Bombs Clear the Way—Poor Weather a Worry

Latest Communique

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Wednesday, June 7—Allied forces continued landings on the northern French coast throughout yesterday and "satisfactory progress was made," headquarters announced today.

United States Rangers and British Commandos formed part of the assault forces, the third invasion bulletin said.

"No further attempt at interference with our sea-borne landing was made by enemy naval forces," it continued.

"Those coastal batteries still in action are being bombarded by Allied warships," the bulletin said.

"At twilight yesterday and for the fourth time during the day Allied heavy bombers attacked rail communications and bridges in the general battle area, and "there was increased air opposition," the announcement added.

By DREW MIDDLETON

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Wednesday, June 7—The German Atlantic Wall has been breached.

Thousands of American, Canadian and British soldiers, under cover of the greatest air and sea bombardment of history, have broken through the "impregnable" perimeter of Germany's "European fortress" in the first phase of the invasion and liberation of the Continent.

Communiqué 2, issued at the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, before last midnight, reported that all initial landings, which had earlier been located on the coast of Normandy, in northern France, had "succeeded." The Germans told of heavy fighting with Allied air-borne troops in Caen, road and railroad junction eight and one-half miles inland from the Seine Bay coast, and the enemy said

Continued on Page 2

Invasion and Other War News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

The invasion of western Europe rounded out its first day with all initial landings successfully completed. The battle was proceeding in a 100-mile area centered at Caen, between Havre and Cherbourg, and ten miles from the Channel coast. Fighting was going on in the streets of Caen.

Elaborate defensive under-water and beach obstacles, some of which extended 1,000 yards inland, were quickly breached and Allied troops poured into enemy-held territory. According to the Germans, the invasion forces held a firm grip on the Caen-Cherbourg road and bridgeheads on the Orne estuary. Further landings and progress were reported in today's communiqué. [All the foregoing 1-8; map P. 2.]

The greatest air-borne force in the history of war was landed with surprisingly low losses and under adverse weather conditions. [5:1.]

More than 1,000 RAF heavy bombers blasted a pathway for the soldiers from midnight to dawn, when 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators took over. In eight hours the combined forces flew 7,500 sorties and dropped more than 10,000 tons of bombs on coastal defenses and enemy concentrations. Fighters attacked bridges and communications lines and even battled tanks. [3:1.] Guns of more than 600 ships poured shells into the German "Atlantic Wall" to help flatten coastal batteries. [5:3.]

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that tactical surprise had apparently been achieved in the first of a series of landings "to grow constantly in scale and intensity for weeks to come." He disclosed that more than 4,000 ships, exclusive of smaller landing craft, had participated in the landings and that the Allies had 11,000 first-line planes to throw into the battle. Mr. Churchill rejoiced over the low losses thus far incurred, but warned of heavy fighting to come. [1:5-6.]

President Roosevelt, said that the invasion was "up to schedule" and that up to noon yesterday naval losses had been two destroyers and one heavy invasion barge sunk; plane losses were 1 per cent. [1:5-6.] Last night the President led the nation in prayer over the radio. [1:2-3.]

Weather over the invasion area grew steadily worse but the Allies continued to land more men and material. [5:4-5.] One reason for this was that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery expected Field Marshal Rommel to try to break the invasion by prompt counter-attacks. [6:2.]

Leaders of occupied countries broadcast messages to their countrymen to remain calm and to comply strictly with all Allied orders. General de Gaulle further urged Frenchmen to fight and to avoid capture. [6:1.]

The Berlin radio predicted more landings in France and suggested that the Allies might strike quickly for Paris. [5:7.]

London military observers predicted that the Russian army would launch a coordinated blow from the east before this week was out. [1:6-7.] Flying Fortresses made their first attack from Soviet bases when they smashed the German airfield at Galati, Rumanian Danube port. [8:4.]

Allied forces in Italy were pursuing the Germans, who were falling back in disorder. The Fifth Army was reported five to nine miles past the Tiber River. [1:4; map P. 11.]

The Axis received another blow when Portugal agreed to close down her wolfram mines and end shipments to Germany immediately. [8:8.]

In the Pacific, American troops advanced to within a mile and a half of the Mokmer airfield on Biak Island. [11:6.] The Japanese broke into the outer defenses of Changsha and were only twenty-two miles from that Chinese city. [11:7.]

Russians Poised to Attack in East; Moscow Joyous on 'Second Front'

By The United Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7—Probably within twenty-four to forty-eight hours—and almost certainly before the end of the week—Soviet armies will swing their vast power into a synchronized offensive with the British-American western front forces under the master plan of Teheran envisaging the destruction of Germany this year, military observers here believe.

The Soviet operational bulletin, broadcast last night by the Moscow radio, reported that the fighting north and northwest of Jassy, Rumania, had entered its second week with Red Army forces again repulsing all attacks by large forces of enemy tanks and infantry.

Moscow announced that in Monday's fighting the Russians destroyed or disabled forty-nine enemy tanks and shot down forty-two planes. That made a total of 333 tanks wrecked, 355 planes downed and 7,200 Germans killed in the first week of the battle.

There were no changes in other sectors. In all Monday's fighting the Russians shot down forty-eight planes.

Monday night Soviet long-range planes mass-raided Jassy, setting about ninety fires, accompanied by strong explosions, among military trains, buildings and military dumps. The fires were visible more than sixty miles. All the Soviet planes returned.

The Soviet midnight supplementary bulletin reported that the Germans, having suffered heavy

Continued on Page 9

Turks Hear Report Of Landing in Greece

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6—The Reuter agency is distributing a Turkish radio report quoting a Berlin radio report that Allied motorized troops landed at Patras in Greece and that "very great" Allied air activity over Greece had been reported from Bulgarian sources.

This was not heard direct from any German station nor was it confirmed from any other source.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 6 (AP)—Ankara buzzed tonight with reports of an Allied landing in the Peloponnesus in Greece and, although there was no official confirmation, responsible quarters said it could be true now or shortly.

A high source said that an Allied landing there would not change Turkey's neutrality.

DONNIFORD MIXTURE. Companion tobacco for your friend NOW 30c—ADVT.

The New York Times, February 13, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Increasing cloudiness with moderate winds today.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 46; Min., 29
Sunrise today, 7:53 A. M.; Sunset, 6:28 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,797. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

BIG 3 DOOM NAZISM AND REICH MILITARISM; AGREE ON FREED LANDS AND OAKS VOTING; CONVOKE UNITED NATIONS IN U. S. APRIL 25

IVES ASSAILS FOES OF ANTI-RACE BILLS AS DISFAVOR RISES

But Demand for Immediate Vote by CIO Head Is Unlikely to Head Off Opposition

PRESS FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Legislators Confident of Aid From Minorities—Chamber Attack Called 'Degrading'

The text of the statement by Assemblyman Ives, Page 18.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 12—Irving M. Ives, Republican leader of the Assembly, and Louis Hollander, president of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, struck back tonight at critics of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bills.

In a statement defending the proposal to set up a five-man commission with power to eradicate discrimination in employment on racial or religious grounds, Mr. Ives sought to set at rest a strong feeling that it would have the effect of increasing rather than eliminating interracial frictions.

Meanwhile, opposition to the measure continued to grow. It was believed that neither Mr. Ives' statement nor Mr. Hollander's appeal to pass the Ives-Quinn proposals "at once and without any crippling amendments" appear likely to head off that opposition.

Pressure for Public Hearing

In the Senate, where the bill remains in the Finance Committee, there is very strong pressure for a public hearing. Senator Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic leader of the Senate and co-sponsor with Mr. Ives of the legislation, described the pressure for a hearing as "terrific."

Mr. Quinn said that he had been besieged in New York over the week-end by representatives of employment agencies who want an opportunity to present amendments to the bill. But supporters of the measure are opposed to granting further hearings.

Advocates of the legislation also believe that only a few legislators will dare to vote against the measure in view of the strong demand for its passage from CIO unions, Negro and other minority groups.

Some Republican strategists are viewing the proposal as an opportunity to regain the favor of minority groups. Democratic leaders in turn are cracking the whip to obtain a solid Democratic vote in favor of the legislation in both Senate and Assembly.

Governor Dewey has avoided taking any stand on the measure, but he has gone on record in his annual message in favor of the enactment of bills along the lines of the Ives-Quinn proposal to put "our State in the forefront of the nation in the handling of that vital issue."

Mr. Hollander in his appeal for strong CIO pressure in favor of immediate enactment of the legislation characterized the attack on the bill made in New York by the State Chamber of Commerce as "degrading and un-American."

Calls Statement Outrageous

"In this outrageous statement," Mr. Hollander continued, "the Chamber of Commerce, representing the most reactionary forces in our State, has the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils. This sinister attempt at blackmailing the Legislature into throwing out the Ives-Quinn bill must be repudiated in the sharpest fashion possible."

Assemblyman Wilson C. van Duzer, Republican, of Orange County, joined Senator Frederic Bontecou, Republican, of Dutchess County, and Assemblyman William Stuart, Republican, of Steuben County, in demanding further hearings before the Ives-Quinn bills are put to a vote.

Opposition forces were receiving some encouragement from the

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

BROOKLYN EAGLE The Essential Newspaper in Brooklyn.—Advt.

WPB Takes Charge Of Match Output

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The War Production Board took control today over production and distribution of matches, to assure, it said, the meeting of military requirements and preventing maldistribution of civilian supplies.

The allocation of matches will be controlled at the producer level.

Production of matches this year is expected to total 460,000,000,000 as compared with an average pre-war level of 480,000,000,000. The reduced production is attributed to the labor shortage.

Military requirements will take about a third of the 1945 output, including the entire production of strike-on-box matches and about 35 per cent of the book matches.

Civilians will find it more difficult to obtain strike-on-box and book matches, but the WPB said that the supply of strike-anywhere, or kitchen, matches would be adequate if there were no hoarding.

BIG 3 AGREEMENT LAUDED BY HOOVER

'Strong Foundation' for New World, He Says—Austin Asks Bipartisan Planning

Before 1,000 persons high in the leadership of the Republican party, former President Herbert Hoover, long a spokesman for an important section of his party, gave an enthusiastic endorsement last night to the agreement reached by President Roosevelt, Marshal Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Big Three conference in the Crimea.

Called upon for an impromptu speech at the fifty-ninth annual Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Hoover said he believed the agreement provided "a strong foundation" for the reconstruction of the post-war world. He said:

"On the radio this evening there was announced news of tremendous importance to the whole world. That is the agreement reached in the Black Sea area.

"I believe it comprises a strong foundation on which to rebuild the world.

"If the agreement's promises and ideals which are expressed shall be carried out, it will open a great hope to the world.

"It is fitting that it should have been issued to the world on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln."

As Mr. Hoover resumed his seat after his brief remarks, there was applause from every section of the audience.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, another speaker at the gathering, joined Mr. Hoover in hailing the Crimea agreement as a constructive step toward peace.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

CLEVE, PRUEM FALL

Allies Capture Two Key Westwall Positions in North and Center

OPPOSITION IS LIGHT

Germans Draft Women for Volkssturm—New Clashes Reported

By CLIFTON DANIEL

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Feb. 12—With surprising dispatch, Allied troops broke the Germans' hold on key centers of two sectors of the Western Front today, evicting all except a few snipers from Cleve, at the northern end of the line, and from Pruem, in the center.

British and Canadian forces quickly mopped up the Siegfried fortress town of Cleve and also pressed through the full length of the Reichswald (Reich Forest) to its eastern edge.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's forces also were converging on Goch, a German position southeast of the Reichswald comparable to that of Cleve in the north. One force had captured Hau, seven miles north of Goch, while another unit was at Kessel, four miles northwest.

[Due west of Goch, General Crerar's forces also cleared Gennep, another fortified town in that area, press services reported.]

Patton Sets Up New Threat

At the same time Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army fought to merge two of its bridgeheads across the Sauer River, twenty-five miles south of Pruem, into a solid six-mile front that would present a new threat to the road and rail network west of Bonn and Coblenz, of which Pruem was one important hub.

[As the two important Westwall strong points of Cleve and Pruem fell, Germany conscripted all women from 16 to 60 years of age for service in the Volkssturm, while reports from Sweden, Switzerland and Moscow told of mounting unrest and new clashes inside Germany, press services said.]

While the slow but ominous encroachments of the Allies' pent-up strength continued, the Germans were apparently hoping to flood out the Allies' armies, which they repeatedly have reported were ready to attack. A German communiqué today said the flooding of the Roer River Valley had forced the Allies to abandon positions in many sectors and to abandon preparations for an attack.

A natural flooding already made operations extremely difficult on the northern flank of the Canadian First Army's advance around Cleve and there were further reports today of explosions along the

Continued on Page 12, Column 5

THE BIG THREE MEETING AGAIN TO MAKE PLANS FOR THE WORLD

Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin on the grounds of Livadia Palace
The New York Times (British Official Radiophoto)

MANILA TRAP SHUT; LUZON IS CROSSED

U. S. Forces Unite to Squeeze Capital as Armored Push East Reaches Coast

By GEORGE E. JONES

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 13—A broad front of American troops embracing three divisions now confronts the stubbornly resisting Japanese garrison in Manila, and there is reason to believe that the drive to complete seizure of the Orient's fourth largest city has now been accelerated.

The First Cavalry Division vet-

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

Red Army Is at Bober River After 16-Mile Gain in Silesia

By The United Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13—Red Army forces, opening the second month of their Winter offensive, pushed sixteen miles across Silesia yesterday in an outflanking drive southeast of Berlin that carried to within seventy-four miles of Dresden. Marshal Ivan S. Koneff's First Ukrainian Army seized 100 Silesian communities as it advanced westward from its bridgehead on the west bank of the Oder and reached the Bober River on a fifteen-mile front. Berlin said the Russians already had forced the Bober at two points.

Far behind the main fighting front, the Russians all but crushed the last organized resistance in long-besieged Budapest, having

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

PACIFIC WAR ROLE FOR SOVIET HINTED

Date of United Nations Parley Follows 'Denouncing' Time of Russo-Japanese Treaty

By JAMES B. RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The positive announcements in the Crimean communiqué produced general satisfaction in Washington tonight, but what really interested the capital were the things the Big Three statement did not even mention.

The first of these was Japan. The word does not appear in the longest communiqué ever issued after a meeting of the heads of state, but the date set for the opening of the United Nations Security Conference in San Francisco, April 25, is the day after the date on which Russia must denounce her five-year neutrality pact with Japan unless she wishes it to run for another five years.

There is naturally some reticence here about any hasty conclusions in regard to so decisive a factor in the Far Eastern war. But there has been a growing confidence

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

ROOSEVELT PRESSES WORLD MONEY PLAN

He Asks Congress for Action on Monetary Fund and on Bank of Reconstruction

The President's message on world monetary unity, Page 17.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—President Roosevelt urged Congress today to take immediate action on the Bretton Woods proposals for an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development.

In a special message, the President said that the two projects, involving legislation for American participation in the $8,800,000,000 stabilization fund and the $9,100,000,000 bank, were essential "in our plans for a peaceful and prosperous world," which, he said, could be attained "only if solutions are found to the difficult economic problems we face today."

Mr. Roosevelt recognized the criticisms directed against the stabilization fund proposal, mostly by United States banking groups, by conceding that it was not perfect, but suggested that experience would permit necessary improvements to be made.

