

## Escape : Freed PWs Observe Russians in Action, Germans in Confusion

This is the fourth in a series by Sgt. Thomas Hoge, Stars and Stripes correspondent who was captured during the Holland airborne operation last September. Hoge recently escaped to Russian lines.

By Tom Hoge

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ODESSA, March 26 (Delayed).—Following the prisoner of war "escape route" across Germany and Poland provides an excellent first-hand view of the Russian Army in action.

Since the day we took advantage of a tank ambush to escape through the Russian lines and make our way gradually back to this city, we have had ample time to observe the Russian fighting machine in various stages of operation from advance spearhead reconnaissance back to rear echelon headquarters.

**Most Unorthodox Army in The World**  
The most unorthodox army in the world, the Russians combine lusty enthusiasm with cold-blooded ferocity to make for a driving force that has been shrivelling German opposition to a state of abject terror.

So fast has this terror spread that in Kustrin we saw several examples where German officers and their men committed suicide rather than meet the advancing Russian forces.

In Landsberg and other towns we saw members of the German Wehrmacht throw aside their uniforms and attempt to pose as Austrian labor battalions when a Red tank column broke through. Only the SS troops had the stamina to stand up and fight.

Cover and concealment, standard precautions taught every GI in basic, are generally ignored by the Russians. With magnificent indifference to personal danger, the Red soldier will stand up and advance under an artillery barrage. And strafing, which has reduced many a good soldier to the "shakes," has singularly little effect on the Russian.

### Small-Arms vs. Luftwaffe

During one of the early days of our journey—a day of fear when we crouched for ten hours in a cellar while the Luftwaffe played up and down the length of a two-kilometer road, the Russians brought down five aircraft with small-arms fire. Time and again the courtyard in front of our building was riddled with a hail of machine-gun fire. Yet, through our cellar window we saw a Russian infantryman brace a ponderous anti-tank rifle against his shoulder and let fly charge after charge.

We saw a cavalry captain sit on his horse in the riddled courtyard and shoot at the planes with

(Continued on Page 2)

## Yanks, Reds Link Along Elbe, Luxembourg Radio Reports

U.S. and Russian forces have linked up on a broad front along the Elbe River, Radio Luxembourg, regarded as "the voice of SHAEF," announced last night.

Formal announcement of the junction from United Nations capitals was expected shortly, the radio said. The broadcast reported that the Russians reached the Elbe River near Torgau, 20 miles northeast of Leipzig.

Other reports of the linkup were published in New York by the Sun and in London by the Evening Star, which placed the scene of the first junction at Eilenburg, nine

**Russian Lesson**  
Raht puz-na-kaw-meet-sa.  
Glad to know you.

# 3rd of Berlin Taken; Ulm Seized by Allies

## 3rd Army 35 Mi. From Austria Line

### BULLETIN

U.S. Third Army troops were within four miles of Regensburg last night, The Stars and Stripes' Pat Mitchell reported. Other forces under Gen. Patton were reported within 35 miles of the Austrian border after gaining 23 miles during the day.

The Danube city of Ulm, which had a pre-war population of 60,000, fell to Franco-American troops yesterday as the Allied offensive smashed southward toward the German National Redoubt, closing on Regensburg and approaching Augsburg, 30 miles from Munich.

While troops of the U.S. Seventh Army gained a second bridgehead over the Danube River southwest of Ulm, French forces under Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny broke into the Baden Plain, ten miles north of Basle, Switzerland.

At the opposite end of Germany, British forces lunging against the Nazi North Sea line fought into Arbergen, three miles from the eastern outskirts of Bremen. Front reports said the great port was being reduced to rubble by Allied artillery.

No change was reported from the U.S. Ninth and First Armies on the central front.

While the doughs waited to catch the first glimpse of the approaching Russians in the Elbe River Valley, military observers in Washington were quoted by the New York Sun

(Continued on Page 8)

### Molotov Arrives in U.S. for Conferences



Radiophoto  
Edward R. Stettinius Jr., left, Secretary of State, greeting Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet foreign commissar, as the latter arrived in Washington by plane from Moscow Sunday night, for a meeting preceding the San Francisco Conference, which opens today. In the center is Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet ambassador to the United States.

## 'Frisco Parley Opens Today; Poland Poses No. 1 Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The United Nations conference designed to create a world security organization will open tomorrow, with the knotty question of Poland's future absorbing the attention of delegates and the Big Three foreign ministers.

Developments on the eve of the meeting were:

1—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov were to continue their discussions here, after failing to reach agreement on the Polish problem in Washington.

2—Foreign Minister Dr. Elco Van Kleffens, chief of the Netherlands delegation, rapped Big Five veto control of the proposed security council, but qualified the Dutch stand by saying Holland would go along if other countries accepted the veto plan.

3—Avra Warren, director of the State Department's Office of American Republic Affairs, announced that Argentina has agreed to cooperate closely with Allied nations in military, naval and economic affairs. The Associated Press reported that Argentina has made overtures toward establishing relations with Russia, apparently motivated by a desire for membership in the United Nations and an invitation to the conference.

4—Indian delegates signified their intention of demanding a seat on the proposed security council.

5—French Foreign Minister

(Continued on Page 8)

### Phillips Made Stettinius Aide

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The State Department announced today that William Phillips, former U.S. Ambassador to Italy and more recently political adviser to Gen. Eisenhower, has been appointed special assistant to the Secretary of State.

## Berlin Officers And EM Clash

Clashes between German officers and their men in the shell-torn streets of Berlin were reported yesterday, while the German radio quoted Hitler as declaring that the Reich can still win the war.

Correspondents for Red Star and Izvestia, Russian newspapers, described the scene in Berlin as one of panic and demoralization as Red troops drove into the city, the Associated Press said.

Civilians told the correspondents of fights between Nazi officers and their men. The correspondents also reported that white flags were appearing on tenement houses in the eastern working-class districts, next to small red flags.

Hitler's statement that the Reich can still win the war was given in a message to Mussolini thanking the former Italian dictator for greetings on Hitler's birthday, the United Press said.

Contradicting an earlier report that Hitler was in Berlin, a German "werewolf" radio station said that Josef Goebbels, "the Fuehrer's trusted friend," is directing the city's defense.

Reuter reported that an almost complete news blackout existed in Germany, with all German news agencies silent for more than six hours.

## Red Armies Link Up in City's Heart

Two Soviet armies driving into Berlin have linked up in the heart of the city and Russian tanks have completed encirclement of the capital, Stockholm dispatches said yesterday.

The Red flag already is flying over the remnants of the Reichstag, Radio Luxembourg reported.

Russian official reports laid claim to only one-third of Berlin, but, dispatches from Moscow, passed by Soviet censors, said that the fall of the city was believed to be a matter of only a few days and perhaps hours.

