

ROOSEVELT DIES



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Ninth Spans Elbe, 100 Mi. from Reds

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army crossed the Elbe River, last water barrier before Berlin, S & S Correspondent Wade Jones reported from the front last night.

A Reuter flash from Ninth Army placed Gen. Simpson's columns 57 miles from Berlin. There were no further details on the Elbe crossing.

Less than 50 miles southward, armor of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army broke out of the Erfurt sector and drove 46 miles across the Thuringian plain.

9th AF Blasts Parked Planes

P47 Thunderbolts of the Ninth AF destroyed 147 German planes yesterday including 74 of about 360 parked on two airfields near Leipzig. The Eighth AF was grounded for the first time in ten days.

Ninth bombers and fighter-bombers also hit a large ordnance depot, transportation lines, and headquarters of a Wehrmacht general. The latter target was marked by U.S. artillery smoke shells.

First TAF P47s attacked marshalling yards and airfields, destroying 42 German planes on the ground and four in the air.

The Allied high command dropped a security veil over forward elements of both the Ninth and Third Armies. It was apparent, however, that the new breakthroughs were moving with the speed and power of the dashes out of the Rhine bridgeheads.

Armored lunges by the two armies cut the Nazi corridor remaining between Allied and Russian armies to less than 100 miles and extended a huge pincer whose prongs were from 57 to 70 miles from the German capital.

It was evident from German radio that the new thrusts have

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Cerebral Hemorrhage Is Fatal at Warm Springs

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died unexpectedly this afternoon at Warm Springs, Ga., of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 63 years old.

The 32nd President of the United States, the only Chief Executive in the country's history to be elected four times, died at his winter cottage at 1:53 P.M., Georgia time (8:53 P.M., Paris time).

Truman New President; Faces War, Peace Task

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Vice-President Harry S. Truman, once a Missouri farmboy, was sworn in as the 33rd President of the United States today a few hours after the death of President Roosevelt.

Truman, a F.A. captain in World War I and a Missouri county judge in 1934, becomes

President Truman's first act after he had been sworn in was to announce that the San Francisco conference would go on as scheduled.

the leader of the nation through the most momentous days in its history.

He will be confronted not only by the problems of winning final victory in a two-front war, but by the gigantic task of working to ensure a lasting peace and directing the transition of America from a war to peace-time economy.

Truman is the seventh man to succeed to the Presidency through the death of an incumbent. He came into prominence when as U.S. senator from Missouri he made a 35,000-mile trip across America to inspect defense plants and Army installations. His report to Congress on the waste he found resulted in the formation of the Truman Committee.

Truman was born at Lamar, Mo.,



HARRY S. TRUMAN

May 8, 1884. When Harry was four his parents moved to a farm near Independence.

His weak eyes—he wears steel rimmed glasses—cost him an appointment to West Point.

Then he returned to his mother's farm and stayed there for ten years. His mother, now 91, says he could plow the straightest row of corn she ever saw.

Friends say he still lives the simple life of a farmer, rises early and is as homespun as an old shoe. He is modest, an average-looking man with thin lips, glasses, flatly-combed gray hair and a pleasant Missouri twang. He is still a member of the First Baptist Church of Grandview, Mo.

Truman's sole business venture after the war—a haberdashery shop on Kansas City's 12th Street

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The Soldiers' Loss

The death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt comes as a personal shock to millions of fighting men.

We have lost at once a great leader and a sincere friend. As Commander-in-Chief of America's military forces, Mr. Roosevelt has in a few short years welded the manpower and resources of the United States into the greatest fighting machine in world history.

It is a tragedy that he could not have lived to see his work fulfilled in complete victory.

As soldiers, we salute the passing of a great leader and we pledge to our new Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Truman, continued allegiance to our cause and the promise that we will carry on the fight to final triumph.

His death was announced at the White House by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and other members of his family were called to the capital. A Cabinet meeting was called while Vice-President Harry S. Truman was notified.

The President complained of a very severe headache this morning while an artist was sketching him. In a few minutes, Mr. Roosevelt lost consciousness.

The President had been under the care of Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, his personal physician, for ten days.

The President had carried the burden of the nation's problems longer than any other President in history, and had led the nation at a time of its greatest crises, including the depression that rocked the world after 1929, and the greatest war in history.

The message announcing his death and sent to his four sons in service by Mrs. Roosevelt was: "The President slept away this afternoon. He did his job to the end as he would want to do. Bless you and all our love, Mother."

Funeral Saturday

Funeral services will be held Saturday in the East Room of the White House. Burial will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon. The exact time has not yet been decided.

Roosevelt died in the bedroom of his little white bungalow atop Pine Mountain, where he had been visiting for twenty years to take treatment for infantile paralysis, with which he was stricken in 1921.

Only two persons are believed to have been in the cottage at the time of his

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Hearts Not in Their Work

Since we have a war to win we think it about time to cut out a lot of this nonsense. We agree that the average Joe has only two words for an MP and nothing good is ever said about such lowly outfits, but perhaps some will agree with this bitch.

We direct traffic going to and from the front and the latest orders are for us to sto., trucks to make the driver put on his helmet, or put a garment over his sweater or adjust his uniform in any way, then write him up for a delinquency report. Also a report goes in if he has a souvenir on his grill. I ask you, Is this just? . . . Isn't our job stinking enough without such chicken?—4 MPs.

* * *

See Your Dentists . . .

Cleaning and periodic inspection of teeth are preventive measures to stall off buying store choppers.

Is my battalion medico correct in telling me I can't have my teeth cleaned in the entire ETO?—Lt. J. A. J. Arndt, FA Bn.

(The Chief Surgeon, ETOUSA, answers your question as follows: "Dental officers and their equipment are busily engaged in operative dentistry, and unfortunately the opportunity of cleaning teeth for military personnel does not exist except in limited circumstances.")—Ed.)

* * *

What Greater Honor?

When victory is ours, thoughts will turn to means of honoring those who have given their lives that democracy might live. I suggest an "Ak-cent-u-ate-Positive" method of doing so. Let each citizen consecrate the dead by building toward a better future for the living. Enlightenment, based on education, is the answer.

Each country could establish a fund for a War Memorial Scholarship to be awarded annually to the best citizen in its high school graduating classes. Thus, in my native state of Kansas, each year 105 young men and women would realize the fulfillment of a dream that some soldier lost. Educated leaders in each community would form the nucleus of the group to battle against future wars. And what greater honor can we pay than making certain, this time, that our men have not died in vain?—Pfc Morris Jones, 3,111 Sig. Sv. Bn.

* * *

Appreciation

I wish to thank the officer and enlisted personnel who operate the Brussels Leave Center.

From the inception of the three-day pass policy in this organization, our men have come back with glowing tales of the excellent and considerate treatment. Keep up the good work.—Sgt. L. Weyler, 3 Repl. Depot.

* * *

T/E Is Just TS

Why was the change made from a pistol to a tommy-gun or carbine for tank crewmen? The reasons I've heard about more firepower and less expense don't stand up. When our tank is stopped by enemy fire, we want to "parti" for the nearest foxhole damn quick. At a time like this we don't have time to fumble around for tommy-gun or carbine. There isn't much firepower in a tommy-gun that's burning inside a tank while we're sweating it out in a foxhole, and Uncle Sam is losing a lot more money on eventually abandoned tommy-guns than if he had invested a little bit more in a pistol to begin with.—Cpl. R. W. Krolger, Co. A, 191st Tank Bn.

Us tankers are all equipped with submachine-guns according to the T/E. But when our tank is hit and we have to leave it, we don't have time to take our guns out with us. It's a damn funny feeling to be 500 yards up in enemy lines without a gun. Then the T/E is really just TS. Someone should wise up and issue us pistols.—Sgt. H. C. Hinrich (and 3 others—Ed) 31st Tank Bn.

Stettinius Will Hold Top Cards at 'Frisco

U.S. Delegation Leader Can Play Them Well, His Record Shows

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, April 12.—When Secretary of State Edward Reilly Stettinius Jr. leads the U.S. delegation to the world security conference at San Francisco, he will have behind him the knowledge that he represents the country from which the most is expected and which has the most to offer.

But he is used to having good cards to play and he has the ability to play them. At 29, he was a vice president of General Motors. In 1938, at the age of 37, he was a \$100,000-a-year chairman of U.S. Steel, but despite his Wall Street background he was sufficiently liberal to attract the attention of the President's alter ego, Harry Hopkins, who persuaded him to join the New Deal's Business Advisory Council—sometimes known as the New Deal's tame capitalists.

Since then he has held various administrative appointments—and has sold all his stocks and put the money into government bonds, realizing that past ties might make him vulnerable.

Praised and Slapped

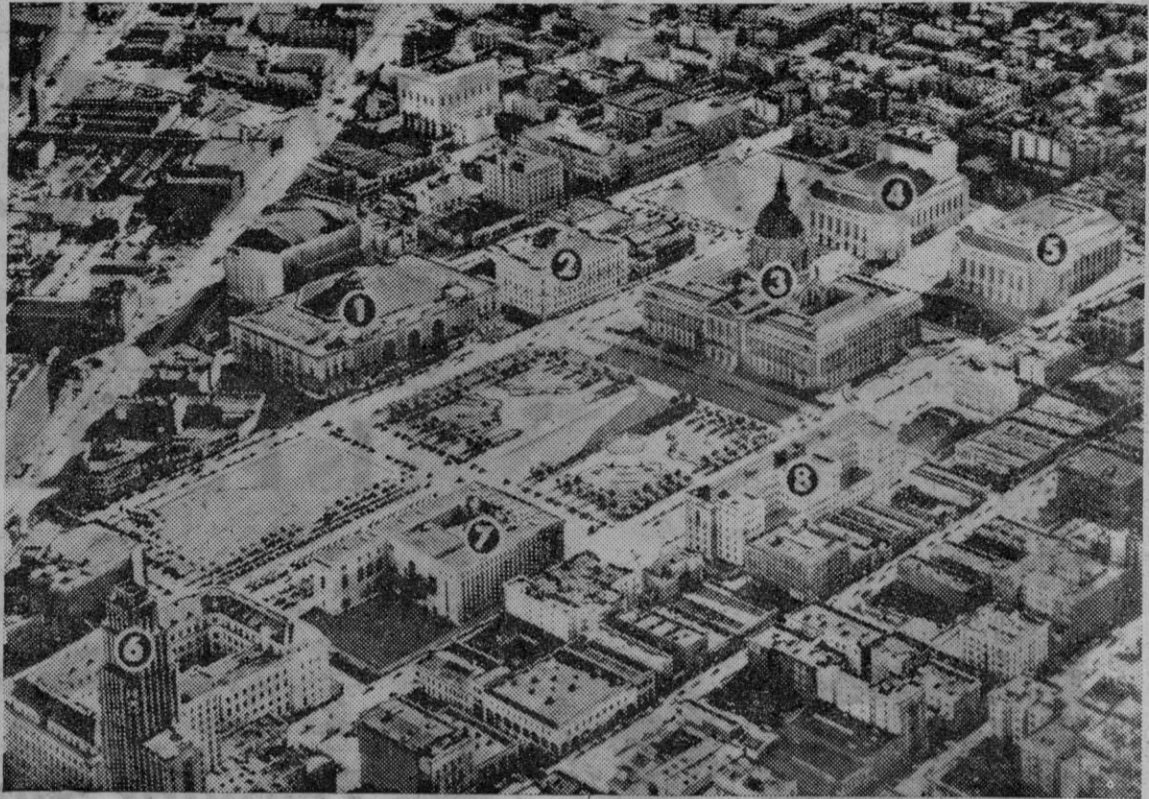
He was director of priorities in the Office of Production Management, in which job he won praise for foresight in the synthetic rubber situation, and the reverse for underestimating the nation's aluminum needs. Then he took over the lend-lease administration—and won the approval of Congress.