Wagner Plans Bill

He asked Congress to act with special promptness on the plan for the international bank, which would guarantee loans for important development and reconstruction projects in the member countries. But he added that "the monetary fund and the bank together comprise a

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

War News Summarized

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1945

"Nazi Germany is doomed . . . Only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations."

That was the message for the "common enemy" emanating from Yalta, in the Crimea, where President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, completing their historic conference, made clear the meaning of "unconditional surrender."

The combined military plans call for even more powerful blows from all directions, said their report made public yesterday. Germany will be divided into three separate occupation zones, coordinated through a commission of the three Supreme Army Commanders sitting in Berlin. France will be invited to take over a zone and join the commission.

Germany will be under strict control until all her armed forces have been disbanded, her General Staff broken up "for all time," her war industries eliminated, every vestige of the Nazi party and its doctrines eradicated and other measures taken "to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

The Germans will have to pay in kind for all war damages, and a reparations commission will sit in Moscow to determine the extent and methods of payment.

The principles of the Atlantic Charter will govern the treatment of liberated Europe, it was agreed. A new Polish Government will be formed on a broad basis and universal secret elections will be held. The conference decided that the Curzon Line should be Poland's eastern boundary, with compensations from Germany in the west to be settled at the peace conference.

Yugoslavia was urged to put the Tito-Subasitch agreement into immediate effect and create a broad, provisional Parliament.

The Foreign Secretaries of the three nations will meet three or four times a year. The first time will be after a United Nations Conference to open in San Francisco April 25, which will prepare a charter along the lines of Dumbarton Oaks for the new international organization to maintain peace and security. [All the foregoing 1:8.]

While no mention was made of the Pacific war, it was pointed out that the period for denunciation of the Soviet-Japanese pact of neutrality would expire a day before the San Francisco meeting. [1:6.]

The Subasitch Cabinet will leave London shortly for Belgrade to set up a new Yugoslav Government. [3:4.] With Elas' agreement to disarm within two weeks and the Greek understanding that a plebiscite would be held within a year, difficulties in that country seemed about over. [6:1.]

On the fighting fronts Canadian and British troops captured Cleve, while Americans seized Pruem in two more important breaches of Germany's western defenses. [1:3; maps, P. 12.] The Red Army resumed its drive toward Danzig and also captured Bunzlau, seventy-four miles from Dresden. [1:5-6; map, P. 10.] Himmler ordered all German girls and women conscripted into the Volkssturm to meet the rising Allied threats. [9:1.]

American troops in south Manila joined forces when the First Cavalry made contact with the Thirty-seventh Infantry and also with the Eleventh Airborne Division. Bitter fighting was going on. The Sixth Division cut across Luzon by driving to Dingalan Bay. [1:4; map P. 16.]

YALTA PARLEY ENDS

Unified Blows at Reich, Policing Spheres and Reparations Shaped

FRANCE TO GET ROLE

Broader Polish, Yugoslav Regimes Guaranteed—Curzon Line Adopted

The text of the report on the Big Three Conference, Page 4.

By LANSING WARREN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Allied decisions sealing the doom of Nazi Germany and German militarism, coordinating military plans for Germany's occupation and control and maintaining order and establishing popular Governments in liberated countries were signed yesterday by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill near Yalta in the Crimea, the White House announced today.

The conference, held in the summer palace of former Czar Nicholas II on the Black Sea shore, also called for a United Nations security conference in San Francisco on April 25.

The parleys, hitherto shrouded in secrecy except for a brief outline of the agenda issued Feb. 7, were held day and night from Feb. 4 until the final signatures were affixed. The announcement did not refer to President Roosevelt's future movements except that he had left the Crimea.

Main Points of Accord

Major decisions of the conference include:

(1) Plans for new blows at the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south.

(2) Agreement for occupation by the three Allies, each of a separate zone, as Germany is invaded, and an invitation to France to take over a zone and participate as a fourth member of the Control Commission.

(3) Reparations in kind to be paid by Germany for damages, to be set by an Allied commission. The reparations commission, which will establish the type and amount of payments by Germany, will have its headquarters in Moscow. [Secretary of State Stettinius and Ambassador Harriman arrived in Moscow Monday.]

(4) Settlement of questions left undecided at the conference at Dumbarton Oaks and decision to call a United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 to prepare the charter for a general international organization to maintain peace and security.

(5) Specific agreements to widen the scope of the present Governments in Poland and Yugoslavia and an understanding to keep order and establish Governments in liberated countries conforming to the popular will and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

(6) A general declaration of determination to maintain Allied unity for peace.

German People Apart

The statement announced common policies for enforcing unconditional surrender and imposing Nazi Germany's doom. The document draws a distinction between the Nazi system, laws and institutions, the German General Staff and its militarism, which will be relentlessly wiped out, and the German people.

"It is not our purpose," it declared, "to destroy the people of Germany, but only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations."

Until this conference the Allies had laid down no iron-clad program for the control and complete reorganization of Germany. Military plans will be made known only

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

WOR—Business men! Hear the foreign trade issue explored at 9:30 P. M., WOR.—Adv't

Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

By CHARLES GRUTZNER Jr.

Conservation Monday, which had got off to a false start last week when many restaurants served steaks, roasts and chops, tried the other foot yesterday and stumbled even more badly.

A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, juicy steaks—and sold them, nicely broiled, at its dining tables. Less flaunting, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

More restaurants advertised major meat dishes among their daily specials yesterday than on last Monday. The non-observers included flashy Broadway dining places, chain restaurants, neighborhood eating rooms and lunch wagons.

The special at one of the food chains, with stool-and-counter shops scattered about the city, was sirloin steak with French fried potatoes for 50 cents. Some of the better-known Chinese restaurants in midtown made a feature of roast beef, lamb and pork chops, and roast ham. Even the five-and-dime stores played up veal cutlets (35 cents, with peas and potato) in their window displays.

A recheck of several scattered restaurants that had sold major meat dishes openly the previous Monday showed all selling them again yesterday. One place that had offered sirloin steak at 65 cents a week earlier, had as its special a hot roast beef sandwich at

Continued on Page 24, Column 3

ENGINEERS WANTED – Elec., mech., tool design, test set design, time and motion study. Western Electric Co., 529 W. 42. Daily only. 11 Ave. & W. 54th. Daily & Sun. to 4:30.—Advt.

Elliott Roosevelt Made Brigadier By Senate, 53 to 11, on War Record

By JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Senate voted 53 to 11 today to confirm the promotion of Col. Elliott Roosevelt to be brigadier general and then by voice vote confirmed seventy-seven other colonels for the higher rank.

Action was taken on the President's son after he was described both as "an amateur" and as an outstanding leader who had "proved his worth in combat."

Those voting against confirmation, all Republicans, were Senators Owen Brewster of Maine, Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota, Hugh Butler of Nebraska, Arthur Capper and Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Hiram W. Johnson of California, William Langer of North Dakota, E. H. Moore of Oklahoma, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska.

Following a request by Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, that the Roosevelt nomination be considered separately, the two-hour debate centered on the 34-year-old Air Corps officer.

The only other name mentioned was that of Col. William H. Eaton, who was killed in a plane crash in France on Feb. 6. Chairman Elbert D. Thomas of the Military Affairs Committee read a letter from Secretary Stimson asking that the promotion be granted posthumously.

Senator Bushfield raised the question of Colonel Roosevelt's rise from a captaincy since 1940.

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

FOR YOUR NO. 1 PIPE—Donniford Mixture Obviously masculine; pleasingly mild. 30c.Advt.

The New York Times, February 19, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Clear and continued cold with moderate winds today.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max.,33; Min.,23
Sunrise today, 7:46 A. M.; Sunset, 6:35 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV No. 31,803. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

U. S. MARINES STORM ASHORE ON IWO ISLAND; 509 PLANES, 36 SHIPS SMASHED IN TOKYO BLOW; BRITISH AT EDGE OF GOCH; PATTON STRIKES AGAIN

STIMSON ASSAILS DELAY ON JOB BILL AS COSTLY IN LIVES

Using 'Plain' Words as 'Duty,' He Says Senate Committee Listens to 'Trivial' Pleas

'DEADLY SHORTAGES' LOOM

Secretary Calls It 'Failure' of Our Democracy Not to Compel Full War Output

Secretary Stimson's address is printed in full on Page 11.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Secretary of War Stimson denounced tonight Senate delay in acting on the National Service Bill and called absence of legislation to keep men at their wartime jobs a "failure of American democracy."

In a speech over the Blue Network, he addressed himself "to all Americans, but primarily to those who have sons or husbands or other dear ones at the front" and declared that it was his "duty to speak plainly."

He asserted that we had "reached a crisis in this war" and that "we dare not delay longer" in providing the legislation to give to our fighting men the full support of "our strength." Delay, he warned, meant prolonging of the war and waste of American lives.

He praised the House for having "risen to the occasion" and passed the National Service Bill, but said that the Senate Military Affairs Committee, listening to voices speaking for "special interests" and, by comparison with the national interest, "trivial interests," had kept the bill suffocated for nearly three weeks until "enemies of the measure are beginning to boast today in the streets of Washington that they have killed it."

Roosevelt Plea Possible

It was reported in Senate circles tonight that one of the first acts of President Roosevelt on his return from the Crimea Conference would be to call again for action on the bill.

Some Senators predicted tonight that "some sort of a bill" would be reported by the committee during the week. A group of conservative Republicans and several Democrats were reported to favor a substitute which would give statutory authority to the War Manpower Commission and order a survey of war plants to root out any hoarded labor. Other compromises were also being discussed.

Secretary Stimson was emphatic in his speech about the gravity of the situation. He declared that "ever since the beginning of the war" there had been "an alarming turnover of workers in war industries."

"Every responsible leader of the military and naval forces" from the President down, he said, agreed on the need for adoption of national service legislation to keep workers at their wartime tasks.

"The inevitable result of this failure of American democracy," he went on, "is now becoming apparent at this crisis of the war.

Warns of "Deadly Shortages"

"Shortages, deadly shortages, are now looming up before us at a moment when every ounce of power should be thrown into the combat. I mean both shortages of weapons and shortages of manpower caused by the misplacement of our men."

He pointed out that the United States alone among the Allies had no service law and that Britain and Russia had been working under such laws "since the very beginning of the war."

Our enemies, of course, he added, have been so organized from the start.

"We alone," he proceeded, "are depending upon voluntary and therefore ineffective methods of organization among the workers who

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Battle in Skagerrak Reported by Swedes

By The United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18—The Swedish radio said today that a "very large-scale" battle involving a southbound German convoy had been fought yesterday off the Swedish Skagerrak coast.

The battle was reported to have lasted four hours. The broadcast said that Allied naval and air units had probably participated. "Observers say they have never before heard anything like it and are of the opinion that direct hits must have been made on ships," the broadcast asserted.

ORDERS PRICE TAGS ON COTTON CLOTHES

OPA Demands Exact Ceiling Be Shown on Most Such Apparel to Avert Rises

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Consumers, beginning on March 5, will find most cotton garments, from infants' rompers to women's dresses, tagged with a manufacturer's ticket showing the exact OPA ceiling price permitted on each separate article, Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, said today in outlining the first step in a broad program to check clothing prices.

The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential articles of apparel to the low and medium price range. However, the benefits of this part of the program might not be noticeable before early summer, he warned.

Practically all infants' and children's cotton apparel and "a very large part" of the output of men's and women's cotton garments will carry the tags, according to Mr. Bowles.

Eventually from 65 to 90 per cent of all civilian woven cotton apparel will be subject to the program's controls, which, it was explained, would tie in with a recent War Production Board order channeling most of the cotton fabrics available for civilian use into popular and medium priced garments.

The Ticket for Each Garment

The plan, which Mr. Bowles described as one "easy" for both retailers and the buying public to understand, begins with the manufacturer pinning to each piece of clothing affected by the order a ticket which will read as follows:

"OPA Ceiling Price $0.00.

"Lot Number —— (or brand name).

"WPB 385 or WPB 328-B."

The WPB figures refer to War Production Orders through which the maker obtained the material in a piece of clothing.

The prices fixed by the manufacturer would be based on OPA regulations, which provided, Mr. Bowles said, for slight variations that had always been allowed in ceiling prices for similar garments in different retail stores. Such variations take into account differences in cost to the retailer, depending on whether he buys di-

Continued on Page 30, Column 5

NAZI BASE DOOMED

British Artillery Pounds Goch to Aid Infantry 1,000 Yards Away

CALCAR FIGHT RAGES

3d Army Enters Reich Above Vianden—7th Also Crosses Line

By CLIFTON DANIEL
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Feb. 18—From low hills overlooking Goch British gunners picked off targets inside the town today and under a canopy of artillery fire Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's infantrymen assaulted the anti-tank ditches on the eastern defense perimeter of the town, which now looks as if it were doomed.

At the same time the American Third Army again expanded its bridgehead over the Our and Sauer Rivers north of Echternach, spreading it out today to a width of almost five miles. [The United Press said that a new division, not yet identified, had invaded Germany at a new point north of Vianden, Luxembourg.]

[Press services also reported that the American Seventh Army had re-entered Germany in the Saarbruecken area.]

The Canadian First Army, with its Canadian and United Kingdom troops, still carried the burden of the Western Front fighting today, however. Goch, with its reinforced and fortified houses, was one of two strong bastions of the line that the Germans held when the Canadian First Army attacked the northern end of the Westwall ten days ago, but patrols prodding its outskirts today found that opposition was light, the town having been outflanked and all but surrounded.

German Defense Loose

The Germans began to lose coordination in their defense yesterday and it now looks as if they would give up another important stretch of ground, but meanwhile they are fighting fiercely to hold flanks of General Crerar's advance along the Meuse (Maas) on one side and the Rhine on the other. Having lost their firm grip on Goch, the Germans are struggling to retain Calcar, the second most important front-line supply center left to them in the battle area. On the opposite side of the front they are likewise trying to halt the United Kingdom forces creeping down along the Meuse beyond Afferden toward Venlo.

The suddenness of the break in the coordination of German defense was illustrated by the fact that in driving across the road from Goch to Calcar the British made a surprise move and captured more than 900 prisoners in one day. The total number of Germans now captured since the beginning of General Crerar's offensive is more than 8,000. In an effort to minimize the reinforcement and supply of the remnants

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

AMERICAN TANK RUNNING A GANTLET OF STEEL IN MANILA

An amphibious vehicle crossing the Pasig River under Japanese machine gun fire while shells from a protecting barrage laid down by our artillery burst on the far shore.

Associated Press (U. S. Signal Corps)

FINAL ROUND IS ON, MONTGOMERY SAYS

Marshal Calls on His Soldiers to Help Strike Knockout Blow at German Army

By The Associated Press.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, in Europe, Feb. 18—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in a personal message to troops under his command declared today: "We now have come to the last and final round, and we want and will go for the knockout blow."

The text of his order follows:

The operations of the Allies on all fronts have now brought the German war to its final stage. There was a time some years ago when it did not seem possible that we could win this war. The present situation is that we can-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Americans Seize Hospital In Manila and Free 7,000

By LINDESAY PARROTT
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, on Luzon, Monday, Feb. 19—Seven thousand persons, including patients, internees and civilians, both American and Filipino, were freed as American troops seized the Philippine General Hospital on Taft Avenue in the Ermita section of Manila, where fanatically resisting Japanese fought back against an ever-tightening ring that was steadily pushing them into Manila Bay.