Stockholm reports placed Marshal Gregory Zhukov's tanks and infantry all the way through Berlin's congested east end and said they had linked up with Marshal Ivan Koniev's troops in the heart of the city.

### Russians Reach Spandau

Flanking columns of Red Army tanks were said to have completed the encirclement operation by reaching Spandau, one of Berlin's western suburbs.

Other reports said that Zhukov's forces, pushing south from Berlin's northwestern suburbs, had reached Jungfern Heide, a city district which is separated from Spandau by the Havel River. Yesterday's German communiqué confirmed that the Russians were fighting in the capital's western suburbs.

With Koniev's men lining the Elbe River 21 miles west of the last reported positions of the U.S. First Army east of Leipzig, it was believed in Moscow that an official announcement of an American-Soviet junction might not be long delayed.

### White Flags in Berlin

In Berlin, Soviet troops found white-flags flying, the Red Star reported. The Soviet Army newspaper said Russian troops had crossed the Ringbahn elevated railway around inner Berlin. Berliner Allee, the first street in old Berlin

(Continued on Page 8)

## 50,000 GIs 42 and Over May Obtain Discharges

WASHINGTON, April 24 (ANS).—The War Department today announced that enlisted men 42 years of age or over will be discharged from the Army at their request.

The ruling will not apply to soldiers undergoing disciplinary action or to those in need of medical or surgical treatment. Approximately 50,000 soldiers are 42 or over.

Eligible soldiers overseas will be brought back to the U.S. for release at the "earliest practicable date," the WD said.



**What Will We Do?**

... Some nights, when I lie in my sack and listen to the shelling, I sometimes blame the soldiers of the last war for not preventing this war. They were in a position to know more about things than we who were in the States—or yet unborn.

And now I wonder if the soldiers of this war will make any effort to prevent the next war.—Lt. I. R. Milgrom, 502 Para. Inf.

\* \* \*

**Of Beer and Bonds**

The National Prohibition Committee squawks about the Army's reported plan to take over a French brewery to make beer for American troops. I'm not a beer drinker (Scotch for me) but believe I have a squawk, inasmuch as I'm one of those "self-sacrificing" bond buyers," as Mr. Blake puts it.

Where does Mr. Blake get the idea the beer drinking habit will be formed by the troops? Beer drinkers in the Army most likely drank beer in civilian life and brought the habit with them. I believe Mr. Blake would have been more accurate if he had used the word "taste" instead of "habit," in his description of a longing for a long, tall, frosty glass of beer. It's rather difficult to obtain Scotch in France, so I'm strictly a calvadoser.

I doubt if many a bond buyer at home would object to buying a soldier a drink. At least, they didn't seem to when I was there.

The 82nd Airborne Div. bought more than a million dollars worth of bonds during a two-week drive after its return at a Holland base, and it was under-strength. I'd bet other outfits have done just as well and if Mr. Blake objects to civilian bond money being used for this purpose—why not use some of our own?—Cpl. E. J. Lajcha, 82nd Air. Div.

\* \* \*

**No, A Mug**

They say that officers are to act like gentlemen and set the example for the EM. Am I right in saying that?

There is a first lieutenant in this outfit who thinks that he is needed so badly that they can't do without him. When he talks to his superiors he doesn't talk to them with respect, and when he talks to the EM he insults them as much as possible—Would you call him a gentleman?—Pfc, 18th Inf.

\* \* \*

**Thoughtless**

Something happened to a couple of buddies and me that shouldn't happen to any other GIs.

We received a pass last night and caught the liberty to run into town to see a basketball tournament. This was the championship game of the Oise Section and we saw three most interesting games.

The colonel (I don't know his name) gave an order to the door MPs not to let anyone out until the awards were given out. I can see his point, but what the hell are us guys going to get back to camp on if our convoy leaves at 10:45?

The last game was over at 10:15, which gave us plenty of time to make the parking lot. But the colonel had MPs stationed at the door and wouldn't let us out until 10:30. We couldn't make our trucks in the remaining 15 minutes even though we did a lot of double time.

As a result we had a long hike and didn't return to camp until after 1 A.M.—Cpl. W. Sweet, Hq. Bomb Gp.

**Congress Gets Proposals for Atrocity Board**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (ANS).—Creation of an official American agency to investigate and record war crimes was proposed in Congress yesterday as reports of Nazi atrocities aroused deep anger in the capital.

Meanwhile, OWI Director Elmer Davis, who recently returned from Europe, promised that the Germans will be told "plenty" about the wholesale atrocities committed in their country's concentration camps.

Davis said that part of the re-education of the German people will be a liberal coverage by Allied newspapers and radios of the Nazi atrocities discovered at Belsen and other camps. Germans, especially in the battered cities west of the Rhine, are already in "a chastened mood," he added.

**Want 'War Atrocities Commission'**

The Senate yesterday debated for nearly an hour over complaints that the Congressional delegation already on its way to see the horrors committed by the Germans was hand-picked.

Resolutions for official inquiries into atrocities were offered in the Senate by Sen. Albert B. Chandler (D-Ky.) and in the House by Reps. Overton Brooks (D-La.), Ed Gossett (D-Tex.) and Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.).

Gossett suggested a Congressional inquiry group, but Brooks and Flood called for a "war atrocities commission." Brooks proposed a 14-member commission composed of six Congressmen and six civilians and two enlisted men who have been awarded the Purple Heart, Chandler's proposal took the same form.

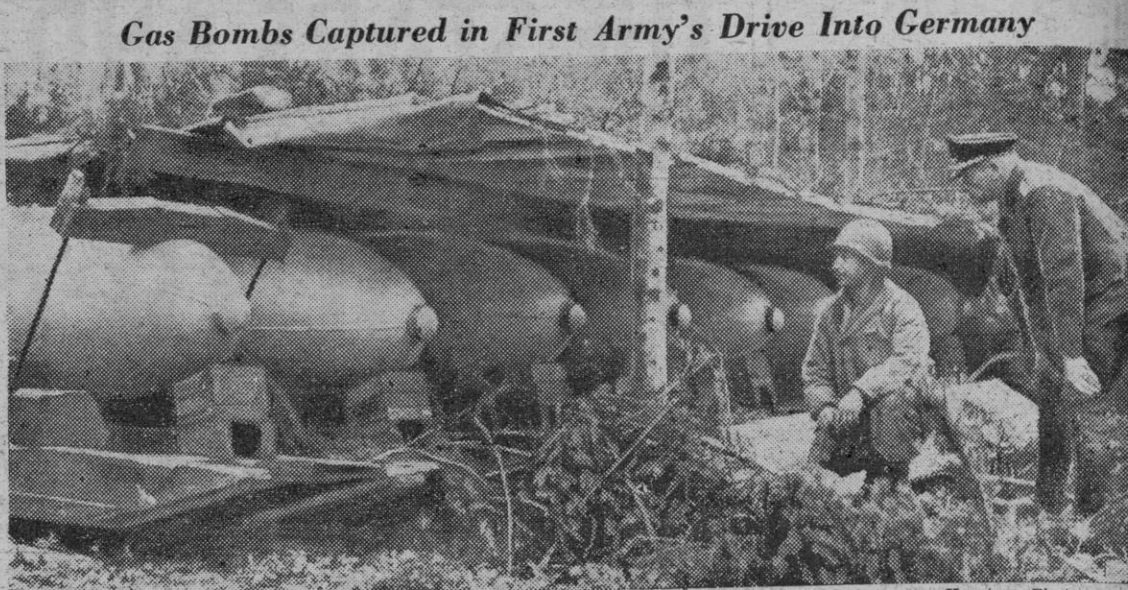
Flood proposed a 24-member commission of 12 Congressmen and 12 civilians. The latter would include two each of attorneys, doctors, clergymen, newspapermen, labor representatives and business leaders.