When Sumner Welles fell out with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Hull told the President to choose between them, Stettinius replaced Welles.

As the aging Secretary of State, because of ill health, had to delegate more and more work, Stettinius began to be known as a hard-working and affable official. Sometimes, his almost Rotarian manner of approach shocked old school diplomats, but striped-pants circles got used to being slapped on the shoulder and called by first names.

He Made Friends

Time Magazine once described his career as being more of Dale Carnegie than Horatio Alger. When Hull resigned last December, Stettinius had won sufficient



The Civic Center of San Francisco, where delegates from the United Nations will meet April 25. Buildings in the center are: (1) Civic Auditorium; (2) Health Center; (3) City Hall; (4) War Memorial

Opera House; (5) War Memorial Veterans' Auditorium; (6) Federal Building; (7) Public Library, and (8) State Building. The opening session will be held in the War Memorial Opera House (4).

friends to assure Senate acceptance of his nomination as Hull's successor, the youngest secretary on record.

One of Stettinius' first acts made the British wonder if they were right about his affability. Instead of couching his opinions about Britain's policy in Greece and Italy in diplomatic language, he came out with statements in terms that the British press characterized as "rude." Stettinius' move was frowned upon in many quarters, but it did give people a feeling that the U.S. had a secretary who was not afraid to say what he thought.

Since then, there have been no fireworks, but much affability. His guidance at the Pan-American conference in Mexico City was generally approved. His expressed views are in accordance with the general view that if we have got to put more into the world than we get out of it, that is the prerogative of the most powerful nation. At the University of Virginia, he

was liked without being popular. The fact that he didn't smoke or drink or lend his better than six-foot frame to sports and that his chief interest was in social work with the YMCA brought him the nickname of "Abstemious Stettinius." His other nickname, "white-haired boy," was given to him because of

his graying hair. He is still known by the latter name. However, although the Administration has approved his actions, he has also pleased the opposition.

He goes to the coast with a full deck of cards and he is willing to put them on the table—but he isn't playing solitaire.

Fall of Schweinfurt Recalls 8th AF's Costly Raids on City

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The capture of Schweinfurt by American ground forces yesterday probably held more significance for American airmen all over the world than the conquest of any other German area since the war began.

The flak-filled air over Schweinfurt was the scene of two of the greatest air battles waged by the Eighth AF in its two-and-one-half-year campaign to smash the Nazi war industry. On Aug. 17, 1943, Eighth AF bomber crews attacked Messerschmitt plants at Regensburg, in southwestern Germany, and flew on to North Africa in the ETO's first shuttle mission. The attack brought headlines and cheers across the Allied world.

That same day, however, other bomb crews of the Eighth struck north and east of Regensburg at the sprawling network of factories around Schweinfurt, which then supplied most of the ball-bearings upon which Germany's war machine rolled. In battles with the Luftwaffe fighters the American bombers took losses of approximately half of the three score planes destroyed on the double missions that day.

Then Came Oct. 14, 1943

But the Schweinfurt mission was not as spectacular as the shuttle raid and was overshadowed—although equally bloody—by the attack of Regensburg.

Almost two months later, on Oct. 14, 1943, the heavy bombers rounded out one of their busiest weeks of the war up to that time with a second assault on Schweinfurt. Sixty heavy bombers, in one of the two or three heaviest single day's losses ever suffered by the American air forces, were reported missing from the attack.

Although there were other bomber raids which eventually reduced the Schweinfurt ball and roller-bearing plants to near impotency, the handful of airmen who survived the bitter, early days of high altitude bombing, always meant Oct. 14, 1943, when they used the term, "the Schweinfurt raid."

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Holy Smoke! At twelve o'clock—Hey soldier, you stop that! D'ya hear?"

Westbrook Pegler Signs as Democrat

TUCSON, Ariz., April 12 (ANS).—Westbrook Pegler, newspaper columnist, today became a registered Democrat of Pina County, Ariz.

Registering this afternoon at the County Recorder's office, Pegler said that he would make his permanent home in Tucson and would sell his farm at Ridgefield, Conn., where he has lived for several years.

Supplies Flown to Continent

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—Urgently needed supplies for liberated Europe are being flown from England. Within the last few days 65,000 pounds of Red Cross and medical supplies have been delivered to Holland, the Belgian Air Ministry reported yesterday.

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This Happened in America Yesterday:

Starving GI Prisoners Arouse Nation's Wrath

By William R. Spear
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

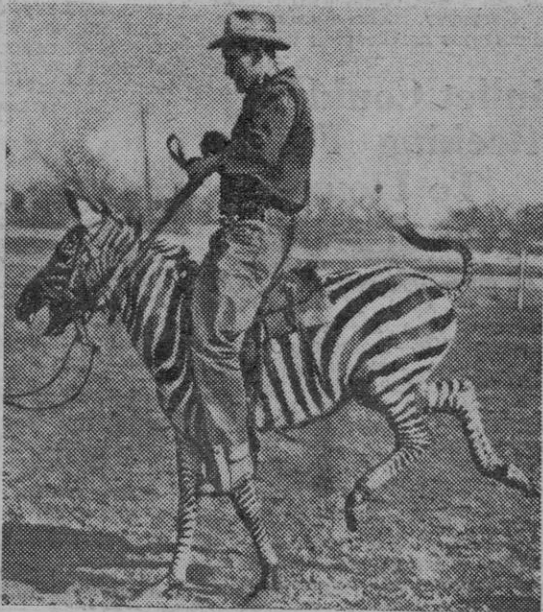
NEW YORK, April 12.—Pictures of starving, emaciated Americans rescued from German PW camps have aroused the nation as few other things in this war. Americans have been reading about atrocities the Nazis committed on the Russians and other people, but now they appear to realize that Americans, too, are victims of Nazi brutality.

The pictures of the rescued prisoners have been widely published, and the suggestion has been made that they should be tacked up in German PW camps in this country. The New York Post, in an indignant editorial, ridicules the statement by Brig. Gen. Blackshear Bryan, in charge of PWs, who was quoted in Collier's magazine as saying: "Considering German shortages and the fact that the country's transportation and supply systems have been crippled by bombings, the Germans are doing as well as they can by our boys."

People with cash in their hand flocked in large numbers to the government's first sale of surplus planes at fixed prices, held at airports at Albany, N.Y., and Readington, N.J.

They bought planes which originally cost the government from \$10,000 to \$15,000 at prices averaging \$875 to \$1,990. The fixed price sales represented a new method of disposing of planes, and additional sales are planned.

OUT in Chicago, Victor Kleiner, who runs a riding academy, has finally saddle-broke Zombi, his 23-month-old zebra. He thinks that this is the first time that a zebra has been trained to carry a human being.



Zombi, with Victor Kleiner up.

An idea for the cavalry, and it's camouflaged.

Joe Ruffy, a barber in Hollydaysburg, Pa., is convinced of the essential honesty of the human race. Twelve years ago, his big black rooster disappeared. He has just received a letter containing two \$1 bills and this note: "This is to pay for the chick my husband stole from you many years ago. Please pray for him and me—(Signed) A Sinner."

War Circulars Sent Out With Allotments

IN the envelope with allotment checks that wives and mothers of servicemen are receiving monthly, the Army is now inclosing an advertising circular which urges them to join the WAC or to work for the War Department in Washington.

Former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes told President Roosevelt an anecdote illustrating how he felt: A South Carolina farmer hired a man to dig postholes. The fellow cleaned up the job in jig time, came back the next day and cleared stumps in record order. The third day the farmer rewarded him with an easy job—sorting good and bad potatoes. After about three hours, the man fainted. Revived, he explained, "Oh, the job was easy enough—but those damned decisions just mowed me down."

CONNECTICUT and Lansing, Mich., were named grand prize winners in the national contest conducted annually by the National Safety Council to determine the state and city doing the best jobs in traffic safety. Other state division winners were Virginia and Iowa. Cities winning in the population group were: Detroit, Mich., Portland, Ore., Ft. Wayne, Ind., Greenwich, Conn., and Stillwater, Okla.

Tammany Hall, Manhattan's Democratic organization, has retained the press agent firm of Russell H. Potter, a registered Republican, to handle its publicity.

AN outbreak of infantile paralysis at Ft. McClellan, Ala., has caused one-third of the military units there to be quarantined. Passes and furloughs will be issued only in emergencies. Twenty cases have developed there since March 22, of which three were fatal.

Chaplin's Butler Helped Her Break Into House, Joan Says

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (ANS).—Joan Berry testified yesterday that Charlie Chaplin's butler, Edward Charney, had helped her to break into the comedian's Beverly Hills mansion.

Under cross-examination in the retrial of her suit to have the actor-producer declared the father of her 18-month-old daughter, Carol Ann, Miss Berry was asked by Charles E. Millikan, Chaplin's attorney: "Isn't it a fact that you broke into Mr. Chaplin's home several times during the spring and summer of 1942?"