The hospital was captured after advancing Americans shelled the walls and north and east gates of the hospital grounds, adjoining the campus of the University of Philippines. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué stated that those released, including 100 Americans, had been evacuated to safety.

Last night the grounds of the hospital, extending to within four blocks of Dewey Boulevard and the

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

RED ARMY NEARING BORDER OF SAXONY

German Resistance Stiffens—Russians Capture Sagan and Break Into Grudziadz

By The United Press.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19—Red Army forces in German Silesia yesterday fought through stiff enemy resistance to within nineteen miles of the Saxon border and sixteen miles east of Goerlitz, key industrial city guarding the road to Dresden.

In its tenth major encirclement of the winter offensive the Red Army also surrounded and broke into the outskirts of the Vistula River fortress of Grudziadz in Poland, fifty-seven miles south of Danzig. Two additional pockets of enemy troops were wiped out in Pomerania and in Brandenburg.

In three other actions Russian troops hammered deeper into the streets of the Silesian capital of Breslau, virtually completed the mop-up of the Polish city of Posen, and tightened the ring around enemy troops in East Prussia, where Gen. Ivan D. Chernyakhovsky, 37, commander of the Third White Russian Army, was killed in action.

The new Soviet successes were carried out as six great battles

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

AIR BLOW AT TOKYO 'DECISIVE VICTORY'

Nimitz Says Fifth Fleet Scored 'Complete Tactical Surprise' in Two-Day Attack

By The Associated Press.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, Feb. 19—American carrier planes scored a "decisive" victory over the Japanese in the mighty 1,500-plane attacks on the Tokyo-Yokohama area of the Japanese homeland Friday and Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Admiral Nimitz announced the Americans, scoring a "complete tactical surprise," destroyed 332 Japanese aircraft in the air and 177 on the ground. At least 150 more Japanese planes were probably destroyed or damaged on the first day and an unknown number were damaged on the second day.

He said one Japanese escort carrier was bombed and set afire, nine coastal vessels were sunk, one destroyer was sunk, two escort destroyers sunk, one cargo ship sunk and twenty two enemy coastal ships damaged, besides various Japanese picket vessels destroyed.

Forty-nine American planes were lost in the two days of destructive raids, Admiral Nimitz said. Thirty to forty Yank fliers were lost.

"None of our ships suffered damage from enemy action," the special communiqué reported.

The Fifth Fleet force under Admiral R. A. Spruance, one of the greatest ever assembled, "achieved a decisive victory over the enemy in attacks on Tokyo, Feb. 16 and 17 (east longitude date)," Admiral Nimitz announced.

He said a "complete tactical surprise" was accomplished under a cover of weather so adverse it also hampered enemy operations.

Admiral Nimitz congratulated

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

LANDING EFFECTED

Nimitz Reports Invasion of Volcano Isle 750 Miles From Tokyo

FIERCE FIGHTING IS ON

Japanese Report Battle at Futatsune Beach on Southwest Coast

By The Associated Press.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, Feb. 19—American Marines, their path cleared by the most intensive neutralization campaign of the Pacific war, have landed on strategic little Iwo Island, one of the Volcano group, 750 statute miles south of Tokyo.

The landing was made this (Monday) morning. The Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions made this first Marine operation since the Palaus were invaded last September. [Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, victor over the Japanese on Saipan, was in command of the Marines, The United Press said.]

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a special communiqué today the momentous development in the fast-moving Pacific war which put American troops on the logical ocean stepping-stone to Tokyo.

Iwo is so close to Tokyo that it is administered by Tokyo prefecture.

American fighters and medium bombers based on Iwo's large airdrome would be within land-based striking range of Tokyo for the first time.

Japanese Tell of Invasion

American troops going ashore in 100 landing boats made a successful landing on Iwo at 8 A. M. Monday (Japanese time), the Tokyo radio announced late last night.

A broadcast, recorded by The United Press in San Francisco, said "part of the enemy forces have landed."

It was the first indication from the enemy radio that a successful landing had been made. Previously Tokyo had reported four "attempted landings" were made on the island Saturday but had been "repulsed."

The text of the enemy broadcast:

"Following a series of abortive landing attempts a part of the enemy forces have finally started landings on Iwo Jima since [illegible] o'clock this Monday morning.

Heavy Fighting Reported

"The landing is being made on the southeast coast of the island. The Japanese garrison immediately pushing the enemy invaders back to the shore is now engaged in fierce counter-attack against the enemy.

"The landing was preceded by persistent naval and air attacks since early last Wednesday morning."

The Japanese Domei agency reported that "heavy fighting" was in progress between the Japanese garrison and American forces that landed on the island with "about 100 landing vessels."

The Japanese Domei agency declared that the landing forces had hit Futatsune beach, on the southwestern sector of the island.

In an English-language dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, Domei

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

War News Summarized

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945

United States Marines of the Fifth Amphibious Corps went ashore on Iwo Island in the Volcano group, establishing two beachheads. Tokyo reported bitter fighting on the island, 750 miles from the Japanese capital. The landings followed a fierce bombardment by naval craft, including battleships, and land-based planes. Other bombers hit Truk and targets in the Palaus, while carrier aircraft struck Chichi Island in the Bonins, nearer Japan than Iwo. [1:8; map P. 3.]

Five hundred and nine Japanese planes were destroyed, an escort carrier, three other warships and ten more ships were sunk, and heavy damage was done to airfields and factories in last week's 1,500-plane carrier attack on the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Admiral Nimitz announced today. An additional 150 enemy planes were probably destroyed. We lost forty-nine aircraft. [1:7.]

The blows now being struck at Japan were made possible by the heroic stand of the "Dead Army" of Bataan in 1942, General MacArthur said. He reported further gains on Corregidor and Bataan and in the Manila mop-up. [1:5-6.]

British troops in Burma crossed the Irrawaddy in captured Japanese boats thirty miles west of Mandalay, threatening to outflank that city. Another landing was made on the west coast at Ru-ywa, sixty-five miles southeast of Akyab, cutting the enemy's coastal escape road. [5:1.] In China the Japanese recaptured Pingshek and moved on Ichang in an effort to regain twenty-five miles of the Canton-Hankow railway. [3:1.]

Patrols of the Canadian First Army fought their way into the outskirts of Goch amid mounting signs of disintegration in the German defense. The United States Third Army crossed into the Reich near Vianden, and the Seventh reinvaded the Saar Basin southwest of Saarbruecken. [1:3; maps, P. 6.]

Field Marshal Montgomery told his troops they were in the "last and final round." It "may be long and difficult," he said, but a somewhat different "knock-out blow" will be "delivered from more than one direction." [1:4.]

RAF planes hit Berlin and Mannheim last night after Wesel, sixteen miles from the Canadian First Army front, had been attacked. Allied bombers were reported over Germany later in the night. Americans from Italy blasted rail targets at Linz, Austria. [7:2.]

The Red Army advanced in most sectors, encircling and fighting into the outskirts of Grudziadz in the "Polish Corridor" and capturing the river strongholds of Sagan and Naumburg in Silesia. [1:6; map P 8.]

It was said in Paris that General de Gaulle had coupled his refusal to meet President Roosevelt in Algiers with an invitation to visit Paris. [9:2.]

Senator Bridges received from Geneva alleged Allied armistice terms to Italy that stripped that country of all military power and considerable territory and placed her economy under Anglo-Saxon control. Some 2,000,000 Italians would help reconstruct ravaged Europe. [7:5.]

Diplomats reaching Mexico City for the Inter-American Conference favored greater power for small nations in post-war plans and, while doubtful of Argentina's intentions, hoped for friendly relations. [1:6-7.]

City-Wide Produce Tie-Up Looms As Drivers Halt Bronx Deliveries

A strike of truckmen affiliated with Local 202, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was called early today at the Bronx Terminal Market, tying up all produce deliveries in that borough and was threatening to spread city-wide.

However, the full effects will not be felt in the other boroughs until the end of the week, as the contracts in Manhattan and Brooklyn do not expire until Friday.

Meanwhile, carloads of produce were piling up at piers and freight terminals, and Washington wholesale market was crowded with fruits and vegetables as union delegates warned their men not to handle any foodstuffs for sale or delivery to Bronx dealers. Then they added, "tonight the Bronx, next week Brooklyn and Manhattan."

At 1 A. M. when 300 trucks normally would start toward Washington Market to pick up produce for the Bronx Terminal for ultimate distribution through jobbers to retail outlets "not a wheel was turning." Two hundred platform men and 300 chauffeurs, meanwhile, were idling about with instructions from union delegates not to work as a contract that expired Friday had not been signed.

The proposed contract, union representatives said, called for a

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Mexico Talks Designed to Link Hemisphere to Dumbarton Oaks

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18—The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace will not open until Wednesday but most of the delegates are here and many of the decisions that will be announced in the next few days are now being taken in a series of conferences in the capital.

In this respect the forthcoming conference is not unlike a political convention at home. Preparation is at least two-thirds of the battle and what important decisions have not already been made are likely to be made within the next few days.

The two main political questions before the conference, for example, are what policy the American nations are to take regarding the proposed Dumbarton Oaks international security organization and what they are to do about the Argentine Government whose undemocratic actions at home and defiance of the United States abroad have virtually isolated her from the American community of nations.

There will be many different opinions expressed here about these two questions in the next fortnight and Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Secretary, will undoubtedly seize the opportunity to champion greater rights for the small na-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Fleet in Manila Bay, U. S. Radio Reports

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe declared last night that United States Seventh Fleet warships "have steamed into Manila Harbor without incident."

Quoting "a dispatch from Luzon," the broadcast said: "Manila Bay is described as now open to American naval vessels." The broadcast was recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS wanted. Elec., mech., tool design, test set design, time and motion study. Western Electric Co., 529 W. 42d. Daily only. 11th Ave. and W. 54th. Daily and Sun. to 4:30.—Adv't.

Learn how to play Chess. Send $1 for Picture Guide, Pocket Chess Set, & 4 mos. subscription to world's leading Chess magazine. CHESS REVIEW, Dept. T, 250 W. 57 St., N.Y.C.—Advt.

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS, $1500 up, low interest. Refinanced directly through HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City 6, N. J.—Advt.

GREAT BEAR Ideal Spring Water now comes in many refrigerator bottles.—Advt.

WOR—Cecil Brown sizes up the news tonight at 8.00 —Dial 710 — WOR — Advt.

The New York Times, April 13, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Clearing and warm today.
Fair, continued warm tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 74; Min., 54
Sunrise today, 6:21 A. M.; Sunset, 7:33 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,856. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD; TRUMAN TO CONTINUE POLICIES; 9TH CROSSES ELBE, NEARS BERLIN

U. S. AND RED ARMIES DRIVE TO MEET

Americans Across the Elbe in Strength Race Toward Russians Who Have Opened Offensive From Oder

WEIMAR TAKEN, RUHR POCKET SLASHED

Third Army Reported 19 Miles From Czechoslovak Border—British Drive Deeper in the North, Seizing Celle—Canadians Freeing Holland

By DREW MIDDLETON
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12—Thousands of tanks and a half million doughboys of the United States First, Third and Ninth Armies are racing through the heart of the Reich on a front of 150 miles, threatening Berlin, Leipzig and the last citadels of the Nazi power.

The Second Armored Division of the Ninth Army has crossed the Elbe River in force and is striking eastward toward Berlin, whose outskirts lie less than sixty miles to the east, according to reports from the front. [A report quoted by The United Press placed the Americans less than fifty miles from the capital.] Beyond Berlin the First White Russian Army has crossed the Oder on a wide front and a junction between the western and eastern Allies is not far off.

[The Moscow radio reported that heavy battles were raging west of the Oder before Berlin, indicating that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukoff had launched his drive toward the Reich's capital. The Soviet communiqué announced further progress by the Red Army forces in and around Vienna.]

Paris is wild with excitement tonight. A special edition of the newspaper France-Soir carries a report by the radio station "Voice of America" that places American forces fifteen and five-eighths miles from Berlin after an airborne landing that had linked up with Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's forces advancing eastward from the Elbe. This would put American forces only seventy-five miles from the Red Army vanguard.

No Confirmation at Headquarters

There was no confirmation of this report at Allied Supreme Headquarters, which by its own admission was thirty-six hours behind developments on some sectors of the front.

Resistance was continuing only on the northern and southern flanks. The center had burst wide open. Weimar fell to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's infantry, and reports from the front said Erfurt also had been cleared. Schweinfurt and Heilbronn, two German bastions on the south, had fallen to United States Seventh Army forces, who were driving on Bamberg, while farther north Third Army forces were about thirty-five miles from the Czechoslovak frontier in the area east of Coburg.

[The German radio reported American Third Army forces at Lichtenberg, nineteen miles from the Czechoslovak border, The United Press said.]

The offensives to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr

Continued on Page 12, Column 2

Army Leaders See Reich End at Hand

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 12—High Army officials told Senators today that the end of organized fighting in Germany probably would come within a few days.

Describing the pell-mell dash of American Armies across Germany, General Staff officers expressed the opinion to members of the Senate Military Committee that a collapse of German arms was imminent.

Those who attended said the army chiefs declared that they were so sure of the results that orders had been drawn for a drastic reduction in shipments of durable equipment to Europe.

OUR OKINAWA GUNS DOWN 118 PLANES

Japanese Fliers Start 'Suicide' Attacks on Fleet, Sink a Destroyer, Hit Other Ships

By W. H. LAWRENCE
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAM, Friday, April 13—Japanese attempting to halt the American march to Tokyo, have started "desperate, suicidal" aerial attacks upon our ships and men in the Okinawa area, losing 118 planes on Thursday alone, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Japanese succeeded in sinking a destroyer and damaging several other surface units, the communiqué said. All of the damaged vessels remained in action.

It was the first time that the Navy had revealed the suicidal nature of the Japanese air missions against our ships and men. The Japanese radio has been saying that this type of assault was being carried on by a "special attack corps" known in Japanese as "kamakazi," which, translated literally, means "divine wind."

Attack at Low Levels

The Japanese fliers launched their attacks upon our ships and men at a high speed and from low levels, diving directly into a ship or troop concentration to explode their bombs as they crashed.

There was no official estimate of the total number of enemy aircraft engaged in the Okinawa area attack other than the report of the 118 enemy planes destroyed.

Admiral Nimitz reported that the attacks began early on April 12 (Eastern Longitude time) with seven enemy planes shot down during the morning in the vicinity of the Hagushi beaches.

The tempo of the attack was stepped up in the afternoon as the Japanese bore in on our ships in wave after wave. Admiral Nimitz said that ships' guns, carrier aircraft and shore-based anti-aircraft shot down 111 of the attackers.

The revelation of the suicidal Japanese air attacks was the highlight of Admiral Nimitz' regular morning communiqué, which also disclosed the identity of two Marine and two Army divisions that have gone into action on Okinawa. These included the Twenty-seventh Army Division, formed from New York National Guard units, which are seeing action for the first time since the Saipan campaign and previously had engaged in the Gilbert Islands assault. It is com-

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

© Perskie

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
1882-1945

SECURITY PARLEY WON'T BE DELAYED

State Department Urges That World Be Shown We Plan No Changes in Policy

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—The United Nations Security Conference will open in San Francisco on April 25, despite the death of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. announced tonight.