The Senate debate was over official approval—finally granted—of the absence of six Senators who went to Europe.

**France Joins U.S., Britain In Accepting Nazi PW Offer**

France joined the U.S. and Britain yesterday in accepting the German offer to leave all Allied prisoners in PW camps as the Allies advance, Reuter reported.

The offer was made through the Swiss government. There were 143,000 British prisoners in German hands as of April 17, while from 60,000 to 65,000 American soldiers were still held in prison camps. Allied armies have overrun 47 of 78 prisoner of war camps and hospitals.



Keystone Photo

Camouflaged gas bombs discovered in a woods near the little town of Lassa are inspected by Maj. C. W. Scott, of Yellow Pine, Ala., as a German major, one of the guards who were kept in the area because of their knowledge of handling the gas, tells him about the dump. About 35,000 bombs were found ready for use, and 45,000 empty casings.

**Okinawa Yanks Battle Japs Dug In Behind U.S. Lines**

GUAM, April 24 (ANS).—Fighting on Okinawa raged so fiercely today that American planes were called on to annihilate a pocket of Japanese behind the U.S. lines and a news blackout—the first of the 24-day campaign—hid frontline action.

Adm. Nimitz had so little news of the bitter six-day-old assault against the Japs' "Little Siegfried Line" before Naha that his communique today reported tersely:

"No further information is available on progress of fighting in southern Okinawa."

His only elaboration was to state that naval guns and carrier aircraft continued to support the drive.

Frontline reports said that tanks were locked in battle in the town of Kakazu which the Japs recaptured yesterday.

Other reports from the front showed how desperately the enemy is fighting. The 165th "Fighting Irish" Regt. of New York's 27th Div. found Japanese clinging doggedly to a ridge behind its slowly-advancing troops.

Another correspondent, in a delayed dispatch from the Seventh Div. sector, said a savage Nipponese hill defense withstood the combined onslaught of American tanks, artillery and infantry three days.

**B29 Fleet Hits Tokyo Targets**

GUAM, April 24 (ANS).—A fleet of 100 to 150 B29s, hitting the Tokyo area in strength for the first time in more than a week, bombed the big Hitachi engine plant this morning in the campaign to knock out Japan's aircraft production.

The Marianas-based Superforts, bombing visually from medium altitude in good weather, also struck other plants in the Tachikawa industrial section just west of Tokyo.

The Japanese said airfields and other military installations were the targets of the giant bombers in a 30-minute assault. The enemy reported six of the ships shot down and 20 others heavily damaged.

**French Workers Plan May 1 Demonstrations**

May 1 will be celebrated in France as a day of "Republican demonstration," the French General Confederation of Labor has announced in calling on workers to use the traditional May Day holiday to uphold the National Resistance Commission's program.

The confederation also urged all organizations to make up later for the work time lost.

**Bulgar King Reported Killed**

ANKARA, April 24 (UP).—Bulgarian sources today reported that their former King Ferdinand, who lived in Slovakia, had been killed in a road accident. He was reportedly fleeing to Austria.

**Hoge Sees Soviet Army**

(Continued from Page 1)

his revolver. Finally, when his mount was shot from under him, he took cover.

Modern implements of war combined with ancestral fighting methods characterize the Red legions. Down the long route into Germany pass Sherman tanks and GMC trucks and cruising along the same road are Cossack horsemen armed with ornate silver daggers. Half panzer, half guerrilla, Stalin's forces possess an adaptability to all types of terrain.

**Nazi Snipers Fail**

Sniping, favorite pastime of the Germans in France, has been a signal failure in this theater. These battle hardened campaigners from Kiev and Stalingrad invented the game. In Zorndorf and several other villages we saw snipers take pot-shots from roof tops at passing Red infantry. Their activities usually lasted about five minutes. The Red riflemen either picked them off or employed the more certain expedient of burning down the building.

One evening we saw a burly driver having engine trouble with his jeep. He turned the jeep over on its side and tinkered with the engine until darkness began to settle. He walked over to the side of the road and set fire to a barn. "Good torch," he grunted to us and went back to his repair job.

To GIs weaned on spam and K rations, the Russian military diet borders on the fantastic, consisting basically of thick black bread. They consume quantities of spiced sausage and wash the lot down with a fiery blend of schnaps that would set the average American on his ear.

**Prefers Soap to Chocolate**

Their love for lard is legendary. The day we were liberated a Russian tanker walked up to a GI who was carrying a Red Cross food parcel and asked him what it contained. The American opened it, picked out a chocolate bar and handed it to him. The Russian bit off a hunk, chewed thoughtfully for several minutes, and with a wry face handed back the remainder of the bar. Then, rummaging around in the box he picked out a cake of sweet-smelling toilet soap. In three bites he devoured it.

"Sweet lard," he grunted in German. "Prima."

The average Russian, deeply sensitive over the fact that he was kept in abysmal ignorance over centuries of Czarist rule, is keenly anxious to modernize himself. Machinery fascinates him and he will sit for hours poring over the workings of a car engine.

As they batter their way into the Reich, there is one dominant thought in each man's mind—to take Berlin. It is a sermon preached to them daily by their officers and read to them in communiques. It haunts their sleep and fills their waking thoughts.

And until the day of Berlin's fall, they will not rest.

**Yanks Divide Mindanao Japs**

MANILA, April 24 (ANS).—The 24th Inf. Div. on southern Mindanao has seized the key road junction of Kabacan, almost half-way to Davao, cutting Japanese forces in half, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

MacArthur also announced that 10,896 Japanese were killed in the Philippines last week, boosting enemy dead since the start of the Philippines campaign to 334,111. American losses for the week were 584 killed, 2,168 wounded and three missing.