"Yes," she said, "I remember once I climbed up a ladder when he was mad at me and his own butler helped me up. When he saw me,

Mr. Chaplin said, 'Oh, Joan, when will you stop doing those things?' But he wasn't really mad. He liked things like that. I stayed with him that night and on other occasions when I broke in I stayed with him all night and had breakfast with him in the morning."

Two letters written by Joan to Chaplin in 1943 were introduced. One said that she was sorry she had caused Chaplin "so much annoyance," and the other described her as "sick of life" and referred without explanation to "this cheap intrigue for a few stinking dollars."

Joseph Scott, Miss Berry's lawyer, rested his case after Miss Berry's cross-examination. Three Chaplain witnesses then testified.

New Coal Pact Calls for Raise In Miners' Pay

WASHINGTON, April 12 (ANS).—A new soft-coal agreement giving a basic \$1.07 a day pay increase and equipped with an extension clause designed to end the periodic end-of-contract crises, was signed yesterday by operators and the United Mine Workers. It is subject to approval by the War Labor Board and agreement by the Office of Price Administration to a rise in coal prices.

Meanwhile, the government acted to place into operation again scattered mines where shutdowns have halted fuel output for the war effort. The mines are expected to be back in production rapidly, both because of the Presidential seizure order and the final signing of the contract.

To Ask Price Increase

Operators said that a coal price increase would be necessary to meet higher production costs created by higher wages. They added that they had not yet calculated the exact increase they will ask.

The new contract fixes a wage rate of ten dollars a day as compared with the present \$8.50, but the actual pay increase, spread over a six-day week and with less than regular rates for underground travel, averages \$1.07 per day.

Differentials of four and six cents for the second and third shifts respectively were included in the contract. Workers would receive \$75 each in place of vacation time off, an increase of \$25 over the last contract.

Lewis Yields on 2 Points

John L. Lewis, UMW head, gave way on two other demands, a ten-cent-a-ton royalty for a union "rainy day" fund, and unionization of foremen. The "open end" clause of the contract provides that while the contract will run for one year, it will not automatically terminate on March 31 next year.

The contract calls for continuation beyond next March 31 unless either party wishes to negotiate for some reason or other. In that event, the party would give a ten-day notice of a call for a negotiating conference. The conference would run for 15 days, at the end of which talks could be continued by agreement or either side could serve notice that the contract would end in another five days.

One operator told the Associated Press that costs would be up between 20 to 40 cents a ton, or an increase of about \$150,000,000 a year in the nation's coal bill. The WLB is expected to trim the raises, according to the United Press, while the OPA is expected to object to passing such an increase on to the consumer.

U.S. Asks Hike In Pork Output

WASHINGTON, April 12 (ANS).—The government today moved to get more pork next year while Senators investigating the nation's present food shortages rapped the Office of Price Administration for what they called laxness, unfairness and inefficiency.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones asked farmers to increase fall production of pigs 18 percent to 37,000,000 head. At the same time, he raised the government supported price of hogs from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred pounds.

A Department of Agriculture forecast said that there is plenty of corn in reserve to fatten the fall crop of pigs, which will not be ready to eat until next spring.

Thomas I. Emerson, deputy OPA administrator in charge of enforcement, underwent a rough day in hearings of the Senate Food Investigation Committee. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.) said that black market operators in meat thrived under OPA tactics.

Emerson testified that the OPA discovered 350,000 violations of price controls last year, and secured 67,000 convictions. He told Chairman Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) that OPA needed more enforcement agents.

They Weren't Playing Tiddlywinks . . .



. . . nor were they playing for marbles. This strip poker game was laid on at a garden party in Hollywood to publicize a drive to raise clothing for the needy peoples of liberated countries. Toni Seven peels down to the thingamajigs after her straight lost to Ann Miller's flush. Ann, right, has lost her skirt leaving her a little embarrassed.

Flood Death Toll Rises to 8; Rivers Reach Record Crests

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 (ANS).—The battle against soggy and crumbling levees continued today as the Red River and other Mississippi tributaries reached record crests.

The flood has left about 1,500,000 acres under water and more than 45,000 persons homeless in Louisiana. Eight deaths have been reported in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The Mississippi was dropping from Cairo, Ill., to Vicksburg, Miss., but rising from there to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Bonnet Carre spillway, above New Orleans, poured 250,000 cubic feet of Mississippi water a second into Lake Pontchartrain to hold down the river level.

Natchitoches reported that Cane River Lake, former bed of the Red River, which cuts through the city, was rising four inches an hour from backwaters.

Two new breaks were reported in the Natchitoches area. Sixty feet of the state highway bridge at Moncla collapsed.

Clarence F. Rowland, head of the National Red Cross Disaster Committee Hq. at Alexandria, said that almost 70,000 families were affected by the floods. More than 40,000, he said, had been evacuated. Thousands of refugees were living in tent cities and were being fed from field kitchens.

85 MPH Iowa Storm Damages Planes, Buildings

IOWA CITY, April 12 (ANS).—Five airplanes and several buildings were damaged when a wind storm cut a narrow path through two southeastern Iowa counties yesterday. A 85-mile-an-hour wind was reported, but no one was seriously injured.

A hangar at the airport here and three planes were damaged. Part of the roof on the University of Iowa Fine Arts Building was blown off and a section of the City Park pavilion was dismantled. The storm lasted only two minutes.

At Washington, Iowa, two planes from the Ottumwa Naval air base, which had landed at the airport a few minutes earlier, were damaged.

Roosevelt's Ship Passed Over Nazi Sub, Officer Says

DETROIT, April 12 (ANS).—A Coast Guard lieutenant said yesterday that the U.S. cruiser on which President Roosevelt was returning from Yalta passed almost directly over a U-boat in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Lt. John F. Pival, of Detroit, in a statement released by the Coast Guard, said:

"Our radio was turned to aircraft frequency. Just as we started into the narrows a British pilot was heard to say: 'I see the beggar. Yes—that's him. He's diving, here I go.' However, the plane did not succeed in getting the sub, but all the ships converged on the spot and kept him pinned there.

"Just then one of our finest cruisers and her escort of destroyers came steaming out, sailing almost directly over where the submarine had been. Upon arrival in Italy, we were startled to hear that the President was aboard the cruiser."

Trolley Romeo Turns To Study of Spanish

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., April 12 (ANS).—Francis Van Wie, 58, San Francisco's often-married "ding-dong daddy," today began serving a 30-year term in San Quentin prison for bigamy.

Van Wie, who married 13 women but never was divorced, said he planned to study Spanish in prison.

Red Assault Breaks Lull Near Berlin

Radio Moscow, indicating that the long-awaited Russian drive for Berlin may have started, reported last night that Marshal Gregory Zhukov's forces were locked in fierce battles beyond the Oder River on the eastern approaches to the city, already threatened by sweeping American advances.

For weeks, Zhukov has been gathering strength on the Oder front, approximately 40 miles east of Berlin. The Germans many times have reported his forces on the western bank of the Oder, but there has been no official confirmation from Moscow.

Vienna's Fall Imminent

In Vienna, Nazi resistance was all but wiped out, and the Germans said that the fall of the city was imminent. Enemy reports said Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's armor was pushing westward from the doomed Austrian capital along the invasion gateway to Bavaria.

Soviet tanks were attacking in the Wachau area, 42 miles beyond Vienna and only 123 miles from Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat, Berlin radio said.

The dwindling German garrison was pinned into one-tenth of Vienna's area, between the Danube Canal and the Danube River, and Russian troops had crossed the canal and reached the river at some places in their almost complete liberation of the capital.

There was no elaboration of the radio-Moscow report that Zhukov's forces were fighting beyond the Oder River, but the Germans, predicting that Berlin would be bypassed by encircling Russian drives to the north and south, said Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky had massed the whole of his Second White Russian Army Group on the lower Oder, facing Stettin.

Harry Truman New President

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—was a failure and for 14 years Truman paid off debts.

Then, with the aid of Legionnaires, he became a Jackson County judge in 1922. In 1926 he became presiding judge and he served at that post until 1934, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

Although supported by the political machine built up by Boss Tom Pendergast, in an era in which Kansas City was the most wide-open city in America, Truman—even his political opponents conceded—remained clean.

In his first Senate term, which began in 1935, he voted for "must" legislation demanded by Roosevelt and stoutly supported the New Deal.

In 1940, Truman was returned to the Senate after he won the Democratic primary by 7,000 votes, defeating Gov. Lloyd Stark and Maurice Milligan, who as U.S. District Attorney, exposed the Pendergast machine.

The Truman committee work made him a Vice-Presidential candidate. He didn't want the nomination, but the party, seeking a compromise choice between Henry A. Wallace and Sen. Harry Byrd, of Virginia, nominated him as Roosevelt's fourth term running mate.

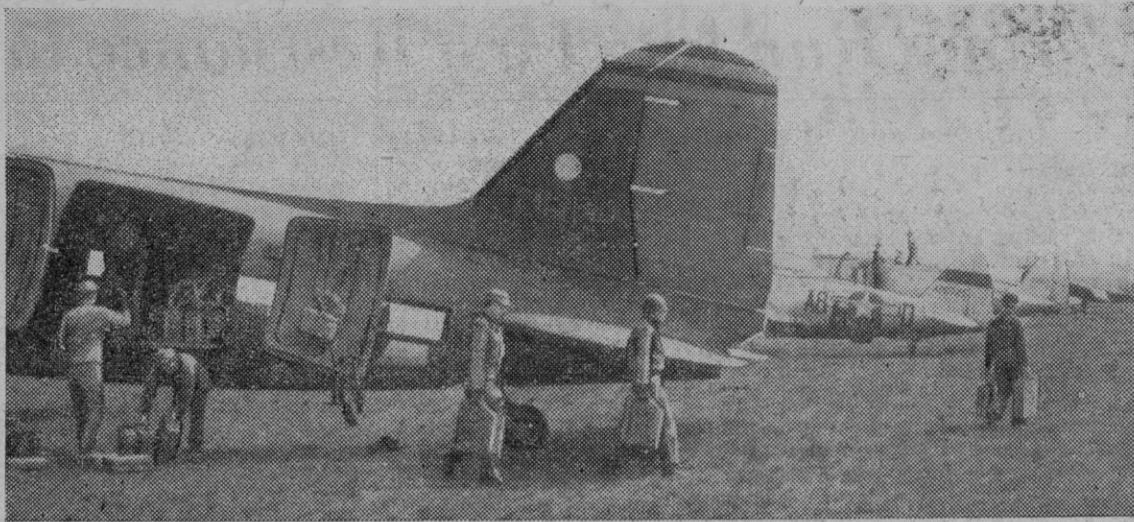
Now 60, Truman is described by his friends as honest, healthy, modest, simple, kindly, with a pleasant sense of humor.