Mr. Stettinius said that he had been authorized by President Harry Truman to make this announcement after a meeting of the Cabinet at the White House.

Most of the overseas delegations to the San Francisco conference have either arrived in this country or are now on their way, but while this was said to have been a factor in the decision to proceed with the conference, State Department officials urged that every attempt be made to give immediate evidence to the world that President Roosevelt's foreign policy would be sustained by the new Administration.

President Roosevelt had planned to address the San Francisco conference. His interest in an international organization of nations to maintain peace and security had gone back to his service in the Wilson Administration, when he sat in the gallery of the Senate and listened to the debate that resulted in the rejection of the League of Nations Covenant. He had expressed to friends his desire to participate in the San Francisco conference and to see the United States enter the new league during his term in office.

The sudden elevation of Presi-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

War News Summarized

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945

President Roosevelt died yesterday afternoon, suddenly and unexpectedly. He was stricken with a massive cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga., on the eve of his greatest military and diplomatic successes—the impending fall of Berlin and the opening of the San Francisco Conference to set up a World Security Organization that would make the world free from martial and economic strife [1:7-8.]

Mr. Roosevelt had been sitting in front of the fireplace of his Little White House, having gone to Warm Springs on March 30 for a three-week rest. About 2:15 Eastern war time he said, "I have a terrific headache," lost consciousness in a few moments and died at 4:35. He was 63 years old. [1:6.]

The tragic word spread quickly around the world. Expressions of sorrow poured in from all sections. [4:5.] American soldiers and sailors refused to believe the reports until there was no longer doubt that their Commander in Chief had gone. [4:2-3.]

Harry S. Truman was sworn in as President at 7:09 o'clock last night, and a few minutes later Mrs. Roosevelt left for Warm Springs. [1:7.] The new President immediately called a Cabinet meeting and declared that Mr. Roosevelt's policies would be continued, that the war would be carried on until Germany and Japan surrendered unconditionally and that the San Francisco Conference would open April 25 as scheduled. [1:3.]

Some 500,000 American soldiers of the Third and Ninth Armies, and thousands of tanks, sped along a 150-mile front toward Berlin and Leipzig. The Ninth, surging across the Elbe, according to delayed reports was less than fifty miles from the German capital and 115 from the Russians along the Oder. The Third Army captured Weimar, home of the late German Republic, and was twenty-three miles below Leipzig, with the First closing a pincers from the north. [1:1-2; map P. 2.]

The Moscow radio reported that the Red Army was waging fierce battles east of Berlin, indicating resumption of the drive on that city. Elsewhere Russian troops scored wide gains and cut the last escape railroad from Vienna. [13:1.]

Open cities were ruled out and every German was ordered by Himmler to fight to the death, although Goebbels said "the war cannot last much longer." [12:6-7.]

The Ninth Air Force destroyed at least 117 more German planes yesterday. [11:8.]

In Italy the Eighth Army advanced along a thirty-mile front toward Bologna and the Po Valley; the Fifth Army also made good gains and was eleven miles from La Spezia. [13:8, with map.]

Japanese planes resumed their suicide attacks on American ships off Okinawa, sinking a destroyer and damaging several other vessels. One hundred and eighteen enemy planes were shot down. [1:2.] The Americal Division invaded Bohol, last of the enemy-held central Philippines. [18:6.] The B-29 attack on Koriyama, 110 miles north of Tokyo, set a new Superfortress distance record. [18:2.]

Secretary of State Stettinius and Secretary of War Stimson, denouncing Germany's "steadily increasing" mistreatment of American prisoners, said those responsible would be brought to justice. [13:6-7.]

Clashes between Right and Left wing elements in Iran were reported from Moscow. [13:2.]

LAST WORDS: 'I HAVE TERRIFIC HEADACHE'

Roosevelt Was Posing for Artist When Hemorrhage Struck—He Died in Bedroom

By The Associated Press.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's last words were:

"I have a terrific headache."

He spoke them to Comdr. Howard G. Bruenn, naval physician.

Mr. Roosevelt was sitting in front of a fireplace in the Little White House here atop Pine Mountain when what was described as a massive cerebral hemorrhage struck him.

The President's Negro valet, Arthur Prettyman, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconscious at the end. It came without pain.

Dr. Bruenn said that he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9:30 A. M.

"At 1 o'clock," Dr. Bruenn added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an artist. He suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head).

"Within a very few minutes he lost consciousness. He was seen by me at 1:30 P. M., fifteen minutes after the episode had started.

"He did not regain consciousness, and he died at 3:35 P. M. (Georgia time)."

The artist sketching Mr. Roosevelt was N. Robbins of 520 West 139th Street, New York.

Only others present in the cottage were Comdr. George Fox, White House pharmacist and long an attendant on the President; William D. Hassett, Presidential secretary; Miss Grace Tully, con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

END COMES SUDDENLY AT WARM SPRINGS

Even His Family Unaware of Condition as Cerebral Stroke Brings Death to Nation's Leader at 63

ALL CABINET MEMBERS TO KEEP POSTS

Funeral to Be at White House Tomorrow, With Burial at Hyde Park Home—Impact of News Tremendous

By ARTHUR KROCK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, War President of the United States and the only Chief Executive in history who was chosen for more than two terms, died suddenly and unexpectedly at 4:35 P. M. today at Warm Springs, Ga., and the White House announced his death at 5:48 o'clock. He was 63.

The President, stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, passed from unconsciousness to death on the eighty-third day of his fourth term and in an hour of high triumph. The armies and fleets under his direction as Commander in Chief were at the gates of Berlin and the shores of Japan's home islands as Mr. Roosevelt died, and the cause he represented and led was nearing the conclusive phase of success.

Less than two hours after the official announcement, Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the Vice President, took the oath as the thirty-second President. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan F. Stone, in a one-minute ceremony at the White House. Mr. Truman immediately let it be known that Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet is remaining in office at his request, and that he had authorized Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. to proceed with plans for the United Nations Conference on international organization at San Francisco, scheduled to begin April 25. A report was circulated that he leans somewhat to the idea of a coalition Cabinet, but this is unsubstantiated.

Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon

It was disclosed by the White House that funeral services for Mr. Roosevelt would take place at 4 P. M. (E. W. T.) Saturday in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. The Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson of St. Thomas's Church in Washington and the Rev. John G. McGee of St. John's in Washington will conduct the services.

The body will be interred at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday, with the Rev. George W. Anthony of St. James Church officiating. The time has not yet been fixed.

Jonathan Daniels, White House secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt's body would not lie in state. He added that, in view of the limited size of the East Room, which holds only about 200 persons, the list of those attending the funeral services would be limited to high Government officials, representatives of the membership of both

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

TRUMAN IS SWORN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Members of Cabinet on Hand as Chief Justice Stone Administers the Oath

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Vice President Harry S. Truman of Missouri, standing erect, with his sharp features taut and looking straight ahead through his large, round glasses, became the thirty-second President of the United States in a ceremony lasting not more than a minute in the Cabinet Room of the White House at 7:09 o'clock tonight.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone two hours and thirty-four minutes after the sudden death of President Roosevelt at Warm Springs. Mr. Truman had picked up a Bible from the end of the big Cabinet conference table, held it with his left hand and placed his right hand upon the upper cover. After repeating the oath, he bowed his head, lifted the Bible to his lips and kissed it.

Even before he had taken the oath Mr. Truman had asked President Roosevelt's Cabinet to continue in service. He also authorized Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State, to announce that the United Nations Conference for International Organization would go on as scheduled.

To the newsmen at the White House he sent this word, through Stephen Early, press secretary:

"For the time being I prefer not to hold a press conference. It will be my effort to carry on as I believe the President would have done, and to that end I have asked the Cabinet to stay on with me."

Soon after he became President, Mr. Truman left the White House for the five-room Connecticut Avenue apartment where he has resided with Mrs. Truman and their 20-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, for four years. He said he was "going home, to bed."

It was shortly after he had finished presiding over the Senate debate on the United States-Mexican Water Treaty late this afternoon that Mr. Truman received word from the White House of President Roosevelt's death. This was at about 5:15 P. M., a half hour before the news was made public. Reaching for his hat, he dashed out of the office, calling back to his staff that he was going to the White House.

Arriving at the White House, the

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Byrnes May Take Post With Truman

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—James F. Byrnes, recently resigned as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, known to be one of President Truman's warmest friends in official Washington, is expected to be called to the White House for consultation, and possibly to take an important post in the Cabinet, in the immediate future.

President Truman's admiration of former Justice Byrnes is well known here. He undoubtedly would have been Mr. Truman's choice as a successor to Cordell Hull as Secretary of State.

The New York Times, May 3, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Cloudy; rain tonight. Cloudy, showers and colder tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 57; Min., 43
Sunrise today, 5:52 A. M.; Sunset, 7:54 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV..No. 31,876. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

BERLIN FALLS TO RUSSIANS, 70,000 GIVE UP; 1,000,000 SURRENDER IN ITALY AND AUSTRIA; DENMARK IS CUT OFF; HAMBURG GIVES UP

$7,445,000,000 CUT IN COMING BUDGET ASKED BY TRUMAN

He Tells Congress Most of It Can Be Sliced From Program for 1946 Shipping

CUTS AGENCIES $80,000,000

Studies Leading to Additional Economies Are Continuing, President Assures Press

President Truman's statement on cuts in war costs, Page 38.

By BERTRAM D. HULEN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 2—President Truman started an economy program today with proposals looking to the saving of more than $7,445,000,000.

The biggest cut was applied to the Maritime Commission through a recommendation in a letter to Congress for reduction of funds for ship construction of more than $7,000,000,000 in current appropriations and contract authorizations.

In another recommendation the President called for a reduction of more than $80,000,000 in the budgets of eight agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Mr. Truman also informed Congress that he was terminating the Office of Civilian Defense by June 30 and withdrawing its proposed budget of $369,000 for the next fiscal year.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue has been continuing tax studies for months and the leaders in Congress are hopeful that the question can be taken up actively after V-E Day.

Details at Press Conference

So far as the Maritime Commission is concerned, Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, the chairman, assured ship contractors that there would be funds for the completion of the construction program under which 12,000,000 deadweight tons of new ships are being built this year.

In addition he expects that reserves of many millions of dollars can be set up for Government agencies for the current fiscal year.

Furthermore, the President said at his press conference, the second he has held since entering the White House, that other cuts were under consideration. Studies are now being made of possible reductions in employe personnel.

Indications were that the President was hopeful that tax revision would be possible, once substantial reductions in expenditures had been accomplished and hostilities had ceased in Europe. He said he was discussing tax matters with Secretary Morgenthau.

In Line With Congress Policy

The approaching end of the European war and the favorable progress of the war in the Pacific have made the savings possible. Moreover, the President's action is in line with the policy set by Congress last year in the second Deficiency Bill requiring a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations and their review by the President.

It is regarded as certain that Congress will adopt the recommendations. They are taken as meaning not only immediate economies, but also as signifying that President Truman is bent upon having the Executive Branch conducted primarily through the Cabinet departments rather than through agencies and boards, many of which have been set up in recent years for emergency purposes.

The agencies affected by the recommendations today are the Office of War Information, War Production Board, Office of Censorship, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Federal Security

Continued on Page 38, Column 2

De Valera Proffers Sympathy to Reich

By The United Press.

DUBLIN, May 2—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera made a personal call at the German Legation today to express condolences for Adolf Hitler's death.

He was accompanied by Joseph Walsh, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and was received by the German Minister, Dr. Eduard Hempel.

Hitler's death was widely discussed throughout neutral Eire and received wide play in newspapers.

The Portuguese Government ordered two days of mourning for Hitler and flags will be flown at half-staff on "all public buildings," the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said yesterday, according to the Office of War Information.

BRITISH GO ASHORE SOUTH OF RANGOON

Force Moves to Join the 14th Army Troops North of City in Attack—Isles Shelled

By The United Press.

CALCUTTA, India, May 2—In a daring amphibious thrust, British troops landed today on the southern tip of Burma, twenty miles south of Rangoon, and stormed northward in order to join forces with Fourteenth Army troops twenty-eight miles north of Rangoon for a two-way assault on the Japanese-held capital.

The landings were made on both sides of the wide mouth of the Rangoon River where it empties into the Gulf of Martaban. They followed a drop yesterday by parachute troops from low-flying transport planes to clear the landing beaches for the amphibious forces.

Before the landings warships of the British East Indies fleet swept the Gulf of Martaban and destroyed ten Japanese craft filled to the gunwales with enemy troops fleeing Rangoon. A Southeast Asia Command communiqué announced that the British ships suffered no damage or casualties.

Andaman Sea Isles Shelled

It was not disclosed what type of warships participated in the operations in the Gulf of Martaban, but it was officially announced that other powerful British units, including aircraft carriers and the French battleship Richelieu, had carried out a two-day strike at Japanese airfields and installations in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, far to the southwest in the Andaman Sea.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers, the communiqué said, bombarded airfields on Car Nicobar Island, 675 miles southwest of Rangoon, and steamed northward to shell port installations at Port Blair, 425 miles southwest of Rangoon. Carrier planes followed up both operations.

[A BBC dispatch asserted that

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

WAR IN ITALY ENDS

Last Enemy Force Gives Up Just 20 Months After Landings

DEFEAT IS COMPLETE

Unconditional Surrender Opens 'Back Door' to German Bastion

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, May 2—Twenty months after the Allies' troops first set foot on Italian soil the war for Italy ended at noon today, when hostilities ceased under the unconditional surrender signed by the Germans last Sunday afternoon at Allied Headquarters in Caserta.

The terms, revealed only today, cover all land, sea and air forces, estimated at almost 1,000,000 men. They apply to all northern Italy to the Isonzo River in the northeast and to the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salzburg and portions of Carinthia and Styria.

The surrender of the Austrian provinces swept away most of the area that the Germans had claimed that they would use for a redoubt. It also greatly lessened the chances for any last-ditch stand on the Continent. The portion of Italy not included in the surrender lies along the Yugoslav border and takes in the Istrian Peninsula, already in the hands of Yugoslav Partisans.

Germans Must Disarm

Soon after noon today the German command's radio ordered its forces still trying frenziedly to flee into the Alps before the Fifth and Eighth Armies to lay down their arms. The unconditional-surrender terms call for the "immediate immobilization and disarmament of the enemy's ground, sea and air forces."

The Germans gave up just twenty-one days after the Eighth Army and fourteen days after the Fifth Army had begun the spring offensive that swept over every important city in northern Italy, brought in more than 160,000 prisoners and sealed off all the major Alpine passes. The surrender of Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, the German Commander in Chief in the southwest and Commander in Chief of Army Group C, marked the first time in this war that Germany had formally acknowledged the loss of a country that she had dominated. Even Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, the Allies' commander in this theatre, had said that Italy might well be the last battlefield.

The instrument of surrender was signed in the former summer palace of the Neapolitan Kings in Caserta by one German represent-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

GERMANS AND ALLIES SIGNING UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IN ITALY

Left: Representative of Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel affixing signature to the document in royal palace at Caserta as his aide looks on. Right: Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, British Army, placing his name on the articles. Standing behind him are (left to right) Air Vice Marshal George Baker, Chief of Staff to the Allied Mediterranean Air Forces; Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko and Lieut. M. Vraevsky, both representing Russia, and Maj. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, American deputy chief of staff in the Mediterranean.