The Japanese are expected to defend Davao fiercely, but correspondents reported from U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters that so far opposition was still light. It appeared that the Japanese were pulling back into the hills east and north of Kabacan into the Davao area.

On Luzon, Yanks approaching Baguio from the northwest were 3,700 yards from the city's center.

**All You Have to Do Is Win Gambling Pickings Are Legal**

**MONEY** won in gambling, lotteries or other similiar games of chance is lawfully acquired money, as far as the Army is concerned.

It was defined as such April 1 by the Judge Advocate Branch, HQ.

ETOUSA, in a ruling requested in order to clarify provisions of a March 15 letter issued by HQ. ETOUSA. That letter directed that vigorous action be taken to prevent obtaining of money from



unlawful sources, and put added restrictions on the transmission of funds through personal transfer account, money orders or purchase of bonds. Officers charged with approving fund transmissions asked for clarification of the status of money won by gambling.

In defining money won by gambling as from lawful sources, the ruling points out that the March 15 letter was directed at curbing black market and allied activities such as traffic in currency, or other practices violating military law or that of the liberated countries.

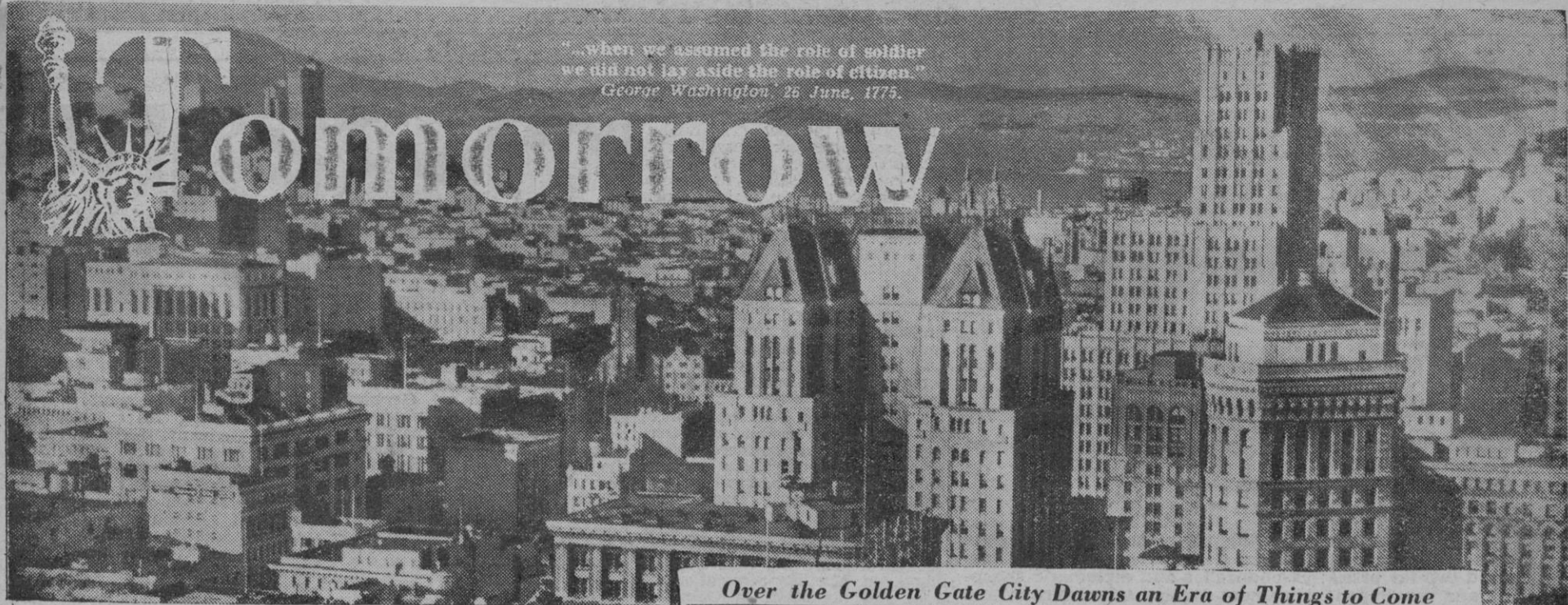
**THE STARS AND STRIPES Paris Edition**

Printed at the New York Herald Tribune Plant, 21 Rue de Berril, Paris, for the U.S. armed forces under auspices of the Information and Education Division. ETOUSA. Tel.: ELYsées 40-58 41-49.

Other editions: London; Nice; Pfungstadt, Germany. New York Office: 205 E. 42nd St.

Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second-class matter, March 15, 1943, at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1878.

Vol. 1, No. 272



"...when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."  
George Washington, 26 June, 1775.

# Tomorrow

Over the Golden Gate City Dawns an Era of Things to Come

Wednesday, April 25, 1945

THE STARS AND STRIPES—FEATURE SECTION

Vol. 1—No. 19

Page 3

## 46 Nations—One Goal

### A Machine May Be Built in 'Frisco To Keep Peace All Over the World

By Robert Iglehart  
Tomorrow U.S. Bureau

**T**HE sharp rap of the gavel will sound in San Francisco's spacious War Memorial Building today and echo around the world as United Nations delegates sit down to sketch the blueprint for keeping future world peace. The long-awaited San Francisco Conference, first such international session on U.S. soil since the Washington Conference of 1922-23, will be the pay-off after a long series of preliminary meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, Mexico City, and Bretton Woods. The finished product at the Golden Gate City, if things run smoothly, will be the most welcome device of our technological age—a machine which will produce international amity and enforce peace throughout the world.

Reflecting the great importance of this parley to peoples of all countries, the guest book is packed with names of men who stand high in the councils of the United Nations. Leading the list of internationally famous diplomats attending the conference are: U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Great Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, China's T. V. Soong, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, and Russia's Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Duties in Moscow were expected earlier to keep Mr. Molotov away from the convention, but a personal request from President Truman to Premier Stalin brought immediate results and Molotov is there representing Russia.

President Truman, unable to attend the opening session, will start proceedings with an address from the White House.

At San Francisco, delegates of all of the United Nations are together for the first time. They are faced with the task of fitting together loose ends in the planning that has gone before.

To supplement the work of the "Big Five" councillors, six additional representatives would be elected from other United Nations.

The security council is designed to stop threatened aggression. If quarantine measures are not enough, then the council has air, sea, and naval forces at its disposal, ready to maintain or restore peace the hard way. This clause puts teeth in the security council idea, whereas such a powerful prop was lacking in the League of Nations.

The 11 members will have a grave responsibility, in addition to their power. They will have military staff committees set up to aid them in swift and decisive action when necessary. An air force will be ready to take off at a moment's notice, while other armed might will be available upon request.