He is married to his boyhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, whom he met in Sunday school when he was seven and she six. They have one daughter, Mary Margaret.

Five-foot ten in height, and weighing 167 pounds, he still can wear his World War I officer's uniform.

Except for high school, his only education consisted of a brief spell at a Kansas City law school.

Sky Tankers Fly Vital Gas to Ninth Army



Jerricans of gas are carried from a 27th Air Transport C47 to P47s, right background, which made emergency landings at the most advanced supply field in northwestern Germany. The fighters, before landing, had just knocked out two Tiger tanks in support of armored columns northeast of Hanover.

Eighth Army Pressing Onward After Cutting Senio River Line

ROME, April 12 (Reuter).—Allied troops of the Eighth Army have forced two more water barriers in their drive north of Highway 9 to outflank Bologna, today's AFHQ communiqué said.

South of the highway, which cuts along the lower edge of the Po Valley from Rimini through Bologna, the Germans were reported blowing up installations and abandoning their line in the area of Castel Bolognese. The enemy's sector here is threatened by Allied advances north of the highway and by Eighth Army troops who forced a Senio River crossing south of the arterial.

The break out of the main Senio River bridgehead in the area of Lugo came last night when British, Indian, Polish and New Zealand troops smashed strong enemy opposition and crossed the Tratturo Canal, which was intended by the enemy to be a secondary defense line between the Senio and the Santerno Rivers. The Allied troops quickly pushed ahead through weakening opposition to force the Santerno River early today.

On the right of the main drive, other troops of the Eighth Army crossed Lake Comacchio to land four miles to the rear of the enemy's positions along the Adriatic.

At the far end of the Italian front, U.S. troops of the Fifth Army advanced four miles beyond captured Massa to reach the marble city of Carrara, 13 miles below the naval base of La Spezia. The enemy countered this push with sharp but brief opposition.

White, CG of 2nd Armd., Raised to Major General

WASHINGTON, April 12 (ANS).—Brig. Gen. Isaac D. White, commander of the Second Armd. Div., the first division to crash through to the Elbe River, became a major general today. His promotion was confirmed by the Senate.

Ninth Crosses Elbe River, 100 Miles From Russian Forces

(Continued from Page 1) thrown Germans into a near panic. Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels was quoted by AP as telling the German people that the war "cannot last much longer."

Germany's biggest radio-news agency, DNB, acknowledged that the Western Front has virtually ceased to exist. The agency's commentator Max Krull said two separate defense areas were being formed in southern Germany and around the German North Sea ports.

As the security blackout descended, rumor spread throughout Europe and was caught up and repeated over the Continent's radio stations, which were working overtime to hasten the end of the war with words.

Brussels radio said Patton's forces were at the gates of Halle, 14 miles west of Leipzig. An unknown French source picked up by AP said Allied paratroops had been dropped at Brandenburg, 20 miles west of Berlin, while a German Transocean newscast said Patton

Bullet Could Turn Reeking Fumes To Flames

By Arthur W. White

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AN ADVANCED SUPPLY FIELD, Germany, April 12.—The workhorses of the Air Force—cargo-carrying C47s—lumbered over the Rhine again yesterday with life-giving gas for the Ninth Army.

Unarmed and unescorted, reeking with gasoline fumes that a single bullet could touch into roaring flames, they flew around the Ruhr pocket to the most forward supply field in northwest Germany.

Before the props had stopped turning the first jerricans were hustled into neat stacks on the field, and within 12 minutes the planes were heading back to Belgium for another load.

The C47s on the gasoline run were from Col. Carl E. Feldmann's 27th Air Transport Group. From March 15 to yesterday they hauled a daily average of 54,000 gallons of high-octane gas to front-line airstrips.

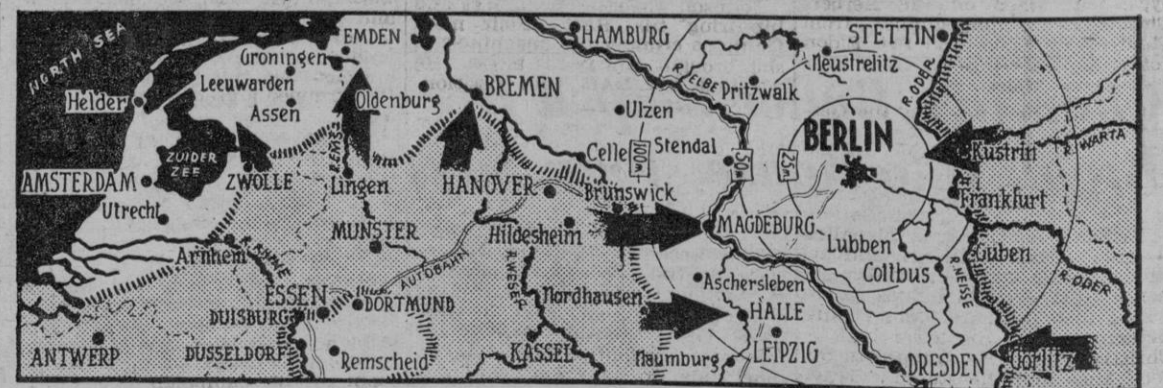
In addition, 4,000,000 rounds of .50 caliber ammunition were delivered to tactical air and ground armored units and 1,400 tons of plasma, blood and medical supplies to field hospitals. Forty thousand wounded were flown out on return trips.

The first gas load dumped into Germany by 2/Lt. Dick Ambrose, of Norton, Kan., and his co-pilot, 2/Lt. Vincent Furan, of St. Louis, took American fighter-bombers straight back into combat. Four P47s, short of gas, came in for an emergency landing.

The gas from Ambrose's transport went into the P47s and 20 minutes later they were back in the sky.

On Tuesday, while hauling gas south of the pocket, Ambrose and other fliers hedge-hopped for hours as German fighters circled high.

Twin Spearheads of U.S. Ninth and Third Armies Drive Toward Berlin and a Link-up with the Russians



Stars and Stripes Map by Baird

had reached Nuremberg, Bamberg and Lichtenburg. Lichtenburg is 70 miles northeast of Nuremberg and 21 miles from the Czechoslovakian frontier.

Frontline reports made it clear that the Wehrmacht was unable to stem the Allied tidal wave anywhere.

While The Stars and Stripes reports yesterday that Patton's armor had raced to the vicinity of Halle remained unconfirmed by SHAEF, a 46-mile advance by the Sixth Armd. Div. indicated verification. Halle is 45 miles northeast of Erfurt.

The Fourth Armd. Div. rolled 25 miles across the plain and, like the

Nazi Treatment Of Yank PWs Is Condemned

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuter).—German treatment of American prisoners of war was denounced today in a joint statement by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

"Since the beginning of this year," the statement said, "there has been a steadily increasing failure on the part of the German government to provide, according to the standards established at the Geneva Convention, for American prisoners in German custody."

"The deplorable conditions under which these 70,000 men are living today are due in large extent to Germany's fanatical determination to continue a hopeless war, with resultant disintegration under disastrous military defeat."

"Instances daily are being uncovered of deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty in the treatment of American prisoners. The American nation will not forget them."

"It is our relentless determination that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes against American citizens and against civilization itself will be brought to justice."

The conditions under which these prisoners are living, the statement said, "have shocked the entire civilized world." It pointed out that atrocities "are documented by the pitiable condition of the liberated American soldiers."

Nearly 10,000 Yanks Freed by Allied Drive

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UP).—The Allied armies in Europe have released nearly 10,000 U.S. prisoners of war from the Nazis, according to the best estimates available today.

The Germans marched Allied prisoners away from threatened camps in an effort to prevent their liberation. This has caused great congestion and confusion in central Germany and the Nazis no longer are able to move prisoners as desired or feed them adequately because of transportation difficulties and food shortages.

Spain Breaks Tie With Japanese

MADRID, April 12 (AP).—Spain severed diplomatic relations with Japan yesterday because of the murder of Spanish nationals by Japanese troops in the Philippines. The break, which brought the nations a step closer to war, was announced after a cabinet meeting presided over by Gen. Franco.

Japanese troops, the Spanish announcement said, attacked the Spanish consulate in Manila Feb. 12, killing the entire consular staff and other people in the consulate and setting the building ablaze.

Madrid insisted on payment of an indemnity, already demanded from Japan.

Sixth, was lost from public view in the security blackout.

The Fourth and Sixth Armd. Divs. were last reported crossing the Saale River north and south of Jena.

In the wake of the armor, the entire Third Army line surged eastward along a front of 60 miles.

Roosevelt Told Of Peace Aims At Inaugural

President Roosevelt, in his fourth inaugural address on Jan. 20 of this year, said that "we Americans of today, together with our Allies, are passing through a period of supreme test."

"It is a test of our courage—of our resolve—of our wisdom—of our essential democracy," the President said.

"If we meet that test—successfully and honorably—we shall perform a service of historic importance, which men and women and children will honor throughout all time."

"As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail."

"In the days and in the years that are to come we shall work for a just and honorable peace, a durable peace, as today we work and fight for total victory in war."

"We can and we will achieve such a peace."

"We shall strive for perfection. We shall not achieve it immediately—but we shall still strive. We may make mistakes—but they must never be mistakes which result from faintness of heart or abandonment of moral principle."

The President also declared in his inaugural address:

"Today, in this year of war 1945, we have learned lessons at a fearful cost—and we shall profit by them."

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations—far away. We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger."

"We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

"We have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that 'the only way to have a friend is to be one.'"

"We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust—and with fear. We can gain it only if we proceed with the understanding and confidence and courage which flow from conviction."

British Take Heavy Toll Of Japanese in Burma

SEAC ADVANCED HQ, April 12 (Reuter).—British 14th Army troops operating southwest of Meiktila have inflicted heavy losses on Japanese forces attempting to reform their shattered central Burma lines, today's communique announced. More than 2,000 Japanese were killed from April 7 to 10.

Okinawa Artillery Battle Enters Its Eighth Day; Marines Run Into First Resistance in Drive North

U.S. Sea and Air Power Flanks a Captured Japanese Island



American warships and seaplanes ride off Kerama Retto, island just west of Okinawa, in the Ryukyu group south of Japan, shortly after it was taken in hand by marines of the Third Amphibious Corps.