The New York Times (British Official via U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)

BIG THREE WRESTLE AGAIN OVER POLAND

Russian Arguments Persist but Hope Remains—Changes in Dumbarton Plan Weighed

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2—The United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia made another attempt to solve the Polish Government controversy today and, while they did not succeed, the negotiations are active again and not entirely without hope.

Two major conferences were held during the day. This morning, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Foreign Commissar, went to the headquarters of the American delegation and met with W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark-

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

Goebbels and Fuehrer Died By Own Hands, Aide Says

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3—A deposition by Joseph Goebbels' chief assistant that both the German propaganda chief and Adolf Hitler had committed suicide in Berlin was given to the world early today by Red Army forces after they had occupied the capital of the crumbling Reich. Hans Fritsche, Goebbels' deputy, was quoted in the Soviet communiqué as having reported also the suicide of General Krebs, who was disclosed to have been appointed Chief of the German General Staff in place of Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, lately believed to have been backing Heinrich Himmler's peace bid to the Western Powers.

The statement of Fritsche, who was captured in Berlin with a large assortment of defense chiefs, added another version of the Fuehrer's demise to two already given—that he had died in battle and

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

DENMARK CUT OFF; HAMBURG YIELDS

Luebeck Also Occupied, With the Surrender of Holland Believed Imminent

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3—British forces have occupied Hamburg, a broadcast by the Hamburg radio declared today.

The broadcast announcing the fall of the big North German port was in the German language but evidently it was made by the British.

It decreed a curfew for the entire population and declared that restrictions on civilian movements depended upon "the behavior of the population."

Hamburg is Germany's second largest city. It had a pre-war population of 1,682,220.

Hamburg had earlier been declared an open city, the Hamburg

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

MOSCOW JOY MAD AS BERLIN IS WON

Stalin Announcement Starts Unprecedented Celebration in Honor of Victory

By CYRUS L. SULZBERGER
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Thursday, May 3—News of the fall of Berlin was received here with wild acclaim although it had been expected hourly for several days.

It was Marshal Stalin's order of the day officially announcing the capture of the Nazi capital which really set things off.

It is poetic justice that among the Soviet officers specially singled out in Marshal Stalin's order for participating in the conquest of Berlin was his son, Col. Vassily Stalin, who took part as a Red Air Force pilot in the aerial destruction of the city.

While the news electrified the already jubilant capital of the Soviet Union, which was concluding the two-day May Day holiday, it is noteworthy that no more than the usual salute given for the conquest of an enemy or the liberation of a friendly capital was ordered in the case of Berlin—324 guns firing twenty-four salvos each.

But never has this largest Soviet salute been received with more acclaim. Shouting Muscovites, usually quite restrained even with the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

War News Summarized

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

Berlin fell to the Russians yesterday and more than 70,000 prisoners were taken. The German pocket southeast of the capital was liquidated. The Baltic ports of Rostock and Warnemuende were won. [1:8; map P. 6.]

Unconditional surrender was accepted by Col. Gen. von Vietinghoff, commanding German forces in northern Italy and western Austria. The terms, signed Sunday, became effective yesterday; thus another enemy pocket vanished. [1:3; map P. 2.]

The end was near on the Western Front, according to front-line dispatches that told of rapidly disappearing resistance. The British seized Hamburg, Luebeck and Wismar—only thirty miles from the Russians at Rostock. The United States Ninth Army linked up with the Russians northwest of Berlin, and in the south the Bavarian pocket was being reduced. [1:6, map P. 6.]

Moscow declared that Hitler and Goebbels had committed suicide in Berlin. [1:5-6.] General Eisenhower denied that Hitler had died a hero's death, indicating he had succumbed to a cerebral hemorrhage. [10:5.]

Acting Secretary of State Grew made public a chronology of the dealings with Himmler, Allied local commanders. [12:1.] Despite reports of capitulation in Scandinavia the German commanders in Norway and Denmark ordered their men to fight on, probably in anticipation of a final U-boat thrust by Admiral Doenitz. [1:6-7.] The new Fuehrer dismissed von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister and appointed Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk his successor. [4:6.]

Pierre Laval, attempting to escape from Germany, landed in Spain. When he refused to leave he was interned. [1:2.3.]

Invasion of Tarakan Island, east of Borneo, by Australians was confirmed by General MacArthur. Americans on Mindanao reached the western edge of Davao. [14:2, with map.]

British paratroops and invasion forces landed on both banks of the Rangoon River below Rangoon in Burma. [1:2; map P. 13.] Americans gained 1,400 yards on Okinawa and were a mile from Yonabaru. [13:4, with map.] United States submarines have sunk twenty-one more Japanese ships. [13:1.]

Another attempt was made at San Francisco by Great Britain, the United States and Russia to settle the Polish question. While no progress was reported the atmosphere was said to have been

Spain Detains Laval for Allies After His Flight to Barcelona

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BARCELONA, Spain, May 2—Pierre Laval, former French Premier, who arrived at the Barcelona airport this afternoon seeking refuge, tonight was in the Montjuich fortress outside Barcelona, interned for disposition by the Allied Governments.

With him in custody are fellow-passengers and the crew of an armed Junkers military plane which arrived at the airport at 12:30 P. M. The passengers included Abel Bonnard, former Vichy Minister of Education; Maurice Gabolde, former Vichy Minister of Justice; Mme. Laval, Paul Neraud, Laval's private secretary, and Eugene Bonnard, son of the former Minister.

David Key, United States Consul General here, said Laval had the choice of leaving Spain immediately or internment pending disposal of his case by the Allied powers. After two hours of debate among the party, during which the plane was refueled and made ready to depart, Laval informed the authorities they chose internment.

Laval said he did not desire to be sent to France, because he feared he would not receive a fair trial there.

The Spanish Government apparently was surprised by the plane's arrival. Barcelona's Civil Governor, Antonio Correa Verglis-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Copenhagen Certain Foe Must Go, But Nazis Deny Norse, Danish Exit

By SVEND CARSTENSEN
By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 2—The Germans are still staying in Copenhagen, but it looks as if they are on the way out. Optimism here about their immediate departure from Denmark subsided considerably today, but it was reasoned here that if the Danes have waited five years they can afford to wait another two weeks.

Therefore the Danes are lying low in the expectation that events will force the Nazis to evacuate Denmark in the shortest order whether they mean to or not.

[Upsetting reports that the Nazis were negotiating to vacate Denmark and Norway, the German High Commands in both countries announced a fight to the death, The United Press reported. This action was linked to the possibility of a final, desperate U-boat campaign from Norway.

[At the same time Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz announced the ousting of Joachim von Ribbentrop as German Foreign Minister and his replacement by Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosgik.]

King Christian and former Premier Vilhelm Buhl conferred repeatedly today and it was generally thought that Mr. Buhl's visits to the royal castle concerned the formation of a constitutional

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

EPIC SIEGE IS OVER

Shell of German Capital Yielded to Red Army by Beaten Nazis

343,000 LOST BY FOE

Baltic Link With British Is Near as Rostock and Warnemuende Fall

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3—Berlin, greatest city of the European Continent, fell yesterday afternoon to the Russians as 70,000 German troops laid down their arms in the surrender that Adolf Hitler had said never would come.

The Soviet triumph, after twelve days of history's deadliest street fighting, was announced last night by Premier Stalin in an Order of the Day and in the Soviet communiqué broadcast from Moscow this morning.

Marshal Stalin first issued an Order of the Day announcing destruction of the German Ninth Army trapped southeast of Berlin, with the capture of 120,000 of its men and the slaughter of at least 60,000.

Rostock and Warnemuende Fall

A second Order announced the capture of Germany's big Baltic ports of Rostock and Warnemuende in a forty-four-mile drive by the Second White Russian Army.

Then Marshal Stalin proclaimed the fall of Berlin. It capitulated at 3 P. M., Moscow time, and by 9 P. M. 70,000 of its staggering defenders had been rounded up and counted by the Russians.

[The defense of Berlin cost the Germans 343,000 men killed or captured, according to Soviet casualty figures, The United Press reported.]

For the conquest of Berlin his proclamation called for the top Moscow victory salute of twenty-four salvos from 324 cannon in tribute to the armies that took Berlin, the First White Russian and the First Ukrainian.

Those armies, commanded by Marshals Gregory K. Zhukoff and Ivan S. Koneff, had jumped across the Oder River sixteen days previously and on April 21 had fought into Berlin. They encircled the sprawling city, which already had been wrecked by American and British bombers, and tore the remains to bits in some of the bitterest big-scale street fighting of all time.

End of Six-Year Empire

Thus fell the once mighty capital, which Marshal Stalin described as "the center of German imperialism and heart of German aggression" and Hitler had proclaimed as the seat of his "thousand-year Reich" empire—the empire that in less than six years died as it had been born, in blood and suffering.

The greatest city ever to fall in battle, Berlin lay a 341-square-mile monument to the death of millions and to the diseased ambition of one man, Adolf Hitler.

How many persons died there will never be known with accuracy, but before the war that greatest of continental cities had a population of 4,335,000, and only Monday night the Russians announced that the fanatical Nazi defenders were killing many of the civilians with their fire.

The fury of that defense was everything that Hitler had said it would be, and even Wednesday afternoon his dwindling cohorts had contended over the Hamburg radio that resistance in Berlin was "not yet broken," even while admitting that the garrison had been ripped into isolated pockets.

The finale came in the innermost heart of the city, in the govern-

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

GRISWOLD HOTEL, New London, Conn. Opening June 28. New ownership. N. Y. Office—Wickersham 2-5842

The New York Times, August 7, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Partly cloudy, less humid today.
Cloudy and warm tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 72; Min., 66
Sunrise today, 5:57 A. M.; Sunset, 8:06 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV..No. 31,972. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON JAPAN; MISSILE IS EQUAL TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT; TRUMAN WARNS FOE OF A 'RAIN OF RUIN'

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, REPUBLICAN DEAN IN THE SENATE, DIES

Isolationist Helped Prevent U. S. Entry Into League—Opposed World Charter

CALIFORNIA EX-GOVERNOR

Ran for Vice President With Theodore Roosevelt in '12 —In Washington Since '17

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Senator Hiram Warren Johnson of California lifelong isolationist who helped prevent this country's entry into the League of Nations and fought all "foreign entanglements" through a second World War, died in his sleep this morning at Bethesda Naval Hospital, nine days after, ill but consistent, he had paired his vote against ratification of the United Nations Charter. Death was caused by a thrombosis of a cerebral artery. Mrs. Johnson was with him when the end came.

When word reached the Capitol of the passing of the oldest member of the Senate in point of service, save Senator Kenneth McKellar, the President pro tempore, the mourning was deep. With great personal affection colleagues paid humble tribute to his integrity of character, his liberalism and his steadfastness to his ideals and convictions. They joined in declaring that the country had lost a great statesman.

Senator Johnson, who was serving the fourth year of his fifth term in the Senate, would have been 79 years old on Sept. 2. Although his health had been failing during the last two years and though the thundering voice which had conveyed his eloquence through innumerable stirring debates had become little more than a whisper, friends believed he planned to seek a sixth term in 1947.

He went to the hospital July 18. Five days before that he had cast the lone vote in the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he was the ranking minority member, against reporting the new World Charter to the Senate without change. He did not participate in the floor debate on this document, which won Senate approval by a vote of 82—2. However, he clashed spiritedly with colleagues while the hearings were in progress.

Funeral arrangements awaited the arrival of the Senator's son, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Johnson Jr., who was flying here from California.

Capper Becomes the Dean

The death of Senator Johnson made Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who last month marked his eightieth birthday, the Republican dean of the Senate. It also elevated him to the ranking minority membership on the Foreign Relations Committee, with which Senator Johnson had been so conspicuously identified through the many years of his unshaken position on foreign policy. Mr. Capper, too, with Senators McKellar, Carter Glass of Virginia, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Peter G. Gerry, was in the League fight of 1919 and 1920. He supported it, with reservations.

The career of Senator Johnson, from his entrance into the Senate from the Governorship of California in March of 1917, was one distinctly lacking in compromise or reservation. In 1912 he had bolted his party with Theodore Roosevelt and had become his running mate on the Bull Moose ticket. In 1932 he again bolted to support Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency but broke bitterly with the President when he ran for his third term.

In 1919 Mr. Johnson joined with Senators Lodge, Borah, Reed,

Continued on Page 23, Column 4

WORK IN CALIFORNIA ON P-51 MUSTANGS. North American Aviation, Inc., Needs Aircraft Designers, Stress Analysts, Draftsmen, Loftsmen, Aerodynamicists. Fare Paid. Housing assistance provided. Apply today. 44 East 23rd Street.

Jet Plane Explosion Kills Major Bong, Top U. S. Ace

Flier Who Downed 40 Japanese Craft, Sent Home to Be 'Safe,' Was Flying New 'Shooting Star' as a Test Pilot

By The United Press.

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6—Maj. Richard Bong, America's greatest air ace, died today in the flaming wreckage of a jet propelled fighter plane which crashed while he was testing it.

Only 24 years old, he wore twenty-six decorations including the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He had survived countless air battles and shot down forty Japanese planes without a scratch.

The knowledge he gained in those battles was too valuable to risk, so he was brought home to "safe" duty. He was on that "safe" duty today when his P-80, the Shooting Star, hurtled over a clump of trees and burst like a bomb in a field.

Witnesses did not agree on the cause of the crash. One Army flier said that Major Bong overshot the Lockheed airport. Another witness, John McKinney of North Hollywood reported that he saw something fall out of the plane's tail.

"The plane started to wobble up and down, then went into a left bank and hit the ground," he stated. "It exploded and burned and scattered wreckage over about a block square."

Major Bong was trying to get out of the ship when it crashed. He had released the escape hatch and was partly clear. He had pulled the ripcord to his parachute, and the silken folds lay about the body as the flames swept over it.

With a roaring sigh, the plane, like a giant blowtorch, shot over the airport just before 3 P. M. and then lurched over the trees and nosed down into the field, a mile away.

Smoke and flame surged up and crowds rushed from the airport. By the time anyone could reach the scene the ship had been almost consumed.

The crash scene was near the intersection of Cahuenga and Oxnard Boulevards and barely out-

Continued on page 15, Column 2

MORRIS IS ACCUSED OF 'TAKING A WALK'

Fusion Official 'Sad to Part Company'—McGoldrick Sees Only Tammany Aided

The No Deal ticket, headed by Council President Newbold Morris, "can only serve the interests of Tammany Hall," Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick, candidate for reelection on the Republican-Liberal-Fusion party slate, declared yesterday in a fresh attack on the third-party ticket injected over the week-end into the city Mayoralty campaign.

A short while later Gabriel A. Wechsler, general secretary of the City Fusion party, which supported Mayor La Guardia and Mr. Morris in previous city campaigns, accused Mr. Morris of "taking a walk away from the good government forces."

To both charges Mr. Morris declared he would stand on his statement of Sunday that he was not interested in "just taking votes" away from Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, Republican-Liberal-Fusion candidate for Mayor, or from William O'Dwyer, his Democratic-American Labor party opponent.

"I have no comment," he said, "since I stand on my statement of Sunday. We are waging an affirmative campaign."