#### No Extra Votes For U.S.

Another issue which will come in for plenty of newspaper space in weeks to come is the Russian request for three votes, the two extras for her White Russian and Ukrainian Republics. At the Crimea conference, the U. S. favored Russia's request and agreed to support it, but reserved the right to ask three votes for America. The State Department, however, has since announced that no extra votes for the United States will be asked.

The problem of Polish recognition is another fly in the conference ointment. The Big Three have thus far refused to recognize the Warsaw government, saying that it isn't sufficiently broad and democratic to warrant recognition now. Pundit Walter Lippmann devoted a column to the Polish question and warned the Big Three against magnifying their objections.

Labeling such hesitancy as "pygmy quarrels" in relation to the larger problems of securing the peace, Lippmann said: "Our real business is to see to it that we have time and opportunity to settle them as best we can without jeopardizing the objective of ordered peace."

Some quarters viewed the conference with growing pessimism, even went so far as to suggest a postponement. The State Department, however, was firm in its stand and pointed out the fact that no government had asked a postponement.

#### Small Nations Have Say-So

The Big Three have made it clear that they don't intend to be the bullies of the convention and expect smaller nations to merely "sign on the dotted line." Many requests from smaller member nations for more say-so in the organization will be heard and decided on in San Francisco.

The Detroit *Free Press* shed an optimistic glow on the whole idea of establishing a really workable international organization for maintaining peace. Said the *Press*: "Our own Constitution wouldn't have been adopted by the States if they hadn't been assured that, at the first opportunity, the Bill of Rights would be added to it. That promise was kept in the first ten amendments. As years passed, the Constitution was altered in other respects by amendments or judicial interpretation. The thing to do now is to get a world security organization set up even if its charter isn't perfect. Then, as time goes on, any defects or omissions can be remedied. That is simply an adaptation of the American system."

## The Visiting Neighbors

### England

**A**NTHONY EDEN, British Minister for Foreign Affairs. Britain's chief traveling political emissary, except for Churchill himself. Minister without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs in the British cabinet, 1935-1938. In 1933 was first Englishman of cabinet rank to visit Russia since 1917, and first foreign diplomat ever to be received by Stalin. Visited the U.S. in 1938. Educated at Eton and Oxford, and served in World War I, winning the Military Cross, rose to rank of captain. Entered House of Commons in 1923 as Conservative member. Is still strong party man and often mentioned as conservative candidate for Prime Minister Churchill's successor. Age 48 years. Churchill has said of him:



Eden

"...the one fresh figure of first magnitude arising out of the generation which was ravaged by the war."

### Soviet Russia

**V. M. MOLOTOV**, Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Vice Premier of U.S.S.R. Stalin's No. 1 man on foreign affairs since before the start of the war. Negotiated mutual assistance pact with England in 1942 and visited Washington to obtain informal understanding with President Roosevelt for second front. Self-educated and wrote, edited, and published two underground newspapers, *Pravda* and *Swesda*, before the revolution. Chairman of Bolshevik wing of Petrograd Soviet in 1917 revolution, and rose with Stalin in years following. Made Chairman of Council of Commissars, or prime minister, in 1930, a position taken over by Stalin in 1941. Born 55 years ago, of working-class parents. A teetotaler and vegetarian in food habits. Says:



Molotov

"The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is fundamentally peaceful and opposed to aggression. The aggressor countries themselves are best aware of this."

### France

**G. GEORGES BIDAULT**, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Professor of history, militant Catholic, and leader of the Resistance. Recently declared France to be more than ever the champion of collective security. Visited London in February to acquaint British with De Gaulle's view that French occupation of Rhine's left bank is essential to French security. Has put down France as in concord with Allies on revival of independent Austria, and as desiring restoration of normal relations with Italy. Was born 46 years ago, fought in World War I, and asked to be sent to front again in World War II. Taken prisoner by the Germans and liberated in mid-1941, when he joined the resistance movement in Paris. Representative of Christian Democrats in National Council of Resistance, became president of council in 1944. Known in France as teacher, Catholic, journalist and politician.



Bidault

Of liberated France, he has said: "We are going to have a revolution, and France is going to give an example to the world of a new revolution—a legal one." Of war and peace: "Peace is indivisible. War is everywhere and we need an alliance between the nations, an alliance which will prevent war everywhere."

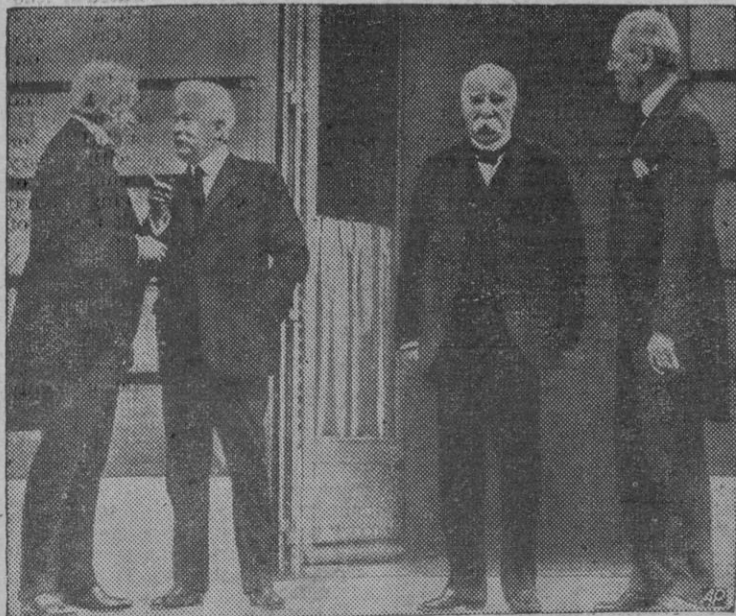
### China

**T. V. SOONG**, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, China's No. 2 job. An expert on finance, China's best known statesman overseas. Was the link between his country, U.S. and Britain during war with Japan. Negotiated China's biggest loan from U.S., signed Declaration of the United Nations, and set up China Defense Supply Corporation to expedite lend-lease. Known in Washington as the "most businesslike Oriental between Aden and Korea." Rivals his sisters in place and prestige—Mai-ling is Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Ching-ling was wife to Sun Yat-sen, father of modern China. Filled Chiang Kai-shek's first war chest in 1925, reformed China's currency, tariffs, taxes, banks and budget, became known as China's Alexander Hamilton. Educated at Harvard and Columbia, is 49 years old. Periodically drops from Chinese political scene, but is always called back. Negotiated for release of Chiang and uniting of China in dramatic kidnapping of generalissimo in 1936. Says:



Soong

"The wars in Europe and Asia are parts of one great struggle—the struggle of democracy against totalitarian aggression."



1919's BIG FOUR—Woodrow Wilson (right) successfully sold a League of Nations idea to England's Lloyd George, Italy's Orlando and France's Clemenceau, but at home the U.S. Senate slammed the door on his foot. He might have had better luck today, international affairs observers now believe.

# WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THE WAR CRIMINALS?

### Two of Big Three not on WarCrimes Commission; Old laws make today's criminals a problem

By Simon Bourgin  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

LAST week, U.S. soldiers, battering their way further toward Germany's heart, unearthed the sticky subject of war crimes. They nailed two fat prizes: ex-chancellor and diplomatic sharpshooter Franz von Papen; armament tycoon Alfred Krupp and other Nazi big-shots. Advanced troops at Weimar uncovered some of the war's grimmest mass murder scenes, which sparked a wave of indignation and protest in the United States. Official Washington was bombarded with demands for Nazi criminals' scalps.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised the world that all war criminals would be made to answer for their ghastly handiwork.

But from it all reared an embarrassing fact: there was no joint Allied plan for dealing with war criminals in existence, or else it was secret and unpublished.

The situation was muddy and muddled.

Eminent jurists on the United Nations War Crimes Commission continued to deliberate in London. Over a period of three years the commission is reported to have reviewed 2,000 war crime cases, found 1,000 indictments. None of the 16 nations sitting on the commission have held trials. Few have adopted any of the commission's resolutions.

Soviet Russia has not been represented on the committee at all

The Soviets have pursued an independent plan of disposing of German criminals; by trials in local military courts and shooting the guilty on the spot. The Lublin trial last December is typical of Russian methods. Six SS guards were indicted, tried and hanged in three days' time for mass murder at Maidenek.

Since January the U. S. has gone unrepresented on the commission, and the State Department has made no move to send a new representative. Thus, with two of the Big Three missing from the commission, it appears that the Allies may be contemplating a different way of handling war crimes; different than that being worked out by the London body.

No rules have been established, for instance, for dealing with Germans who have murdered thousands of other Germans because of religious and political beliefs. These are popularly regarded as crimes for which criminals must be held accountable. Yet the London commissioners reportedly have had no instructions from their governments on whether persecution of Jews and minorities in Germany should be regarded as war crimes. The British chairman of the commission recently resigned, reportedly because his government would not take a stronger stand on this issue.

The traditional rules of war are even less useful as a guide to chief war criminals. Hitler, Himmler, Goering and Goebbels are almost universally regarded as the war's arch criminals, whether or not old laws consider them guilty. But try putting a finger on other German leaders.

Von Papen engineered Hitler's rise to power and was the chief

## The Losing Backfield



Hitler

Himmler

Goering

Goebbels

architect of Nazi political aggression throughout Europe. Alfred Krupp was head of Germany's greatest arms works, which had close connections with the German General Staff—with the Kaiser in the last war, with Hitler in this war. These men, in the judgment of many, are as guilty as the men who wielded truncheons and stoked human furnaces. But under old rules of warfare it might be difficult to convict them.

The same goes for the German General Staff, which the Big Three are pledged to destroy, and for German industrial, financial, journalistic and educational leaders, who did their best to promote a Nazi victory.

Germans who committed such crimes as shooting captured Yanks at Malmedy will be fairly easy to try—if they can be caught. The old laws are specific on crimes against the populations or armed forces of belligerents. The Allied chiefs went a long way toward making the Germans accountable for these crimes throughout Europe, by a declaration at Moscow in 1943. All such Germans, they said, would

be sent back for trial to the countries where the crimes were committed.

Thus the Big Three, when they occupy Germany, might surrender accused war criminals to their European Allies, whereas in their own areas of control they may try Germans accused of crimes against American, British, and Russian troops and nationals.

The question of Nazi arch criminals and crimes committed by Germans against their own nationals, have made war crimes an unsolved

(Continued on Page 6)



At left, bodies of American soldiers lie in snow-covered fields at Five Points, just outside Malmedy, Belgium. They were shot by Germans after capture. At right, an American soldier looks down at a six-year-old boy, one of a number of Belgian children, men and women shot.

## President Mum On Cabinet Shuffle

### Press and Radio Predict New Faces; Dopesters Tab Byrnes, Wallace, Fulton

By Richard Oulahan, Jr.  
Tomorrow U.S. Bureau

SINCE President Harry S. Truman's first day in office, speculation has run thick and heavy over possible changes in the administration. Newspaper and radio comments are chockfull of predictions, guesses and suggestions. Washington is a-buzz with diplomatic chatter. But one person in particular who knows the answers—President Truman himself—is making no statements. He hasn't uttered one word that would indicate any changes in the Cabinet.

In his first meeting with the cabinet, Mr. Truman asked all members to stay on without customary resignations. And in his address to Congress last week, he stated that he would follow the line of the Roosevelt administration and finish the war, and would support a move toward a world security group.

Despite this, some observers have already begun to predict changes in the cabinet, government, and White House inner circles.

One man about whom there has been wide speculation is James Byrnes—former senator, Supreme Court justice and, until recently, director of war mobilization. Byrnes, close friend and adviser of President Roosevelt, emerged from his brief retirement in Spartansburg,

S.C., to rush to the new Chief Executive's aid. Despite Byrnes' insistence that he has no intentions of "coming back into the government," virtually all of the Washington commentators believe he is earmarked for a high job in the new setup.

Arthur Krock, writing in the New York Times, reports that "It has been suggested" that Mr. Byrnes head the new "war cabinet." This body would be "top committee" on policy which Roose-

velt was working on at the time of his death, according to "well-informed sources," said Krock. There are many rumors that Mr. Byrnes will play a dominant role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. According to a United Press dispatch from Washington, "Persistent reports are that he (Byrnes) will succeed Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of State." John O'Donnell, New York Daily News columnist, says flatly, "The nation's next Secretary of State will be Truman's longtime friend, former Supreme Court Justice Byrnes, of South Carolina. Shift will be made directly after San Francisco."

Another figure prominently associated with President Truman is Hugh Alfred Fulton, New York lawyer and legal counsel to Truman's old Senate War Investigating Committee. Ernest Vaccaro, Associated Press writer, says the 230-pound legal aid "eventually will be Attorney General, if he wants that cabinet post." But Drew Pearson says, "Hugh Fulton is too inexperienced to jump into the job yet."

There is considerable speculation about other cabinet members leaving the government. Lewis Wood, writing in the New York Times,

reported, "As seen today by many observers, Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury, Roosevelt's personal friend, will presumably leave Washington. Frank Walker, Postmaster General, has been anxious to resign for some time and it would be no surprise if Miss Frances Perkins vacated the Labor post should an available successor be found. In addition, many thought that Attorney General Biddle would no longer head the Department of Justice."

Frank Adams, New York Daily News, Washington correspondent

said that "Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who obtained his post through his personal friendship with President Roosevelt, may be succeeded by John W. Snyder, vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. Snyder is a close friend of Truman and the sort of 'horse trading' banker with a rural background Truman is said

to favor for the government. . .