Jap Relief Ship Believed Sunk

WASHINGTON, April 12 (ANS).—The State Department announced yesterday that an Allied submarine sank what may have been a Japanese relief ship, the Awa Maru, traveling under Allied safe conduct. The announcement said the Navy Department had reported that a ship about 40 miles from the estimated position of the Japanese vessel was sunk about midnight, April 1, by submarine action. A survivor said the ship was the Awa Maru. The announcement said that no lights or special illumination were visible at any time. The Awa Maru was returning to Japan after having delivered relief supplies for Allied internees and prisoners in Formosa, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Dutch East Indies ports. The supplies had been sent to Vladivostok more than a year ago.

By-Passed SS Troops Snafu Schedule of S & S Couriers

By Pat Mitchell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 11th ARMD. DIV., Thuringer Mts., April 12.—This armored outfit is cut off whenever a by-passed Jerry crosses the road.

En route back to corps to pick up copies of The Stars and Stripes for distribution to tankers and armored infantrymen, T/5s Donald Distad, of Seattle, and Phil Sanford, of River Forest, Ill., ran into a by-passed SS company whose diehard troops captured the doughs and kept them with them until the entire SS outfit was wiped out 24 hours later by following-up infantry.

Distad said: "We were just on the outskirts of the little village of Berkheim, which is ten miles northeast of Budingon, when we ran smack into an SS company of about 100 men. They opened fire and we hit the dirt fast."

The Stars and Stripes couriers, penned down by small-arms fire, were captured and packed into a Jerry truck.

Distad described the twisting, back-tracking 20-mile night march. "The column passed through some towns which the 11th Armored had bypassed. The white flags still were up and in the moonlight I could see civilians with surrender armbands on, directing the convoys to safe roads."

The SS convoy finally reached Leisenwald, where it joined up with other bypassed SS troops. "They must have held a council of war because the company which captured us stayed in the town to cover the retreat of other Jerries," Sanford said.

"But an artillery Cub spotted their column moving out of town and, between the artillery and the Thunderbolts nothing is left of that column."

Spotted by Plane

A liaison L4 spotted the Joes' captors and began calling down 105TOT fire.

Sanford said: "When they got the range, hell broke loose. It came in heavier and heavier and kept up until late in the afternoon. We began to hear small-arms fire and then mortar sections began plopping in. Soon the house was afire and we were almost choking to death in the smoke. Two Germans guarding us lost their nerve and gave us their rifles."

Distad stripped off his white undershirt and attached it to a rifle-barrel to attract the advancing infantry. Three doughs spotted the distress signal and heard over small-arms clatter the strictly GI curses of Distad and Sanford, who were almost frying in the blazing cellar. They were rescued and led their guards, now PWs, to safety.

Distad said: "As soon as we got back to division we borrowed a six-by-six and went for those copies of the Stars and Stripes. We got them."

Japan Is Pounded Anew by Three Fleets of B29s

GUAM, April 12 (ANS).—The artillery battle on southern Okinawa went into its eighth day today as the Navy announced American casualties of 2,695 in the first nine days of the invasion. The Yanks were killing 11 Japanese for every American.

Japanese in the southern sector hurled four determined and well-prepared counter-attacks against the 24th Corps doughboys yesterday after firing 4,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, some of which fell into the enemy's own lines.

Artillery shells and small-arms fire poured into American positions in increasing amounts along the "little Siegfried Line," about four miles north of Naha.

Adm Nimitz again reported "no substantial changes in the lines in the southern sector."

Marines Meet Resistance

Marines in the north ran into organized resistance for the first time as they pressed toward the tip of Motobu Peninsula. Other marines advanced into the mainland of northern Okinawa against only slight opposition.

American casualties included 432 dead, 2,123 wounded and 126 missing up to midnight Monday. The last report of Japanese dead showed 5,000 by midnight Sunday, but there has been much heavy fighting since then.

Guns of U.S. destroyers smashed a surprise enemy night attack on American ships lying off Naha, it was disclosed today. Between 12 and 15 Japanese boats of undisclosed size took part in the sneak assault. Five of the boats were destroyed and an unknown number of Japanese killed.

Three Superfort Armadas Renew Attack on Japan

GUAM, April 12 (ANS).—Three large fleets of Superfortresses escorted by fighters attacked Japan today, one of them hitting industrial targets in the Tokyo area.

One large force of B29s hit targets at Koriyama, 110 miles north of Tokyo, in a record 3,800-mile round-trip from the Marianas. Another large force blasted the Musashino aircraft plant at Nakajima, in Tokyo's suburbs.

Enemy broadcasts said American bombers also hit the port of Shizuoka, some 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

It was indicated that the size of the attacking force was even greater than the one sent out last Saturday, when more than 400 Superforts and fighters blasted Tokyo and Nagoya.

Philippines-Based Heavies Blow Up Jap Troop Train

MANILA, April 12 (ANS).—Fifth AF Liberators, ranging over French Indo-China far from their Philippine bases, exploded a 14-car Japanese troop train with direct bomb hits Monday, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Another Philippine-based aerial task force bombed Hongkong's Victoria Docks, two radio stations and rail installations on Hainan Island and sank six small freighters in the China Sea.

Complete U.S. control of the Sulu Archipelago, which stretches between Mindanao and Borneo, was proclaimed yesterday by MacArthur. His announcement followed Monday's invasion by the 41st Div. of the key island of Jolo.

Japs Report Allied Raid On Island Off Sumatra

A small Allied task force, including a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class, on Wednesday raided the city of Sabang, on a small island off the northwest tip of Sumatra, a Japanese news agency report, quoted by Reuter, said yesterday.

A Night of Blazing Hell—and Raw Courage

By Ed Lawrence

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THIRD INF. DIV., April 10 (Delayed).—Flares in the night sky lit up the forest clearing. All eyes were fixed on Pfc Herbert Christian, a tommy-gunner, from Steubenville, Ohio, and Pvt. Eldon Johnson, a BAR man, from East Weymouth, Mass.

They had gone prowling the German lines with a 15-man battle patrol from the 13th. Suddenly the dark quiet exploded into brilliance and bullets. They had walked into an ambush and faced annihilation.

Christian and Johnson signalled their buddies to withdraw and attacked 60 German infantrymen, three tanks and three MG crews.

A fusillade from a 20mm tank cannon tore off the lower half of Christian's leg. He dropped to his good knee and the stump. Swaying, wobbling, he moved forward, firing his tommy-gun while his blood spurted out with his heartbeats.

Meanwhile, Johnson emptied his BAR into a machine-gun crew. Oblivious of tracers crisscrossing around him he stood erect, reloaded then walked toward the German rifle positions.

By now, Christian had machine-gunned three Germans to death

during a gory 20-yard march that took him to within ten yards of the enemy.

He riddled a machine-pistol man, then pointed a stream of lead toward the German riflemen.

Johnson was still on his feet and hip-firing his BAR. Four more Germans crumpled. A machine-gun slug brought him to his knees. He wrestled his BAR into position, killed another German.

The Germans forgot the patrol and concentrated their fire on Christian and Johnson.

Twelve men were able to escape the ambush.

* * * This week the War Department informed the Third Div. somewhere in Germany that two American soldiers buried somewhere in Italy have been awarded Medals of Honor for gallantry near Valmontone, Italy, on the night of June 3, 1944.

Platoon Leader Wins Medal of Honor

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to 1/Lt. Edgar H. Lloyd, who led a rifle platoon assault routing 200 Germans near Pompey, France, Sept.

14. Lloyd lived through the engagement but was killed Nov. 16.

Lloyd's platoon was part of a company ordered to expel Germans from heavily fortified positions. As they came within 50 yards, the men were pinned down by heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

Lloyd seized a machine-gun, rushed to the first enemy position, knocked out the gunner with his fist, dropped a grenade and jumped out.

Firing a submachine-gun, he rushed the remaining four positions, dropping a grenade in each.

Eisenhower Gives Awards to Nine

SHAEF, April 12.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday awarded Bronze Star medals to nine key officers and enlisted men of SHAEF for "valuable work in the development of this campaign."

He presented medals to: Capt. Meyer Aaronson, of El Paso, Tex.; Alexander J. Leaderman, of Baltimore; CWO Daniel Arthur Mills, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; M/Sgts. George T. Flynn, Cleveland; Howard H. James, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Kelly O'Neal, of Herrin, Ill.; T/Sgt. Clayton F. Stephenson of Buffalo; S/Sgt. Michael J. Patula, of Chicago, and Sgt. Thomas C. Kerlin, of Silver Springs, Md.

Giants Top Dodgers, 9-7; Browns Whip Cards

Three Runs in 11th Bring Victory To Ottmen

BROOKLYN, April 12.—The Giants clustered three runs in the top half of the 11th inning here yesterday to spank the Dodgers, 9-7, in a Red Cross benefit game which attracted 10,000 customers and netted \$27,409. Ernie Lombardi and Phil Weintraub swatted homers for the Giants.



Hal Gregg

The Bums shelled Harry Feldman from the mound in the ninth to knot the count at 6-6, but Andy Hansen halted them after one run was scored. Vince Lombardi, the victim of both four-baggers, was followed on the hill for the Dodgers by Hal Gregg and Les Webber, who was tagged with the defeat.

Phils Shade Orioles, 5-4

ABERDEEN, Md., April 12.—Outfielder Nick Coulish slapped his third single of the game in the 11th frame to chase across the winning run as the Phillies nosed out the Baltimore Orioles, 5-4. The Phils collected 12 hits, while the Orioles were held to seven by Charley Sprout and Vern Kennedy.

Bucs Wallop Soldiers

MUNCIE, Ind., April 12.—The Pirates scored in every inning but the eighth to slaughter Wright Field, 18-5. The Bucs capitalized on 17 hits and eight errors by the soldiers.

Braves Tip Bosox, 3-1

BOSTON, April 12.—The battery of Al Javery and Phil Masi combined pitching and hitting to lead the Braves to a 3-1 verdict over the Red Sox in the opening game of their City Series. Masi's sharp single drove home two runs in the seventh, while Javery stifled the Bosox with five carefully spaced hits.



Al Javery

Rex Cecil twirled the distance for the Red Sox, serving up eight hits, one being a homer by Tommy Holmes, Braves outfielder, in the first inning.