Informed that Hyman Blumberg,

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

CHINESE WIN MORE OF 'INVASION COAST'

Smash Into Port 121 Miles Southwest of Canton—Big Area Open for Landing

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 6—Chinese troops have broken into the South China port of Yeungkong and cleared a fifty-mile stretch of the Chinese "invasion coast" west of Hong Kong, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters said today.

Swaying block-by-block street fighting is raging in the strategic coastal highway town, 121 miles southwest of Canton, a communiqué said.

By breaking into Yeungkong Chinese forces won control of a fifty-mile coastal stretch leading west to Tinpak, which lies east of Luichow Peninsula on the South China Sea. The coastal area now is open to a virtually unopposed landing should American forces choose it for a staging point for supplies to the armies of South China.

West of Luichow Peninsula another 145-mile coastal stretch extending to the Indo-China frontier is under Chinese control and observers believe the Chinese soon may launch a concerted drive from the west and east that would seal off the Japanese on the Luichow

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Turks Talk War if Russia Presses; Prefer Vain Battle to Surrender

By SAM POPE BREWER
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 6—Russo-Turkish relations weigh heavy on Turkish minds these days. All leading editors commented today on various aspects of the Russian claims against Turkey.

The Potsdam conference leaves the situation virtually unchanged so far as the Turks can see, but they seem to agree that they would go to war, however hopeless such a war might be, rather than yield before the threat of force. Suggestions from London and Washington that the Russians have been asked to moderate their demands give little reassurance here.

The Potsdam communiqué created more confusion than confidence and the Turks are still trying to decide whether the fact that the conference did not deal with certain specific questions means that it was a failure.

Many point out that all the really thorny questions still are unsettled. The Turks probably do not see a relative importance among world problems of Russian demands on Turkey, but point out that the important question of principle is involved. The general and apparently official argument is that the status of the Straits cannot he modified by a bilateral agreement but must be discussed at a conference of the signatories of the Montreux Convention, with America replacing Japan. The signatories were Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Turkey, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The grounds for the Russian claims to Kars and Ardahan are not clear, but throughout the Near and Mideast in recent months

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

"A Howling Success"—Kate Cameron. DANNY KAYE in "WONDER MAN." Now Astor.—Advt.

Brooklyn Eagle—the only newspaper that prints all the Brooklyn news.—Advt.

FREDRIC MARCH in "A BELL FOR ADANO." "Best play of season."—Mantle, Daily News. Re-opens next Monday. Cort Theatre.—Advt.

KYUSHU CITY RAZED

Kenney's Planes Blast Tarumizu in Record Blow From Okinawa

ROCKET SITE IS SEEN

125 B-29's Hit Japan's Toyokawa Naval Arsenal in Demolition Strike

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Tuesday, Aug. 7—More than 400 fighters and bombers, speeding at chimney-top level for two hours Sunday over Tarumizu in southern Kyushu in the largest single attack launched by Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces to date, leveled that city's munitions factories and aircraft and munitions storage depots and waterfront installations.

Rockets and demolition bombs were poured by waves of B-26 Invaders, B-25 Mitchells and Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces from Okinawa, supported by a few B-24 Liberators carrying big bombs.

[Tarumizu, about 350 miles from Okinawa, appeared to be a site at which the Japanese might be preparing a rocket campaign against the American base, said a United Press dispatch. FEAF pilots reported seeing in the area, which has extensive cave construction, what seemed to be Japanese robot planes and also a huge catapult-like machine, extending over the water, that might be a rocket launcher.

[About 125 B-29's hit the Toyokawa naval arsenal of Japan in a demolition bombing Tuesday noon, Strategic Air Forces headquarters at Guam reported.]

The planes over Tarumizu met scant resistance, as our fliers took their time to assure the highest

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

REPORT BY BRITAIN

'By God's Mercy' We Beat Nazis to Bomb, Churchill Says

ROOSEVELT AID CITED

Raiders Wrecked Norse Laboratory in Race for Key to Victory

The text of Mr. Churchill's statement is on Page 8.

By CLIFTON DANIEL
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6—The hitherto secret details of the grisly race between Germany and the Allies to find a weapon so destructive that it would insure absolute victory—a race not only between scientists but also between under-cover agents—were recounted in London tonight after it had been disclosed that the first atomic bomb had been dropped on Japan.

"By God's mercy British and American science outpaced all German efforts," said a statement by former Prime Minister Churchill written before he left office and issued from 10 Downing Street by his successor, Clement R. Attlee.

"The possession of these powers by the Germans at any time might have altered the result of the war," Mr. Churchill said, "and profound anxiety was felt by those who were informed."

The British Isles, which endured the terrors of flying bombs and rockets, did hear repeated rumors that Adolf Hitler's V-3 weapon was to be an atomic bomb, but they never knew until tonight how close they came to being the first victims of its destructive power. Much less did they suspect what

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

War News Summarized

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945

One bomb hit Japan on Sunday night, but it struck with the force of 20,000 tons of TNT. Where it landed had been the city of Hiroshima; what is there now has not yet been learned.

The attack, dramatically announced by President Truman sixteen hours after the missile had struck, was with an atomic bomb, 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. And the end is not yet."

Details of the missile are closely guarded, but the 125,000 workers who saw materials pour into their factories never saw anything go out. The bomb is the result of pooling British-American scientific knowledge begun in 1940. "We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won," Mr. Truman said, and warned:

"We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. It was to spare the Japanese public from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air."

Secretary of War Stimson detailed the story of research and production and forecast improvements to increase the effectiveness of the "atomic bomb" several times. Congress will be asked to establish a committee to control peacetime use.

Hiroshima was a major military target, a city of 318,000 persons thickly settled around a quartermaster's depot, an embarkation port, armament and airplane parts plants. [All the foregoing 1:8.]

All production was in the United States at two plants at Oak Ridge, near Knoxville, Tenn., and one at Richland, Wash. A scientific laboratory was maintained in Sante Fe, N. M. [1:6.]

Former Prime Minister Churchill told of Britain's part, including costly attacks on German "heavy water" plants and the race to outstrip the Nazis. He praised American scientific achievement and gave full credit to President Roosevelt and his advisers. [1:5.]

Tokyo made no mention of what had happened to Hiroshima but rail service in that area was canceled. [1:7.]

Okinawa sent out 400 planes that left Tarumizu, on Kyushu's Kagoshima Bay, in flaming wreckage. About 125 "Superforts" bombed Toyokawa naval arsenal by daylight. [1:4; map p. 11.]

Chinese troops have broken into the port of Yeungkong and have cleared a large stretch of the south China coast west of Hong Kong and east of the Luichow Peninsula. [1:3; map P. 2.]

Moscow, moving to implement Potsdam decisions, has resumed diplomatic relations with Finland and Rumania. [11:4.]

The Germans received an opportunity to develop democratic talents when the United States and Great Britain authorized local trade unions and political parties in their zones of occupation. [12:2.]

France is expected to ratify the United Nations Charter and then the Bretton Woods monetary plan in the near future. [13:6.] Marshal Pétain was accused of having asked Hitler for help in regaining France's colonies. [13:1.]

Argentina has lifted the state of siege in effect since Pearl Harbor. [14:6.]

Steel Tower 'Vaporized' In Trial of Mighty Bomb

Scientists Awe-Struck as Blinding Flash Lighted New Mexico Desert and Great Cloud Bore 40,000 Feet Into Sky

By LEWIS WOOD
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—A blinding flash many times as brilliant as the midday sun and a massive, multi-colored cloud boiling up 40,000 feet into the air accompanied the first test firing of an atomic bomb on July 16, three weeks ago today. Set in the remote desert-lands of New Mexico, the experiment was seen against a wild background where rain poured in torrents, and lightning pierced the sky up to the zero hour of the explosion at 5:30 A. M.

A steel tower from which the atomic weapon hung was vaporized. In its place was only a huge, sloping crater. At the moment of the explosion a mountain range three miles distant stood out sharply in brilliant light.

"Then," said the War Department in a description, "came a tremendous, sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men outside the control tower (10,000 yards, or more than five miles, away.)"

Before the detonation scientists waited in tense expectancy. Minutes lengthened seemingly to hours. Lying face downward, with their feet toward the steel tower, the watchers waited, nearly breathless. They were "reaching into the unknown" and did not know what would happen.

On the instant that all was over these men leaped to their feet. The terrible tension ended, they shook hands, embraced each other and shouted in glee. Behind their triumph was sober consciousness of possessing the means to "insure the speedy conclusion of the war and save thousands of American lives."

The scene of the great drama was the Alamogordo Air Base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque. Here the scientists strove to unlock the secret upon which $2,000,000,000 had been spent.

Graphic word pictures of the

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

ATOM BOMBS MADE IN 3 HIDDEN 'CITIES'

Secrecy on Weapon So Great That Not Even Workers Knew of Their Product

By JAY WALZ
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The War Department revealed today how three "hidden cities" with a total population of 100,000 inhabitants sprang into being as a result of the $2,000,000,000 atomic bomb project, how they did their work without knowing what it was all about, and how they kept the biggest secret of the war.

One of these, Oak Ridge, situated where only oak and pine trees had dotted small farms before, is today the fifth largest city in Tennessee. Its population of 75,000 persons has thirteen supermarkets, nine drug stores and seven theatres.

A second town of 7,000 was built for reasons of isolation and security on a New Mexico mesa. The third, named Richland Village, houses 17,000 men, women and children on remote banks of the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

None of the people, who came to these developments from homes all the way from Maine to California, had the slightest idea of what they were making in the gigantic Gov-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

TRAINS CANCELED IN STRICKEN AREA

Traffic Around Hiroshima Is Disrupted — Japanese Still Sift Havoc by Split Atoms

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The Osaka radio, without referring to the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, hinted tonight at the terrific damage it must have caused by announcing that train service in the Hiroshima and other areas had been canceled.

First mention of the bomb came in a Japanese Domei agency dispatch announcing that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee had disclosed that the new missile had been dropped on Hiroshima.

The Office of War Information began telling the Japanese today what hit them. OWI branch transmitters in San Francisco, Hawaii and Saipan beamed President Truman's statement on the atomic bomb to Japan.

Edward Barrett, director of the OWI's overseas branch, said that the President's announcement and related information on the atomic bomb will dominate the OWI's normal Japanese transmissions for the next several days.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7 (U.P.)—The Japanese Domei news agency, in a dispatch recorded by the British radio, said today that

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Reich Exile Emerges as Heroine In Denial to Nazis of Atom's Secret

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—How Germany twice narrowly missed the secret of harnessing atomic energy by splitting uranium atoms and releasing the most powerful destructive force on earth was recalled today in War Department reports on the atomic bomb.

Development of the bomb after more than ten years of experimentation and research marks the first time that Prof. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity has been put to practical use outside the laboratory: the equation by which he showed the existence of a definite relationship of matter, energy and the velocity of light.

That the new bomb may be far from its maximum devastating potential was indicated by the War Department's statement that said:

"The energy we are now able to utilize in the atomic bombs, at 100 per cent efficiency, constitutes only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total energy present in the material. But even one-hundredth of 1 per cent is still the most destructive force by far on this earth."

The principal character in the dramatic story of the long search for a method of releasing atomic energy is Dr. Lise Meitner, a woman physicist whom the Nazis expelled from Germany as a "non-Aryan." With her associates, Dr. Otto Hahn and Dr. F. Strassmann, both chemists, she had been working in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, bombarding uranium atoms with neutrons and then submitting the uranium to chemical analysis.

As the War Department tells the story:

To their amazement, they found the element barium in the debris of the smashed uranium atoms.

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

When You Think of Writing Think of Whiting.—Advt.

For Your No. 1 Pipe—Donniford Mixture. Obviously Masculine; pleasingly mild, 30c.—Advt.

Watch for THE SOUTHERNER! The picture that never lets go of your heart! Soon at the GLOBE.—Advt.

NEW AGE USHERED

Day of Atomic Energy Hailed by President, Revealing Weapon

HIROSHIMA IS TARGET

'Impenetrable' Cloud of Dust Hides City After Single Bomb Strikes

Truman, Stimson statements on atomic bomb, Page 4.

By SIDNEY SHALETT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The White House and War Department announced today that an atomic bomb, possessing more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, a destructive force equal to the load of 2,000 B-29's and more than 2,000 times the blast power of what previously was the world's most devastating bomb, had been dropped on Japan.

The announcement, first given to the world in utmost solemnity by President Truman, made it plain that one of the scientific landmarks of the century had been passed, and that the "age of atomic energy," which can be a tremendous force for the advancement of civilization as well as for destruction, was at hand.

At 10:45 o'clock this morning, a statement by the President was issued at the White House that sixteen hours earlier—about the time that citizens on the Eastern seaboard were sitting down to their Sunday suppers—an American plane had dropped the single atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, an important army center.

Japanese Solemnly Warned

What happened at Hiroshima is not yet known. The War Department said it "as yet was unable to make an accurate report" because "an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke" masked the target area from reconnaissance planes. The Secretary of War will release the story "as soon as accurate details of the results of the bombing become available."

But in a statement vividly describing the results of the first test of the atomic bomb in New Mexico, the War Department told how an immense steel tower had been "vaporized" by the tremendous explosion, how a 40,000-foot cloud rushed into the sky, and two observers were knocked down at a point 10,000 yards away. And President Truman solemnly warned:

"It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Postdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a rain of ruin from the air the like of which has never been seen on this earth."

Most Closely Guarded Secret

The President referred to the joint statement issued by the heads of the American, British and Chinese Governments, in which terms of surrender were outlined to the Japanese and warning given that rejection would mean complete destruction of Japan's power to make war.

[The atomic bomb weighs about 400 pounds and is capable of utterly destroying a town, a representative of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production said in London, the United Press reported.]

What is this terrible new weapon, which the War Department also calls the "Cosmic Bomb"? It is the harnessing of the energy of the atom, which is the basic power of the universe. As President Truman said, "The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

"Atomic fission" — in other

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

ENGINEERS-DRAFTSMEN, 350, all kinds, for N. Y. C. office. Makers of famous Thunderbolt need permanent help for essential military and commercial projects for future development. Republic Aviation, 42 Broadway. HA. 2-7950. WMC rules.—Advt.

The New York Times, August 9, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Sunny with low humidity today. Partly cloudy, warmer tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 77; Min., 66
Sunrise today, 5:10 A. M.; Sunset, 8:03 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV . No. 31,974. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

SOVIET DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN; ATTACKS MANCHURIA, TOKYO SAYS; ATOM BOMB LOOSED ON NAGASAKI

TRUMAN TO REPORT TO PEOPLE TONIGHT ON BIG 3 AND WAR

Half-Hour Speech by Radio to Cover a Wide Range of Problems Facing the World

HE SIGNS PEACE CHARTER

And Thus Makes This Country the First to Complete All Ratification Requirements

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—President Truman will report to the country on the Potsdam conference over all radio networks at 10 P. M., Eastern war time, tomorrow in a thirty-minute speech.

The Presidential secretary, Charles G. Ross, said today that the speech, which probably would also be short-waved abroad, would go into greater detail than the communiqué issued by the Big Three at the close of the meeting July 26.

Mr. Truman worked on the speech today as well as on a mass of other paper work which accumulated during his month-long absence, and signed into full ratification the United Nations Charter.