"Robert Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, can have the cabinet post of Postmaster General Walker who has wished to leave Washington for some time.

"Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who often had tendered her resignation to the late President, probably will be granted the chance to retire shortly. Among those most likely to be considered to fill her place is Rufus Wood, of Springfield, Missouri, head of the Missouri Federation of Labor and former member of Congress."

Secretary Wallace is the center of some discussion, though most observers agree he will probably remain in office. Predictions about Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes range from John O'Donnell's prophecy that he is "outward bound," through Lewis Wood's report that his status is "undefined," to Drew Pearson's assertion that "he is resigning to Truman but again it will not be accepted."

The only man who can accurately predict—President Truman himself—is keeping his own counsel. Time alone will show what changes will occur within the new administration.



Byrnes



Wallace

# The GI Huddle

## Fischetti's Fan Mail

The April 5th *Stars and Stripes* arrived at my base and I was in a very good mood until I saw your so-called cartoon, "Tomorrow the World." I don't mind people trying to call my home state things in front of me, but when a guy does it behind my back, I am very mad. If you have ever visited Brooklyn, you did not see such suits on Flatbush Extension, and if you did, you are a (fibber-Ed.). The one at Ebbets Field, you have never seen any one or heard of any one who was hurt, or the way you say it, "moidered," at Ebbets Field. Whenever you want to say or print things about Brooklyn, the 49th State, do it in front of some Brooklyn boys. Then you will see how long you will be standing, period. Well, I guess that will be enough, so I remain a good citizen of the state of Brooklyn.—Jerry Schwartz.

## More . . .

The cartoon "Tomorrow the World," by John R. Fischetti, in the feature section *Tomorrow*, was most uncalled for. I think it is about time you concentrate on other material instead of giving your readers untrue pictures of Brooklyn.

Let us remember that almost 400,000 men are now in the service and each and every one is proud of claiming Brooklyn as his home.

How about a fair deal in the future?—T/4 Joseph S. Silverman, 4161 Hosp. Plant.

## ...And More...

O.K., brother, let's lay off the Brooklyn stuff until you know more about it. Why don't you drop around sometime and see what the place is like?—A. Roger Dodger.

## ...And More...

We want to be "de foist sojer wot establishes de BROOKLYN BRIDGEHEAD!" "Hurray! . . . Three Flatbushers.

## ...And More...

Has the "Tomorrow the World" artist ever been in Brooklyn?—Cpl. Max Willis, QM.

(Artist Fischetti was born and raised on Flatbush Avenue Extension and De Kalb Avenue, where Brooklyn Paramount now stands. He claims he's as "proud of Brooklyn as any other geezer.")

## The 'Y' For Peace

We are on the right road when we say each one must do his part toward "winning the peace." . . . My post-war plans center around social education carried out through the broad program of the modern Y.M.C.A. In the "Y" program, kids are helped to live with each other, to work with others and know the joy of accomplishment by united effort. Young people, both boys and girls, are led to an active interest in local, national and international affairs.—George E. Caputo, 1st Lt. CAC.

## Job Contracts

Don't you think it would be a good idea to have employment contracts between the employer and employee?

This would bring not only more security to the employee, but also to the employer. The contract could be made out for a certain period of time, after which it could be renewed. The terms should be that neither the employer nor employee could terminate the contract without giving notice (four weeks, for example). Immediate dismissal should only be permissible in case of unlawful behavior of either party. Wages could be also agreed upon, leaving room for increases in pay. These contracts should be backed by the law and also by unions.

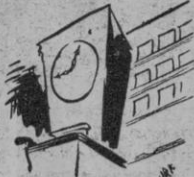
Sgt. AAF.

## Quite Simple

Pvt. Franklin's question in GI HUDDLE (April 11) is quite simple to answer.

A veteran going to school, even full-time, is able to do some part-time work to raise his income. His wife, if able, could even help with the family expenses. Before this war and the birth of unemployment compensations, many men worked their way through school—and with a family. If the veteran wants an education, he should be willing to sweat a little for it.

On the other hand, the unemployed man is, ostensibly, unable to find work. Certainly, he should be given more aid than the man who only needs part-time work to fill out his income.—Cpl. T. K. W., QM Bn.



# Hepcats and Bookworms

## Theater

MANHATTAN'S select Critics Circle last week named "Glass Menagerie," the Tennessee Williams drama about slum people, the best play of the current Broadway season. "Menagerie" stars Lauretta Taylor, supported by Eddie Dowling and Julie Hayden, both of whom appeared in the 1940 Critics Circle choice, "Time of Your Life." Placing second in the estimation of the critics was the John Van Druten comedy, "I Remember Mama," followed by the whimsical and very funny show about a man and his imaginary rabbit pal and confessor, "Harvey."

Latest show to rate raves is the musical version of Ferenc Molnar's comedy, "Liliom," which hit Broadway under the alias, "Carousel." Music is by Richard Rogers, lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein. Rouben Mamoulian directed it, and Agnes DeMille did the choreography. They are the four-some who made "Oklahoma!" a smash hit.

## Tin-Pan Alley

COMPOSER IRVING BERLIN is back in New York after touring the Pacific with his stage production, "This Is the Army," which has entertained GIs all the way from London to Luzon.

Statistically speaking, Berlin has appeared in more than 550 shows, 600 or more performances, and he left the company while they were touring the Philippines circuit to return to Hollywood, where he will write the score for a new musical.

## On the Record

DECCA and Victor are at each other's throats and competing for sales—on two albums—of the score from "Song of Norway," hit Broadway operetta based on the life of Composer Edvard Grieg.

"Rum and Coca-Cola," calypso ballad of the life and loves of

a GI in Trinidad, still selling big. . . New Broadway definition for someone who is really living in the sticks is a person who has never heard "Accentuate the Pos-i-tive."

## Hollywood

UNITED ARTISTS plan early release on the movie version of the late Ernie Pyle's book, "Here Is Your War," re-dubbed "GI Joe" and starring Burgess Meredith in the role of the great spokesman for the guy in the line. Plans for the premier include sending first prints to marines and soldiers overseas. Original deal was for the premier on Okinawa, where Ernie was killed. . . Crooner Dick Powell plays a character role in "Murder, My Sweet," a new and very slick mystery thriller which is rating praise from all of the scribes.

Ernst Lubitsch's production of "Royal Scandal" has Tallulah Bankhead in the role of the sexy Russian queen, Catherine. Other "Catherines" include Mae West, Dietrich and Elisabeth Bergner. . . Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn are a terrific click in the Hollywood re-make of Phillip Barry's "Without Love." Plot concerns a guy and a gal who agree to marry but live separately after dark. Sex finally rears its ugly head in time to make the whole thing quite entertaining.