Eagan Sees New Champ Coming From Forces

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 12.—A new heavyweight boxing champion is due and he probably will be an Army man, according to Eddie Eagan, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, who said that after the war boxers of the world actually will meet in eliminations and the winner will be the first bona fide champion.

"Boxing's next champions will come out of the armed forces, with the Army likely to have a preponderance of title holders," predicted Eagan, who last year retired from the Army as a lieutenant colonel.

NFL Adopts Streamlined Schedule.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A new streamlined schedule has been drafted by the National Football League to include midweek night games and afternoon games on Thanksgiving Day. The 1945 campaign will open Sept. 23 and end Dec. 9.

More fireworks occurred at the meeting when Tom Gallery, business manager of the Brooklyn Tigers who merged with the Boston Yankees, renewed threats to contact one of the three new professional leagues unless the National League permits the Tigers to trans-

Rain Foils Champs; Pete Gray Gets Two Hits

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The Browns pummeled Bud Byerly for 13 hits to trounce the Cardinals, 10-3, in a six-inning game halted by rain. The victory gave the Brownies a lead of three games to one in their spring City Series.

George McQuinn, first baseman, and Don Gutteridge, second baseman, clouted homers for the American Leaguers, but most gratifying to fans were the two sizzling singles clubbed by Pete Gray, one-armed Browns outfielder. Gray drove in one run, scored two himself and enjoyed an errorless day in the field.

Al Jurisich quelled the Browns in the sixth when Byerly departed, while Nelson Potter and Sam Zolak toiled for the Browns.

Yanks Reach 500 Mark

PLAINFIELD, N.J., April 12.—The Yankees improved their exhibition game record to 500 by trimming their Newark farmhands, 8-2. First Baseman Nick Etten drove home three runs in the fifth with a booming single to make it easy for Floyd Bevens and Steve Roser, who collaborated to check the minor leaguers with eight hits.



Nick Etten

After the game, Larry MacPhail, Yankee prexy, disclosed he would try to make a deal for Jeff Heath, the Indians' holdout outfielder, "if Heath is interested in what I have to offer."

A's Bump Toronto, 15-1

FREDERICK, Md., April 12.—Russ Christopher yielded one hit in five innings and Jess Flores rationed two in the next four as the Athletics humiliated Toronto, 15-1.

Bainbridge Trips Nats, 4-1

BAINBRIDGE, Md., April 12.—Dick Wakefield, of the Tigers, slugged a homer and Stan Musial, of the Cardinals, made two hits as Bainbridge Naval defeated the Senators, 4-1. Johnny Niggeling and Mickey Haefner chucked for the Griffs and were touched for eight hits.

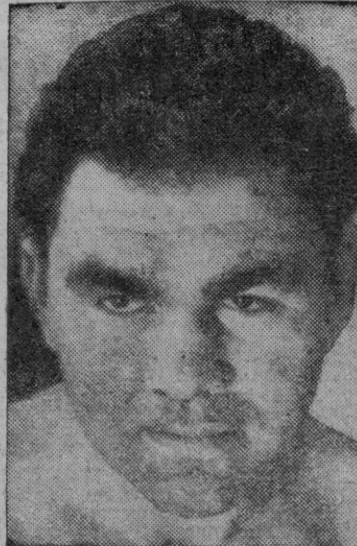
Tribe Blasts Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The Indians unleashed an 18-hit assault to score seven runs in the second inning and five in the ninth for a 15-3 victory over Indianapolis. Al Smith and Ed Kliehman hurled for the Tribe. Pat Seerey punched a three-run homer in the big second.

Boeringer Joins Crowe

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 12.—Arthur "Bud" Boeringer, former star center at Notre Dame and line coach at Detroit U., has been appointed line coach at Iowa. Only formal approval by university authorities and the state board is needed before he will go to work assisting Clem Crowe, with whom he played at Notre Dame in 1925.

In Trouble Again



Max Schmeling, former world's heavyweight champion now reportedly held in a Germany army deserters' camp, is "just a shell of his former self," according to people who have seen him recently. They attribute his loss of weight to "bad food and harsh treatment."

Bears Release Stub Allison

BERKELEY, Cal., April 12.—Leonard "Stub" Allison, head football coach at the University of California since 1935, has been released from his contract, Graduate Manager Clint Evans announced today. Allison will leave May 31.

During Allison's reign at California, the Golden Bears won 58 games, lost 42 and tied two. The Bears won the Pacific Coast title in 1937 and shared the crown in '35 and '38.

Georgetown Ace Killed

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Cpl. Ed. Agnew, 25-year-old former Georgetown backfield star who enlisted in the Army in 1942, was killed at Luzon, March 11. The War Department notified his parents.

Minor League Results

Pacific Coast League			
Portland 9	San Francisco 3	Hollywood 9	Seattle 8
Oakland 11	San Diego 6	Sacramento 15	Los Angeles 11
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Seattle 9 4 .750	San Diego 5 8 .385	Portland 9 4 .750	Los Angeles 5 8 .385
Oakland 8 5 .615	S. Francisco 5 8 .385	Sacramento 7 6 .538	Hollywood 4 9 .308

Caught Short



Frank Drews, Braves 2nd baseman, hits the dirt in exhibition tilt with Senators, but is nipped at first in fast double-play, Santiago Ullrich, Nats pitcher, to Fred Vaughn (6), 1st baseman, Braves won, 8-3.

Winn to Accept Derby Entries Despite Edict

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Genial Matt Winn, the good colonel who does everything at Churchill Downs on Kentucky Derby day but personally run in the classic, either has some information straight from the feedbox or is wrapped up in a sad case of wishful thinking today.

Despite current WMC bans on racing, Winn today mailed entry blanks to the nation's horsemen. No date for the bourbon and roses affair was listed, but all other conditions, including added money, were specified, which indicated Winn will stage his annual extravaganza, albeit later in May than usual.

The Derby, if it comes off, will have an added value of \$75,000, plus the customary gold trophy, which goes to the winning owner.

Winn explained the blanks were being mailed so everything would be ready for the race in the event Washington relents in time. He said all entry fees will be refunded if the affair is eventually crossed off the books for 1945.

Veteran horsemen, meanwhile, insist they will not have sufficient time to whip their candidates into fine running condition until late in May or early in June. So even if Winn succeeds in getting permission to run the race, the '45 Kentucky Derby undoubtedly will be far below the peacetime standard.

Etten's \$15,500 Tops 1st Sackers

NEW YORK, April 12.—Remember 'way back when first basemen could write their own tickets when it came to salaries?

This season the highest priced first sacker is Nick Etten, of the Yankees, who draws the commanding salary of \$15,500. And he achieved that figure only after a stubborn holdout siege.

That's a far cry from the \$45,000 earned by the late Lou Gehrig, but it proves the Yanks are the best paying people in the business. Waite Hoyt was right on the beam when he said, "It's great to be young—and a Yankee."

Cubs Farm Gassaway

CHICAGO, April 12.—Pitcher Charley Gassaway, who failed to report to the Cubs because he preferred his job as a Tennessee State highway policeman, has been returned to Milwaukee of the American Association, where he won 17 games last season.

Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

TOMMY THOMPSON, peacetime halfback on the Philadelphia Eagles and widely known to ETO oldtimers as touchdown artist of the 29th Infantry Division Blues, was in Paris for a couple of days last week. Tommy was bronzed from the sun and down to his best playing weight, 175 pounds, but he hadn't touched a football since he came to France. And Tommy without a football is like a chaplain's assistant without the Good Conduct ribbon.

"We sure had a good club in England," Tommy remarked. "But I guess that's all in the past. Some of the boys are dead, others are hospitalized here and a few have been shipped home to recuperate from wounds. I tried to check up a couple of months ago, but didn't run into many of the old gang."

THE "old gang," as Tommy calls the ETO champion Blues, included two prominent linemen, Bobby Clarkson, former Chicago Bear center, and Forest Ferguson, rangy All-American end from Florida U, and member of the Army All-Stars in 1942. Tommy didn't know where Clarkson is now, but he unfolded quite a tale about Ferguson's D-Day exploits.

"Fergie was a platoon leader in the 29th," Tommy related, "and his platoon was one of the first to wade ashore on Omaha Beach. That was a rugged deal and they got pinned down almost immediately. A few of his men got hit trying to uproot some Nazi machine-gun nests and Fergie was nicked, too. But he kept plowing ahead, knocked out all the enemy positions in sight and picked up a few more slugs on the way. Last I heard he was given the DSC and sent to the States for treatment."

HAD Army life affected Thompson's plans for a comeback with the Eagles after the war? "Well, I won't say it will be easy," Tommy said, "but I hope I'll be able to pick up where I left off. The muscles aren't what they used to be, it's true, but I think most athletes in the service will be able to fall back into the groove. At least I hope so because there's still plenty of football in my system."

GIs who saw the Blues in action on London's White City gridiron last year will agree the Army hasn't interfered too greatly with Tommy's career. He still looked like a National Football Leaguer as he steered his mates to six straight victories over the best opposition the ETO had to offer.

GI Amputees Play Softball

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Amputees from Walter Reed Hospital—all leg cases—played a four-inning softball game here yesterday, EMs trouncing officers, 12-6.

The game was part of the Army's physical reconditioning program and several players later admitted they surprised themselves with their agility. Civilians, newsmen and cameramen were dumbfounded as the amputees cavorted around the diamond, playing as hard and having as much fun as kids on a corner lot.

Frank Bogdan, Buffalo, N.Y., who lost a leg in southern France while with an AA unit in the Seventh Army and who was an all-around athlete at Liverside High before the war, clouted two homers and enthusiastically circled the bases at a gallop. He also participated in two double-plays while playing shortstop.

Wally Pierowicz, also of Buffalo, caught for the EM while sitting in a chair. Wally, who played in the Florida State League under the name of Pierce and was purchased by St. Paul in the American Association before the war, hopes to continue playing after the war, but intends to eventually discard the chair.

Bill McGowan, American League umpire, lent a big league touch by officiating. Another big leaguer, Lt. Bert Shepard, one-legged P-38 pilot now coaching the Senators, hurled one inning for the officers.