He held his calling list to a minimum, including brief conferences with Senators Hatch of New Mexico and Kilgore of West Virginia, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

The Stimson conference was devoted to further discussion of the atomic bomb.

Associates of the President indicated that his report on the Potsdam conference would probably mention the new and revolutionary bomb used for the first time against Japan.

Full Appraisal May Be Given

A full appraisal of revised conditions, including Russia's declaration of war against Japan, may come in Mr. Truman's broadcast.

Originally the speech was expected to be primarily a report on the Soviet-British-American agreements announced at the end of the Potsdam conference. These dealt mainly with Europe, keeping Germany under strict surveillance, and the writing of peace treaties.

It became known today that Mr. Truman had four or five names under consideration for the vacancy on the Supreme Court, and the decision appeared imminent.

One of the names is that of Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, who has been endorsed by his Democratic colleague, Senator Hatch. It was to renew his suggestion that Mr. Austin be appointed to succeed Justice Owen Roberts, who retired, that brought Mr. Hatch to the White House today.

"Of course the President made no commitments," Mr. Hatch told reporters later, "but he definitely is considering both the appointment of a Republican and Senator Austin. Of course that is only a possibility."

Justice Roberts, appointed by President Hoover in 1930, was one of two Republicans in the present makeup of the court. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone is the remaining member of that party.

Charter Goes to Archives

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—When President Truman signed today the document by which he ratified the Charter of the United Nations, the United States thereby became the first country to complete its action for bringing the Charter into force.

Several other countries have ratified or taken action with a view to ratification, but no instrument of ratification has yet been received from any of them by the State Department, which is the

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Foreigners Asked To Stay at Home

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Discouragement of unessential travel by foreigners to the United States was ordered by the Government today through the State Department.

"The Department of State has always traditionally done everything in its power to promote the travel of citizens of other countries of the Western Hemisphere to the United States," said the announcement. "However, the United States Government is now engaged in a gigantic military operation in deploying forces and supplies from the European theatre to the Pacific area. This tremendous task places an unprecedented burden on the transportation system."

The citizens of other countries should realize the situation, the statement said, and postpone trips to the United States unless they were directly connected with the war.

TAMMANY OUSTS LAST OF REBELS

County Committee Ratifies Executive Group's Action—Meeting Picketed

Without the slightest opposition, the New York County Democratic Committee, popularly known as Tammany, last night ratified the selection of an executive committee on which there remained no opposition to the leadership of Edward V. Loughlin or to the influence in the organization repeatedly exercised by Bert Stand, secretary, and Clarence H. Neal Jr., chairman of its elections committee.

In Brooklyn the Kings County Democratic Committee nominated United States Attorney Miles F. McDonald for District Attorney of Kings County to run for the vacancy caused by the resignation of William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party candidate for Mayor. Mr. McDonald, a graduate of Holy Cross College and Fordham Law School, in accepting the nomination, told the members of the committee that he would resign as United States Attorney.

Nearly 2,000 members, the largest number in recent years, attended the Tammany meeting in the Central Commercial High School, 214 East Forty-second Street. All resolutions presented were adopted unanimously by voice vote.

The committee ratified action taken by the executive committee in seating Robert B. Blaikie as leader of the Seventh Assembly District in place of Joseph H. Broderick and Assemblyman Patrick H. Sullivan, in spite of the claim of Mr. Broderick that he had elected a majority of county com-

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

2D BIG AERIAL BLOW

Japanese Port Is Target in Devastating New Midday Assault

RESULT CALLED GOOD

Foe Asserts Hiroshima Toll Is 'Uncountable' —Assails 'Atrocity'

By W. H. LAWREICE
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz announced today that a second atomic bomb had been dropped, this time on the city of Nagasaki, and that crew members reported "good results."

The second use of the new and terrifying secret weapon which wiped out more than 60 per cent of the city of Hiroshima and, according to the Japanese radio, killed nearly every resident of that town, occurred at noon today, Japanese time. The target today was an important industrial and shipping area with a population of about 253,000.

The great bomb, which harnesses the power of the universe to destroy the enemy by concussion, blast and fire, was dropped on the second enemy city about seven hours after the Japanese had received a political "roundhouse punch" in the form of a declaration of war by the Soviet Union.

Vital Transshipment Point

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9 (AP)—Nagasaki is vitally important as a port for transshipment of military supplies and the embarkation of troops in support of Japan's operations in China, Formosa, Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific. It was highly important as a major shipbuilding and repair center for both naval and merchantmen.

The city also included industrial suburbs of Inase and Akunoura on the western side of the harbor, and Urakami. The combined area is nearly double Hiroshima's.

Nagasaki, although only two-thirds as large as Hiroshima in population, is considered more important industrially. With a population now estimated at 253,000, its twelve square miles are jam-packed with the eave-to-eave buildings that won it the name of "sea of roofs."

General Spaatz' communiqué reporting the bombing did not say whether one or more than one "mighty atom" was dropped.

Hiroshima a 'City of Dead'

The Tokyo radio yesterday described Hiroshima as a city of ruins and dead "too numerous to be counted," and put forth the claim that the use of the atomic

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

RED ARMY STRIKES

Foe Reports First Blow by Soviet Forces on Asian Frontier

KEY POINTS BOMBED

Action Believed Aimed to Free Vladivostok Area of Threat

By The United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—Russia's mighty Far Eastern Army began hostilities against Japan at 12:10 A. M. Thursday [Russian time], launching a sudden attack along the eastern Soviet-Manchuria border only nine minutes after Moscow's declaration of war became effective, the enemy reported today.

A Kwantung Army headquarters communiqué issued at Changchun [Hsinking] and recorded here reported the attack and also announced that the Red Air Force already was bombing strategic points in Manchurian territory behind Japanese lines.

No details of the attack were given, but presumably the Russians would drive west from the Vladivostok area into Japanese-held territory north of the tip of Korea. Vladivostok is only about twenty miles east of the border, separated from the Japanese by fortified positions along the rugged, mountainous terrain.

The communiqué made it clear that ground forces had opened the attack—part of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern Army of more than 1,000,000 well-equipped troops, who never were called into action against Germany, but remained along the border, a constant threat to Japan.

Although the communiqué did not locate the fighting, it was believed the Russians would strike out as quickly as possible from the Vladivostok region, which is highly

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

CIRCLE OF SPEARHEADS AROUND JAPAN IS COMPLETED

Aug. 9, 1945

With the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan, the enemy is confronted with armed might from new directions—the north and northeast. Japan was already being battered by American power pressing in from the northeast and the south and by Chinese and British power from the west and southwest. The Russians are reported attacking Manchuria.

985 B-29'S SMASH 4 TARGETS IN JAPAN

Tokyo Arsenal and Aircraft Plant Are Seared—Fukuyama and Yawata Cities Ripped

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, armed with the confirmed knowledge that his Strategic Air Force possesses in the atomic bomb the most powerful destructive agent devised by man since gunpowder was discovered, sent four separate forces

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

War News Summarized

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1945

Russia has declared war against Japan because that country is the only great power standing in the way of peace. Foreign Commissar Molotoff so informed Ambassador Sato in Moscow yesterday. He said it was in the interests of shortening the war and bringing peace to the world that Moscow acceded to the Allied request to join the war in the Far East and prescribed to the Potsdam ultimatum of July 26. Mr. Molotoff revealed that Japan had asked the Soviet Union to mediate for peace, but that proposal "lost all foundation" when Tokyo rejected the Potsdam demands. [1:8.]

Hostilities were begun nine minutes after the war declaration went into effect at 12:01 this morning, according to Tokyo, when Soviet troops struck along Manchuria's eastern frontier with Siberia. Air attacks, it was said, quickly followed. [1:4.]

President Truman broke the news when he told a hastily called press conference: "Russia has declared war against Japan —that is all." [1:7.] Secretary of State Byrnes declared there was "still time—but little time—for the Japanese to save themselves from the destruction which threatens them." Mr. Byrnes said the President had convinced Premier Stalin that Russia must enter the war if she was to be responsible for peace. [4:2.]

Congress, jubilant and confident that Russia's aid and the atomic bomb would shorten the war materially, expected to be called back soon. [4:1.]

Japan received another blow when the second atomic bomb to fall struck Nagasaki on Kyushu. Crew members reported good results. "Practically all living things" in Hiroshima were destroyed beyond recognition by heat and pressure from the first atomic bomb, Tokyo reported. [1:3.] Fires leaped seven rivers. [6:3, with map.]

The Third Fleet, after nine days of silence, sent its carrier planes in a strong attack, still continuing at last reports, against northern Honshu and its score of airfields. [1:6-7.] B-29's hit four Japanese cities in twenty-four hours and mined home waters. [1:5; map P. 2.]

Wuhu Island, at the mouth of the Min River east of Foochow, was captured by the Chinese. [8:2, with map.]

Russia, Britain, France and the United States have signed an agreement for the occupation and administration of Austria similar to that in effect in Germany. Complete separation from Germany, restoration of the 1937 frontiers and return of democratic government were set as Allied goals. [1:2-3; maps P. 11.]

A new code of international law was adopted by the Big Four listing wars of aggression as a crime against peace. [1:6-7.]

General de Gaulle and his Cabinet, contrary to the wishes of the Consultative Assembly, will submit the questions of a new constitution and government responsibility to a referendum on Oct. 21. [13:5.]

President Truman signed the United Nations Charter yesterday. He will discuss the Potsdam Conference and the military situation in a broadcast at 10 o'clock tonight. [1:1.]

U. S. Third Fleet Attacking Targets in Northern Honshu

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9—Admiral William F. Halsey's mighty Third Fleet, including the British carriers, is now throwing strong air attacks at northern Honshu in the Japanese home islands, where the enemy has twenty to twenty-five airfields, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced this morning.

Although no specific targets were designated, the communiqué said shipping, air installations and "other military targets" were hit by strong air attacks beginning at dawn.

Today's communiqué broke nine days of silence by the Third Fleet after strikes in the Tokyo area July 30. It is possible that persistent fogs, caused by the warm Japanese Current at this time of year, forced Admiral Halsey to desist during that time from the sea-borne attacks carried out in conjunction with land-based air activity over the empire.

Northern Honshu, an area of 30,669 square miles, a little smaller than Maine and populated by 9,500,000 persons, has twenty to twenty-five airfields that are considered operational although some are small, poorly developed bases and probably are used only for the dispersal of the Japanese air force hiding out in that area.

While the northern Honshu district as geographically defined is outside the main military and industrial area of the island there is

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

TRUMAN REVEALS MOVE OF MOSCOW

Announces War Declaration Soon After Russian Action —Capital Is Startled

By FELIX BELAIR JR.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—President Truman announced a few minutes after 3 P. M. today that Russia had just declared war on Japan. The dramatic statement, issued with all the casualness of a routine proclamation, came during the shortest White House press conference on record.

Flanked by Secretary of State James M. Byrnes and Admiral William D. Leahy, his Chief of Staff, the President stood before hastily summoned reporters and in steady, matter-of-fact tones declared: "I have only a simple an-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Allies Cut Austria Into Four Zones With Vienna Under Joint Control

By LANSING WARREN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A four-power control machinery, including France with the Big Three, has been established in Austria in accordance with an agreement between the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, it was announced today.

The system resembles the military control arrangement for Germany. It divides Austria into four zones for occupation purposes and provides that Vienna, the capital city, shall also be occupied by the forces of the four controlling powers. It creates an Allied Council, consisting of the four military commissioners, who will govern Austria as a whole. The commissioners will make the decisions for all Austria and will insure a uniformity of action in the different zones.

[The text of the statement on Austria is on Page 11.]

Under the direction of this combined Allied council each military commander will have full authority in his zone. The council will act through the commanders and through an executive committee, which will advise the council and carry out its decisions.

By this means the agreement seeks to prevent a situation that would separate too rigidly the

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

4 Powers Call Aggression Crime In Accord Covering War Trials

By CHARLES E. EGAN
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8—A new code of international law, defining aggressive warfare as a crime against the world and providing punishment for those who provoke such wars, was announced here today.

By agreement among representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France, the legal framework necessary for the trial of the key German and Italian leaders held by the Allies was promulgated this afternoon. The document sets precedents in international law and, in the words of United States Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, the American representative, "ought to make clear to the world that those who lead their nations into aggressive war face individual accountability for such acts."

"If we can cultivate in the world the idea that aggressive war making is the way to a prisoners' dock rather than the way to honors," he said "we will have accomplished something toward making peace more secure."

[The texts of the War Crimes Committee report and Mr. Jackson's statement are on Page 10.]

The agreement, upon which the international committee has been laboring since June 26, represents

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

RUSSIA AIDS ALLIES

Joins Pacific Struggle After Spurning Foe's Mediation Plea

SEEKS EARLY PEACE

Molotoff Reveals Move Three Months After Victory in Europe

By BROOKS ATKINSON
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 8—Russia declared war on Japan tonight. In a dramatic press conference held at 8:30 P. M., Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff read the declaration, which was announced to the public at 10 P. M., Moscow time [3 P. M. New York time].

In view of Japan's refusal of the Allies' demand for unconditional surrender, Mr. Molotoff said, the Allies proposed that the Soviet Union "join the war against Japanese aggression and thus shorten the duration of the war, reduce the number of victims and facilitate the speedy restoration of universal peace.

"Loyal to its Allied duty," the Foreign Commissar continued, "the Soviet Government has accepted the proposal of the Allies and has joined in the declaration of the Allied Powers of July 26. The Soviet Government considers that this policy is the only means able to bring peace nearer, free the people from further sacrifice and suffering and give the Japanese people the possibility of avoiding the dangers and destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to capitulate unconditionally."

Closing his concise statement, Mr. Molotoff declared:

"In view of the above, the Soviet Government declares that from tomorrow, that is Aug. 9, the Soviet Union will consider itself to be at war with Japan."

The Soviet Government's declaration comes three months after the victory over Germany, supporting rumors that some months ago the Soviet Government intimated it would join in the war against Japan three months after victory was won in Europe.

For the first time Mr. Molotoff revealed that the Japanese Government had asked the Soviet Union to mediate for a cessation of hostilities about the middle of June. Japanese Ambassador Naotaka Sato delivered the message, and also a special message from

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Tokyo 'Flashes' News 3 Hours After Event

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—Japan's first recorded wireless reaction to Russia's war declaration was a brief factual announcement of that action by the Domei agency in an English-language transmission to Europe.

The Domei account, broadcast five hours and fifty-five minutes after the Moscow announcement, reported:

"Flash! Flash! Tokyo, Aug. 9—Tass News Agency announced late last night that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff communicated to Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, that the Soviet Union will consider itself in a state of war with Japan from Thursday, Aug. 9, according to the Moscow radio recorded here this morning."

By the time the "flash" was read, the state of war already had existed for several hours.

MECHANICAL-ELEC. designers, drftn., expd. zones-tool devices & instruments. Austin Co., 19 Rector St. (WH. 4-5351)—ADVT.

For Sale, No. 1 Pipe-Beneficed Mixture. Obtainably Blackout. Probably mild. 396—ADVT.

LOVE, AS YOU'VE DREAMED "that love might be! Watch for THE SOUTHERNER. . . The picture that never lets go of your heart! Coming to the GLOBE—ADVT.