Complete American League Baseball Schedule For 1945

1945	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASH'GTON	AT PHILADELP.	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	
CHICAGO	V	April 28, 29† June 19*, 20* Aug. 24*, 25*, 26† Sept. 25, 26	May 1, 2, 3 June 8, 9, 10 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 3†	April 17, 18, 19 June 22*, 23† July 31*, Aug. 1-2 Sept. 22, 23	June 1*, 2, 3† July 12*, 13*, 14 Sept. 9†, 10*, 11*	May 30*, 31 July 15†, 16*, 17	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 21, 22†, 23 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 27†, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20 Sept. 15†, 16, 17	
ST. LOUIS	April 20, 21, 22* June 5*, 6, 7 Aug. 31*, Sept. 1-2†	I	May 4, 5, 6 June 12, 13, 14 July 31, Aug. 1-2 Sept. 22, 23	April 24, 25, 26 June 8*, 10† July 27*, 29† Sept. 3†	May 30*, 31* July 15, 16*, 17* Sept. 5*, 6*, 7*, 8	June 1*, 2, 3† July 12, 13*, 14 Sept. 9*, 10, 11	May 27†, 28, 29 July 18, 19, 20 Sept. 15†, 16, 17	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 21, 22†, 23 Sept. 12, 13, 14	
DETROIT	April 24, 25, 26 June 15*, 16, 17† Aug. 3*, 4, 5†	April 17, 18, 19 June 22*, 23†, 24† Aug. 28*, 29† Sept. 29, 30	C	April 27, 29† June 5*, 6, 7 Aug. 24*, 26† Sept. 19, 20	May 27†, 28* July 18†, 19*, 20* Sept. 15, 16*	May 23, 24, 25*, 26 July 21, 22†, 23* Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 30†, 31 July 15†, 16, 17 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	June 1, 2, 3* July 12, 13, 14 Sept. 9*, 10, 11	
CLEVELAND	May 4, 5, 6† June 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28*, 29 Sept. 29, 30	May 1*, 2* June 15*, 16*, 17 Aug. 3*, 4*, 5† Sept. 27, 28	April 20, 21, 22 June 19, 20, 21 Aug. 31, Sept. 1-2, 25, 26	T	May 23*, 24*, 25*, 26 July 21, 22†, 24* Sept. 12*, 13*, 14†	May 27†, 28*, 29 July 18, 19, 20*† Sept. 15, 16†	June 1, 2, 3† July 12, 13, 14 Sept. 9†, 10, 11	May 30†, 31 July 15†, 16, 17 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	
WASHINGTON	May 12, 13† July 3*, 4†, 5 Aug. 8*, 9, 10, 11	May 8*, 9*, 10*, 11* July 6*, 7*, 8† Aug. 12†, 13*	May 18, 19, 20† June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 14, 15*, 16, 17 June 30*, July 1† Aug. 19†, 20, 21	O	April 17, 18, 19 June 8*, 9, 10* Aug. 28, 29 Sept. 23†	April 27, 28, 29 June 12, 13 Aug. 21, 23, 26† Sept. 18, 19	May 1-2 June 22, 23, 24† July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 3†	
PHILADELPHIA	May 9, 10, 11 July 6*, 7, 8† Aug. 12†, 13, 14	May 12*, 13† July 6*, 7*, 8* Aug. 8*, 9*, 10*, 11*	May 14, 15, 16, 17 June 30 July 1† Aug. 19†, 20, 21	May 18, 19, 20* June 27*, 28, 29 Aug. 15, 16*, 17, 18	May 4*, 5, 6† June 19*†, 20*, 21* July 31* Aug. 1-2*	R	May 1, 2, 3 June 22, 23, 24† July 27, 28, 29†	April 20, 21, 22 June 5, 6, 7 Aug. 25, 26† Sept. 19, 20	
NEW YORK	May 14, 15, 16*, 17 June 30, July 1† Aug. 19†, 20*, 21	May 18*, 19*, 20† June 26*, 27*, 28* Aug. 15*, 16*, 17*, 18	May 9, 10, 11† July 6†, 7, 8* Aug. 12, 13, 14	May 12, 13† July 3*, 4†, 5 Aug. 8†, 9, 10, 11	May 9, 10, 11 June 6*, 7, 8† Aug. 12†, 13, 14	April 16, 20, 21, 22 June 5†, 6* Aug. 31*, Sept. 1, 2†	April 25 June 15*, 16, 17† Aug. 3*, 4, 5† Sept. 3†	Y	May 4, 5, 6† June 18, 20 July 31, Aug. 1-2 Sept. 22, 23
BOSTON	May 18, 19, 20† June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 15, 16*, 17, 18	May 14*, 15*, 16† June 30*, July 1† Aug. 19†, 20*, 21*, 22*	May 9, 10, 11† July 3, 4†, 5 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11	May 9, 10, 11 June 6*, 7, 8† Aug. 12†, 13, 14	May 9, 10, 11 June 6*, 7, 8† Aug. 12†, 13, 14	April 24, 25, 26 June 15*, 16, 17† Aug. 3*, 4, 5†	April 27, 28, 29† June 12, 13*, 14 Aug. 31*-Sept. 1-2†	April 17, 18, 19 June 8, 9, 10† Aug. 28, 29 Sept. 29, 30	*Night games. †Doubleheaders.

American League Pennant Winners

1901—Chicago	83	53	1923—New York	98	54
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	1924—Washington	92	62
1903—Boston	91	47	1925—Washington	96	55
1904—Boston	95	59	1926—New York	91	63
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	1927—New York	110	44
1906—Chicago	93	58	1928—New York	101	53
1907—Detroit	92	58	1929—Philadelphia	104	46
1908—Detroit	90	63	1930—Philadelphia	102	52
1909—Detroit	98	54	1931—Philadelphia	107	45
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	1932—New York	107	47
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	1933—Washington	99	53
1912—Boston	105	47	1934—Detroit	101	53
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	1935—Detroit	93	58
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	1936—New York	102	51
1915—Boston	101	50	1937—New York	102	52
1916—Boston	91	63	1938—New York	99	53
1917—Chicago	100	54	1939—New York	106	45
1918—Boston	75	51	1940—Detroit	90	64
1919—Chicago	88	52	1941—New York	101	53
1920—Cleveland	98	56	1942—New York	103	51
1921—New York	98	55	1943—New York	98	56
1922—New York	94	60	1944—St. Louis	89	65

Aged Arbiter Bemoans Baseball's 'Sissy' Era

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—Like the old gray mare, baseball fans "ain't what they used to be," according to Harry "Steamboat" Johnson, veteran of 34 years as a umpire. This year Johnson will call balls and strikes in the Southern Assn. "It's been a long time since a beer mug was banked off my noggin," Johnson said, with a regrettable sigh, "and since I've heard an epithet that really made my ears burn."

American League Batting Leaders

1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	405	1923—Heilmann, Detroit	403
1902—E. J. Delahanty, Washington	376	1924—Ruth, New York	378
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	353	1925—Heilmann, Detroit	393
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	381	1926—Manush, Detroit	378
1905—Flick, Cleveland	306	1927—Heilmann, Detroit	398
1906—Stone, St. Louis	358	1928—Goslin, Washington	379
1907—Cobb, Detroit	350	1929—Fonsecas, Cleveland	369
1908—Cobb, Detroit	324	1930—Simmons, Philadelphia	381
1909—Cobb, Detroit	377	1931—Simmons, Philadelphia	399
1910—Cobb, Detroit	385	1932—Alexander, Detroit-Boston	367
1911—Cobb, Detroit	420	1933—Fosch, Philadelphia	356
1912—Cobb, Detroit	410	1934—Gehrig, New York	363
1913—Cobb, Detroit	390	1935—Myer, Washington	349
1914—Cobb, Detroit	368	1936—Appling, Chicago	388
1915—Cobb, Detroit	369	1937—Gehrig, Detroit	371
1916—Speaker, Cleveland	386	1938—Fosch, Boston	349
1917—Cobb, Detroit	383	1939—J. DiMaggio, New York	381
1918—Cobb, Detroit	382	1940—J. DiMaggio, New York	352
1919—Cobb, Detroit	384	1941—Williams, Boston	406
1920—Sisler, St. Louis	407	1942—Williams, Boston	356
1921—Heilmann, Detroit	394	1943—Appling, Chicago	328
1922—Sisler, St. Louis	420	1944—Boudreau, Cleveland	327

Births

Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

LT. Cecil G. Cardiff, Santa Rosa, Calif.—girl, March 17; Cpl. Kenneth Noble Ferro, Chester, Pa.—Kenneth Charles, March 14; Capt. William C. Moore, Pittsburgh—William David, March 18.

SSGT. Joseph F. Bruno, New York—Joseph Vincent, Feb. 2; WO Frank Provost, Indianapolis—boy, March 28; Lt. Earl Wonderly, Aurora, Ill.—Janet Lou, Feb. 24; Pvt. Earl Sampson, Battle Creek, Mich.—girl, Feb. 13; Lt. Wayne H. Krebs, Beloit, Wis.—girl, Feb. 25; Pvt. Paul J. Clark, New Milford, Ohio—girl, Feb. 20.

CAPT. Sandor I. Schwartz, Bronx—Alan Joel, April 3; Cpl. John B. Rosell, Flemington, N.J.—Cornelia Mary, March 22; 1/Lt. John B. Zinn, Gettysburg, Pa.—Louise, April 5; Pfc. Richard L. McCue, Easley, S.C.—Anna Lee, March 22; Capt. Robert E. Johnson, Lincoln, Neb.—girl, April 5; Sgt. H. L. Rowland, Stillwater, Okla.—girl, April 3.

PFC Richard C. Hogue, Nashville, Ind.—Patricia Jean, March 7; 2/Lt. Richard E. Huegel, Erie, Pa.—girl, April 8; Maj. Thomas L. Shields, Dallas—boy, April 3; Lt. Ralph P. Cardin, Brooklyn—girl, April 8; S/Sgt. Ervin M. Tanning, Superior, Wis.—Ronald Scott, April 2; Sgt. William J. Ochs, Kittanning, Pa.—William Joseph, Feb. 22; Pvt. Leonard Klein, Kiel, Wis.—boy, March 26; Maj. Owen A. Meredith, Bethesda, Mo.—Patricia Ann, April 5; Pvt. Nelson R. Gorley, Newark, Ohio—Sandra Kay, April 1; Cpl. Seymour Zpper, Brooklyn—Gerald Allen, April 8; Capt. J. R. Wilder, Checotah, Okla.—boy, April 3.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Time	TODAY	TOMORROW
1200-News and Music	1901-Sports	0601-Rise and Shine
1230-Swing Session	1905-NBC Symphony	0801-Combat Diary
1300-News	2001-Navy Date	0815-Personal Album
1310-U.S. Sports	2030-Amer. Band AEF	0830-Jill's Juke Box
1315-Light Music	2100-News	0900-News
1401-RCAF Band	2105-War Today	0915-Army Talks
1430-Go To Town	2115-Command Perf.	
1500-News	2145-Winged Strings	
1510-Raymond Scott	2201-U.S. News	
1530-Combat Diary	2207-All-Amer. Jazz	
1545-On the Record	2230-To Romance	
1630-Strike Up Band	2308-John C. Thomas	
1701-Kate Smith	2335-One Night Stand	
1730-Music Time	2400-News	
1755-Mark Up Map	0015-Night Shift	
1800-News	0200-News Headlines	
1815-GI Supper Club		

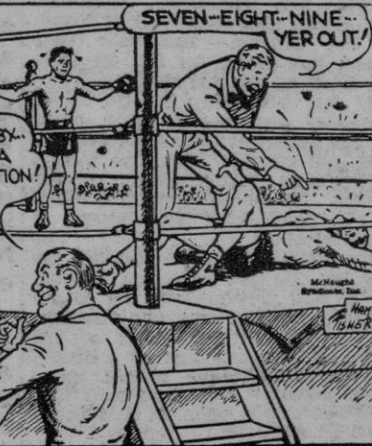
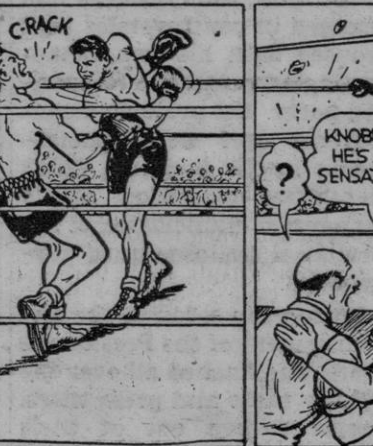
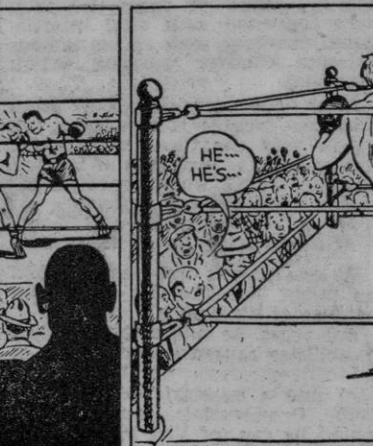
L'I Abner



Dick Tracy



Joe Palooka



ADIC

Roosevelt Set Precedent for Direct Action

President Roosevelt set a precedent for direct action in meetings with the heads of other Allied Nations. He slashed through the red tape of diplomacy.

In August, 1941, was held the first of a long series of historic conferences. This was the meeting, aboard HMS Prince of Wales, with Prime Minister Churchill, in the North Atlantic. Out of this meeting came the announcement of the Atlantic Charter. In this charter, the U.S. and Britain stated their views for the construction of a better world.

In December, 1941, after the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor and the U.S. was no longer a neutral, the second of Mr. Roosevelt's famous meetings with Churchill was held. Churchill crossed the Atlantic to confer with the President in Washington. There they developed the strategy that was to be followed in the Pacific.

Churchill Visited Washington

In June of 1942, Churchill again visited Washington, when the war fortunes of the Allies were at their lowest ebb. Roosevelt and Churchill discussed war strategy at a time when the Axis was believed about to deliver its knockout punch. The Germans were near Cairo, and to the Japs had fallen the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, Bataan and Corregidor.

Then, in January, 1943, came the meeting at which the "unconditional surrender" of the enemy nations was demanded. This was at Casablanca—and the rout of the Axis nations, militarily, had already begun.

Once again Churchill came to Washington—this time in May, 1943. Here, the Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt tackled the big question of the Second Front in Europe—a front for which the Russian ally was clamoring.

Quebec Scene of Meeting

The scene of the next meeting shifted to Quebec. In August of 1943, Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill planned the intensification of the war against Japan and aid to China. The North African campaign had now been won. It Duce had been overthrown.

In October, 1943, the scene shifted to Moscow. Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill did not attend, but the foreign secretaries of the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and China discussed measures to defeat Germany, agreed to carry their collaboration over into peacetime and discussed disarmament of the common enemy.

In December of the same year, Mr. Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek met in Cairo. Here, the war in the Pacific was on the top of the agenda.

Big Three Gathers

Mr. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met in December, 1943, at Teheran, and agreed on the overall plan and the approximate time for the Second Front. This was the first meeting of the Big Three.

In September of 1944, the scene shifted back to Quebec—once more to give attention to Japan. At this time, Fortress Europe already had been invaded, Russia had stormed into Hungary, and Britain was ready to play a bigger role in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters.

On Feb. 12, 1945, came the announcement of the most momentous of the Big Three's conferences. Mr. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin had conferred at Yalta, in the Crimea—and here they vowed "to break up for all time the German general staff."

At this conference, the Big Three discussed and agreed upon plans for the defeat of Germany; occupation and control after the war; a reparations commission; they sought to merge Poland's exiles into a provisional government of national unity.

The Allied leaders agreed on frontier changes involving Poland, on a new government for Yugoslavia, on future frequent meetings of the foreign secretaries of the three nations, and also on a United Nations Conference to set up a world security organization. This conference will open in San Francisco on April 25.

One of the Last Pictures of President Roosevelt



The President meeting American delegates to the San Francisco Conference when they called at the White House. The delegates are, left to right, Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N. Y.); Dean Virginia Gildersleeve,

of Barnard College; Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.), Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Comdr. Harold Stassen, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R-N. J.).

President Roosevelt Dies at Warm Springs

(Continued from Page 1)

death—Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley, who frequently kept house for him during his visits.

Tonight members of his cabinet began assembling for emergency session. First to arrive were Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

The American flag over the White House has been lowered.

The question of the peace conference for the close of the war with Germany, and the expected submission to the United States Senate of American participation in the proposed world security organization had been problems which the nation had expected the President to present.

Broke Precedents

Probably no other President had broken as many precedents. In addition to his four elections to the highest office in the land, the President had engaged in controversies that aroused both his own Democratic party and the Republican party. His prolonged controversy over new appointments to the Supreme Court met bitter opposition, as did his general enunciation of the New Deal philosophy of government.

Within ten seconds, the announcement of the President's death was flashed all over the U.S. by radio and press wires. People rushed out of their

homes, shouting the news to passers by. Theaters halted their programs while managers ran on the stage to announce the death.

Vice-President Truman was working at his office when the news came to him. He immediately went to the White House by car. Truman's executive assistant said the new President would take the oath of office at once.

President Looked Tired

Shortly after his inauguration, the President traveled to Yalta for the Crimean conference with Churchill and Stalin. In pictures released immediately after the conference, the President looked tired and ill.

But when he returned to the capital, he assured reporters that he was in good physical condition and exchanged banter with them as he had done so often before in his press conferences.

During recent years, the President had taken several trips for his health. Some of them, however, were combined with vital international meetings such as his famous Atlantic Charter meeting with Churchill.

After his convalescence from bronchial trouble last summer, his doctor said the President's health was as good as any man of his age. His appearance, however, continued to cause widespread concern.

Conquered Long Illness

At one time it was thought that he might not run for re-election because of his health.

For years, he had battled against disabilities caused by an attack of infantile-paralysis which forced him into a hospital bed after the 1920 Presidential campaign in which he ran for Vice-President on

a ticket headed by James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio.

The ravages of the disease deprived him of the use of his legs when still a young man. Later, he wore steel braces on his legs. He regularly took exercise at the swimming pool at the White House. It was largely as a result of this infantile-paralysis attack that he visited Warm Springs, Ga.

The President had planned to rest for three weeks at Warm Springs when he arrived there on March 30.

Throughout the nation, people were stunned and could not find ways of expressing their grief. In restaurants and theaters there was a shocked silence.

Announcement of the President's death came when smashing Allied victories were being announced in both theaters of the war—the closing of the Allied vise on Germany from the Eastern and Western Fronts, the denunciation of the Japanese-Russian neutrality pact by Russia and the continued advances of American forces approaching the Japanese homeland.

Born into a wealthy family with an aristocratic tradition, Roosevelt became famous as a champion of the under-privileged and a crusader who seldom hesitated to break with tradition.

The numerous public battles he waged, often under fire from the press and outstanding figures in both the Republican and his own Democratic party, brought bitter comment in public as well as private circles.

His preoccupation with social betterment of his fellow man began early in his college career at Harvard. He participated in social settlement work, mixing with such noted figures as Jane Addams.

During his service in the New York State Legislature, he fought Tammany Hall, which later supported him for Governor and President. In his two terms as Governor, 1929-1933, he worked actively for social legislation.

Assuming office as President, after a hard-fought campaign against Herbert Hoover at a time when millions of Americans were jobless and hungry, Roosevelt boldly tackled the crisis by declaring that the first thing to fight was fear itself.

He ordered the nation's banks closed in 33 states to halt the runs which had already shaken the financial structure of the country, and immediately declared that he would seek from Congress wide-sweeping powers to meet the crisis.

Then began the flood of new legislation to meet all the problems confronting the country—financial legislation to set a firm base for the banking system of the country, relief measures to feed, clothe and house the unemployed, and cash benefits to restore the nation's farmers to a better footing.

He also sent to Congress an act repealing Prohibition, part of his campaign platform, which was approved. Sale of beer and light wines followed.

Roosevelt had been asked by Hoover and some New York banking interests to make some sort of public declaration on preservation of the existing gold standard, but he refused.

Organized New Deal

It was generally believed that the dollar would be preserved at its existing gold content, but later the President announced that there would be no further effort to keep the dollar at gold parity. Great Britain devalued the pound sterling and, economists said, forced the President's hand.

Among the new organizations created under his leadership early in his first term were the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration—all of which became known popularly as the New Deal, based on the use of the phrase in his campaign speeches.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, popularly dubbed the NRA and called by some a Magna Charta for the nation's toilers, introduced wage and hour provisions which provoked fierce opposition from some of the nation's large corporations. Labor, in particular, was stirred by the famous Section 7A, providing for union organization, and the AFL, then the only existing large federation of unions, rapidly increased its membership.

The President's first term ended with sweeping reforms well established, and the country proceeding on a more even keel.