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS. $100 up, low interest. No fees. Prepaid direct through mail. NATIONAL ACCIDENT & GENERAL INSURANCE, Jersey City, N. J.—ADVT.

When You Think of Weiling Think of Sterling—ADVT.

GREAT BEAR Vital Spring Water is famous for its purity. Delicious. Cor. 5-6th—ADVT.

If you don't read the Brooklyn Eagle you don't know what's new in Brooklyn—ADVT.

WORK IN CALIFORNIA ON P-51 MUSTANGS. North American Aviation, Inc., Needs Aircraft Designers, Stress Analysts, Draftsmen, Laftsmen, Aerodynamicists. Fare paid. Free transportation provided. Apply Indust. Ad Bell-Hird Street.

Visit New York's Laugh Center—the Astor. Danny Kaye is starring in "Wonder Man"—ADVT.

The New York Times, August 15, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Thunderstorms, warm, humid; clear and cooler tonight. Fair tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 84; Min., 71
Sunrise today, 6:06 A. M.; Sunset, 7:55 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV..No. 31,980. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

JAPAN SURRENDERS, END OF WAR! EMPEROR ACCEPTS ALLIED RULE; M'ARTHUR SUPREME COMMANDER; OUR MANPOWER CURBS VOIDED

HIRING MADE LOCAL

Communities, Labor and Management Will Unite Efforts

6,000,000 AFFECTED

Draft Quotas Cut, Services to Drop 5,500,000 in 18 Months

By LEWIS WOOD
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—All manpower controls over employers and workers were abolished tonight, the War Manpower Commission announced, enabling employers to hire men where and when they pleased.

The end of the war threw on the Government the difficult task of trying to readjust perhaps 6,000,000 war workers into new employment. Nevertheless, the WMC said, all its facilities would be used to help workers find new places, with preference going to veterans, displaced migratory war workers and other preferentials.

At the same time President Truman announced that monthly inductions into the Army would be immediately slashed from 80,000 to 50,000, and said 5,000,00 to 5,500,000 men probably would be released from the service within the next year or eighteen months.

The induction rate of 50,000 monthly, the President said, would be sufficient to maintain the occupation forces and allow men of long service overseas to return to their homes.

Under the WMC program, the manpower controls are to be lifted at once and voluntary community action to hurry reconversion will be substituted. In every community, the number of displaced workers and returning veterans will be ascertained in cooperation with local management-labor groups. Full facilities of the United States Employment Service offices will be made available to all employers. Service for veterans will be enlarged.

The WMC program embraced these seven points:

1. All manpower controls are to be lifted at once and in their place voluntary community action to

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Hirohito on Radio; Minister Ends Life

The Japanese Domei agency said at 11 o'clock last night that Emperor Hirohito had been "graciously pleased to personally read an imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration."

The Domei English-language wireless dispatch, directed to the United States and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the Emperor had read the rescript over a nation-wide broadcast at noon Wednesday, Tokyo time.

Previously Domei had reported that weeping people had gathered before the Imperial Palace and "bowed to the very ground" in shame.

Japanese War Minister Korechika Anami committed suicide, Domei reported this morning. The wireless dispatch, directed to the American zone, said Anami had taken his life at his "official residence" to "atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as His Majesty's Minister."

A complete story appears on *Page 3.*

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS, $1500 up, low interest. No fees. Refinanced directly through HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City 6, N. J.—Advt.

Third Fleet Fells 5 Planes Since End

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Wednesday, Aug. 15—Japanese aircraft are approaching the Pacific Fleet off Tokyo and are being shot down, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Five enemy planes have been destroyed since noon today, Japanese time, or 11 P. M. EWT.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been requested to tell the Japanese that American defense measures require the Third Fleet to destroy any Japanese planes approaching United States warships.

GUAM, Wednesday, Aug. 15 (U.P.)—When Admiral Halsey received word of Japan's capitulation today, he sent this message to his fliers:

"It looks like the war is over, but if any enemy planes appear shoot them down in friendly fashion."

SECRETS OF RADAR GIVEN TO WORLD

Its Role in War and Uses for Peacetime Revealed in Washington and London

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The great drama of radar, the war's most powerful "secret weapon" until the atomic bomb was devised, was displayed before a world audience today.

The Joint Board on Scientific Information Policy permitted the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the War Department and the Navy Department to tell the story of a device of which millions had known vaguely for two years, a device which at least three times stood between survival or defeat by the Axis powers for the United States and Great Britain.

It was radar, short for "radio detection and range," that helped the small surviving British air squadrons to beat the German blitz of 1940, thus not only saving the home islands but preserving them as the essential Anglo-American base from which the continental invasion went forward on June 6, 1944.

It was radar, which "sees through the heaviest fog and the blackest night," that more than any other factor broke in 1942 the German submarine attack in the Atlantic which was threatening to starve and strangle the British homeland.

And it was radar that permitted the remnants of the blasted United States Pacific Fleet to stay alive

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

ALL CITY 'LETS GO'

Hundreds of Thousands Roar Joy After Victory Flash Is Received

TIMES SQ. IS JAMMED

Police Estimate Crowd in Area at 2,000,000—Din Overwhelming

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

Five days of waiting, of rumor, intimation, fact, distortion—five agonizing days following the first indication of a Japanese surrender, days of alternately rising hopes and fears—came to an end for New York, as for the nation and the world, a moment or two after seven o'clock last night. And the metropolis exploded its emotions, harnessed for the most part during the day, with atomic force.

"Official — Truman announces Japanese surrender."

These were the magic words, flashed on the moving electric sign of the Times Tower, at 7:03 P. M. that touched off an unparalleled demonstration in Times Square, packed with half a million persons.

The victory roar that greeted the announcement beat upon the eardrums until it numbed the senses. For twenty minutes wave after wave of that joyous roar surged forth.

Restraint was thrown to the winds. Those in the crowds in the streets tossed hats, boxes and flags into the air. From those leaning perilously out of the windows of office buildings and hotels came a shower of paper, confetti, streamers. Men and women embraced—there were no strangers in New York yesterday. Some were hilarious, others cried softly.

By 7:30 P. M. the crowd in the Square had risen to 750,000 persons; by 8:45 it had swelled to 800,000 and the number continued to rise. People were packed solidly between Forty-third Street and Forty-fifth Street. Individual movement was virtually impossible; one moved not in the crowd but with it.

At 10 P. M. Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell estimated that 2,000,000 persons were in the Times Square area from Fortieth to Fifty-second Street, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues. This constitutes an all-time record, police officials said. At that hour people were still pouring into the Square from subways, buses and on foot.

Those at the north end of the

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Two-Day Holiday Is Proclaimed; Stores, Banks Close Here Today

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Tomorrow and Thursday are days off for Government workers and holidays for pay purposes for workers in general.

And V-J Day, when it comes, will be a premium pay day, too.

President Truman announced both rulings tonight.

He directed agency heads throughout the Government to cut their forces down to a bare skeleton staff Aug. 15 and 16 and not to charge the two days against the employes' annual leave. He said it was in "inadequate" recognition of the four-year efforts on "one of the hardest working groups of war workers."

For other workers under wage control, Wednesday and Thursday count like Christmas and the few other accepted holidays for purposes of overtime pay and in figuring the number of days worked in a week. Many employers already have obtained approval for regular time pay to workers who take the day off.

Postal service for the next two days will "approximate holiday service," the Postoffice Department said.

Local postmasters will have wide discretion in carrying out the President's wishes, it was indicated, and those postal employes required to work tomorrow and next day will have compensating time off at a later date.

It was presumed, but not specifically stated, that Government workers generally will be off on V-J Day, too.

The White House said that the next two days are to be regarded as legal holidays.

Preston Delano, Controller of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING SURRENDER OF JAPAN

Mr. Truman reading the message in the White House. Seated are Admiral William D. Leahy, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Standing (left to right) are Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, head of the Federal Works Administration; William H. Davis, Economic Stabilizer; John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director; James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury; Tom Clark, Attorney General, and Lewis Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor. Associated Press Wirephoto

PETAIN CONVICTED, SENTENCED TO DIE

Jurors Recommend Clemency Because of His Age—Long Indictment Upheld

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15—Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain was convicted at 4:15 A. M. today of intelligence with the enemy and sentenced to death. Because of his age—the former head of the Vichy regime is 89—the jury expressed the hope that the death sentence might not be carried out.

Guards had to arouse Pétain in

Continued on Page 15, Column 5

Terms Will Reduce Japan To Kingdom Perry Visited

By JAMES B. RESTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Allied terms of surrender will not only demobilize and demilitarize Japan but also deprive her of 80 per cent of the territory and nearly one-third of the population she held when she attacked Pearl Harbor. Thus these terms, already approved by President Truman and our major Allies, will not only destroy the vast empire she conquered in the first eighteen months of this war but also reduce her to little more than the territory she occupied when Commodore Perry introduced her to the western world in 1853.

The main terms of surrender, as

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

TREATY WITH CHINA SIGNED IN MOSCOW

Complete Agreement Reached With Chungking on All Points at Issue, Russians Say

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."

The broadcast said the treaty and "other agreements" would be published shortly after they had been ratified by the two countries.

These are the first fruits of the talks that have been proceeding in

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

World News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945

World War II became a page in history last night.

President Truman announced at 7 P. M. that he had received the Japanese reply to the Allied note of last Saturday and that he deemed it full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration of July 26. The Chief Executive said that the Japanese surrender would be made to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his capacity as Supreme Allied Commander in Chief. Allied military commanders were ordered to stop fighting, but the proclamation of V-J Day will await the signing of the peace treaties. [1:7-8.]

Simultaneously with the President's announcement, Admiral Nimitz flashed "cease fire" orders to all units under his command. [8:3-4.]

The official announcement that the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor had resulted three years and 250 days later in the inglorious end of the Japanese Empire touched off unrestrained celebrations throughout the Allied world. Here in New York the flash on the moving electric sign on the Times Tower, "Official—Truman announces Japanese surrender," signaled a wild demonstration. [1:3.]

Emperor Hirohito announced the Japanese surrender to his people in his first broadcast to the nation. Weeping Japanese gathered outside the Emperor's palace to bow to the ground in their shame because their "efforts were not enough." [3:2.]

The fury of Allied military might continued to strike the Japanese up to the very last. Even as the Tokyo radio announced that the Japanese reply to the Allied note of Saturday was on its way, our Superfortresses were winging from the Marianas to the Japanese homeland. More than 1,000 planes struck Honshu with 6,000 tons of bombs in a fourteen-hour assault ending early yesterday. [8:1.]

In the midst of rejoicing it was disclosed that the heavy cruiser Indianapolis had been sunk, presumably by an enemy submarine, shortly after she had delivered an atomic bomb cargo to Guam. All men aboard were casualties. [1:6-7.]

The Red Army unleashed fierce new attacks. Russian armored forces raced ninety-three miles unchecked across western Manchuria toward Harbin and other Soviet columns scored new gains all along the 2,300-mile front. [8:6; Pacific area map P. 8.]

The Soviet Union signed "a treaty of friendship and alliance" with China after an agreement had been reached between the two nations on all questions of common interest. [1:6.]

Chinese Communists informed the Generalissimo that they refused to accept his command to remain at their posts. [6:1.]

A French jury sentenced Marshal Pétain to death. [1:4.]

Cruiser Sunk, 1,196 Casualties; Took Atom Bomb Cargo to Guam

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The American heavy cruiser Indianapolis was sunk by enemy action in the Philippine Sea with 1,196 casualties, every man aboard, the Navy announced today.

The 9,950-ton ship left San Francisco on July 16 on a special, high-speed run to deliver essential atomic bomb materials to Guam. The cargo was delivered. The cruiser was lost after having left Guam.

The sinking, which took one of the Navy's heaviest tolls of lives since Pearl Harbor, was disclosed a few minutes before President Truman announced Japan's surrender.

Casualties included five Navy dead, including one officer; 845 Navy missing, including sixty-three officers; 307 Navy wounded, including fifteen officers; thirty Marine missing, including two officers, and nine enlisted Marine wounded. Next of kin have been notified.

The skipper, Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, 47, of Washington, was wounded.

The Navy Department also reported for the first time that in a previous action on March 31 the Indianapolis, flagship of the Fifth Fleet, was damaged by a suicide plane off Okinawa. She had been at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

FREDRIC MARCH in "A BELL FOR ADANO." "Best play of season."—Mantle, Daily News. Cort Thea. Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Today & Sat.—Advt.

ARCADY COUNTRY CLUB, Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y. Excellent accommodations available after August 19th.—Advt.

For Your No. 1 Pipe—Donniford Mixture. Obviously Masculine; pleasingly mild. 30c.—Advt.

YIELDING UNQUALIFIED, TRUMAN SAYS

Japan Is Told to Order End of Hostilities, Notify Allied Supreme Commander and Send Emissaries to Him

MACARTHUR TO RECEIVE SURRENDER

Formal Proclamation of V-J Day Awaits Signing of Those Articles—Cease-Fire Order Given to the Allied Forces

By ARTHUR KROCK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Japan today unconditionally surrendered the hemispheric empire taken by force and held almost intact for more than two years against the rising power of the United States and its Allies in the Pacific war.

The bloody dream of the Japanese military caste vanished in the text of a note to the Four Powers accepting the terms of the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, which amplified the Cairo Declaration of 1943.

Like the previous items in the surrender correspondence, today's Japanese document was forwarded through the Swiss Foreign Office at Berne and the Swiss Legation in Washington. The note of total capitulation was delivered to the State Department by the Legation Charge d'Affaires at 6:10 P. M., after the third and most anxious day of waiting on Tokyo, the anxiety intensified by several premature or false reports of the finale of World War II.

Orders Given to the Japanese

The Department responded with a note to Tokyo through the same channel, ordering the immediate end of hostilities by the Japanese, requiring that the Supreme Allied Commander—who, the President announced, will be Gen. Douglas MacArthur—be notified of the date and hour of the order, and instructing that emissaries of Japan be sent to him at once—at the time and place selected by him—"with full information of the disposition of the Japanese forces and commanders."

President Truman summoned a special press conference in the Executive offices at 7 P. M. He handed to the reporters three texts.

The first—the only one he read aloud—was that he had received the Japanese note and deemed it full acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, containing no qualification whatsoever; that arrangements for the formal signing of the peace would be made for the "earliest possible moment;" that the Japanese surrender would be made to General MacArthur in his capacity as Supreme Allied Commander in Chief; that Allied military commanders had been instructed to cease hostilities, but that the formal proclamation of V-J Day must await the formal signing.

The text ended with the Japanese note, in which the Four Powers (the United States, Great Britain, China and Russia) were officially informed that the Emperor of Japan had issued an imperial rescript of surrender, was prepared to guarantee the necessary signatures to the terms as prescribed by the Allies, and had instructed all his commanders to cease active operations, to surrender all

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

MacArthur Begins Orders to Hirohito

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Wednesday, Aug. 15—Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his first action as Allied Supreme Commander today directed Emperor Hirohito and the Japanese Government to furnish a radio station in the Tokyo area for "continuous use in handling radio communications between this headquarters and your headquarters." The message, sent in the clear, called for "the earliest practicable" arrangements to end hostilities.

You'll thrill to THE SOUTHERNER! . . . The picture that never lets go of your heart! Soon at the Globe! —Advt.