## Radio

THE four major networks in the U.S. received praise for their speedy and excellent coverage on the death of President Roosevelt. Within two hours after the news was received, program schedules were revised and re-written to suit the solemn occasion.

March of Time hurried a 15-minute re-enactment of the President's death, rehearsed it, and put it on the air within five hours after the announcement in Washington.

# THE U.S. PRESS

By Carl Pierson  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

## The Newspapers

WHEN DELEGATES from the world's free nations meet today at San Francisco's Security Conference, the eyes of the American press are upon them—as are the eyes of the enemy.

Most of the problems, questions and events that might possibly affect the conference's outcome have been batted back and forth on the nation's editorial pages. Among them were: the apportioning of votes among the big powers, the question of Polish representation and the effect of Russia's break with Japan.

THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE, thinks the U.S. decision not to ask for more than one vote in the Security Council may help solve the voting problem. Along the same line the Philadelphia Record notes that Russia is given a chance to demonstrate her good will by withdrawing her demands for two extra votes. Rounding up, the Washington Post concludes that the "secret voting agreement" was only made secret so that the whole question could be threshed out before presenting it to the public.



Stalin

VIEWING the refusal of the U.S. and Great Britain to invite the Warsaw government, the Milwaukee Journal thinks it is proof that the two governments are not letting Stalin call the plays. The Philadelphia Inquirer believes the two governments "have taken the only proper position," while the Christian Science Monitor says: "In view of the immensity of the work to be accomplished at San Francisco, these trouble spots do not seem important enough in themselves to engage so much attention, even in Moscow."

The Russian denunciation of the neutrality pact with Japan was received by the U.S. press with cautious elation. Stalin's intentions could only be guessed at—war was in the wind. But the nation's papers observed strict diplomatic etiquette. The Chicago Sun points out that Russia's basic interests require an end to Jap militarism—and complete Russian participation at the Pacific peace table.

THE DES MOINES REGISTER feels that the "nerve war" Russia is waging against Japan will help the Allies regardless of any resulting action. Lauding the event, the New York Times says: "It smoothes the path of the San Francisco conference, which must deal with peace on a world-wide scale, and it spells the doom of Japan."

## The Magazines

A NEW DEVELOPMENT in plastics is written up in *The Rotarian* by Harland Manchester. It concerns a new silicone (synthetic resin) that is made from petroleum, brine and ordinary sand. It is waterproof, bounces like a rubber ball and insulates against tremendous heat. So far its low tensile strength prohibits its being used for auto tires.

This union-conscious world also has a National Farmers Union in the U.S., according to Carol Hughes in *Coronet*. Its 450,000 members have a plan for every U.S. farmer to make a voluntary agreement with the government, in which he would be guaranteed a certain annual wage. Production goals would then be set by the government and the farmer paid a certain price for a certain amount of production. NFU believes the guaranteed wage should be \$300 a month for all farmers.

TRICOLOR, in a story by Edwin Muller, describes how French farmers "snatched" 250,000 farming acres from the Nazis. When complete lists of acreage were demanded, the French would report incomplete figures, and also plow fields in irregular shapes to make the figure harder to compute. A field between two farms would be juggled back and forth in the records. Thus, the Nazis never did quite figure out what happened to the farms of occupied France.

THE COUNTRY'S Better Business Bureaus are organizing to fight the inevitable postwar rackets that will accompany postwar razzle-dazzle industry. Robert Sothorn, in *Coronet*, says that a national committee already has swung into action, using radio, newspapers and magazines to warn John Q. Public to "investigate before you invest." Posters, speakers, letters and loud-speaker systems, particularly in war plants, will keep up the fight.

WILFRID FLEISHER, former correspondent in Japan, advocates in a *Life* article, a "clear and drastic solution for Japan: occupy, disarm, punish, remodel into a peaceable economy of agriculture and light industry." Also feels that its island empire should be under the supervision of the proposed Security Council, with the U.S. using the islands as bases.

**"Tomorrow the World!"**  
By John R. Fischetti

**SACK TIME**

ON BEING HOUSEBROKEN — PYJAMAS, PHASE #1

"HE SAID SOMETHING ABOUT A SOFT SACK WHEN HE CAME HOME A MONTH AGO — I'M GETTING WORRIED..."

ZZZZ YVONNE, CHERIE I LOVE YOU ZZZZ

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT....

# Verbal Brickbats Fly In Wet-vs.-Dry Battle

By France Herron  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

BACK on the home front verbal cannon are sounding off again on the thorny wet-vs.-dry question. Prohibition isn't in the door yet, say the wets, but it's arriving piecemeal, on the quiet, town by town and county by county. As for the dries, their answer is that prohibition is worth any means taken to achieve it.

Politicians and political job-holders are caught in the old squeeze play. The wets gruffly remind them that the attitude of returning servicemen toward acts committed in their absence may cost them their power. The dries, from the other side, threaten that if they don't act immediately they will lose their power through the home voters.

The politicians and job-holders are sweating that one out.

The wets charge the dries with swinging local elections, polling votes in the servicemen's absence—which resulted in a silent drying-up of one-third of the nation.

Said Mrs. John B. Sheppard, New



York State Liquor Authority Commissioner: "They (the dries) are trying to do it by local option and are gaining in some states. Probably because so many of the men are away. It's unfair."

The wets point out also that figures based on surveys indicate that servicemen are lined up against prohibition by an eight-to-one count. These votes, they assert, would be a deciding factor—if liquor elections were stalled off until men in uniform returned home.

Answered Miss Helen Estelle, New York State president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union: "I think such delays are unfair. If we wait until the boys come home to vote we are restricting the freedom of the people. We wait for them to come home

# Tears Shed over GIs If 3.2 Welcome Awaits Back Home At War's End

on liquor, then we should wait for them to come home to vote on everything else as well."

Nevertheless, many counties in various states, Texas mainly, have taken the wet cue and are applying brakes to liquor elections until the firing stops, or are seriously studying such a move.

Other legislative representatives of states where the prohibition topic is rapidly approaching a showdown watch with interest the direction in which the wind blows, and will trim their sails accordingly.

Meanwhile, local option elections still go forward, particularly in Kentucky. This was attacked by John Marcum, Allied Liquor Industries representative, in Kentucky. Barked Marcum: "The election days fall on Monday, and were selected by the dries with foresight. Anybody with a hangover will have it on Monday... and will be in the frame of mind to vote dry at that particular time."



# Government Knife Out For U.S. Tax-Evaders

By Ed Wilcox  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

U.S. Treasury Department agents went over to the offensive last week, launching an all-out war on tax-evaders, most of them black marketeers, who are swindling the government to the tune of millions yearly in a juicy tax-dodging racket fed by banknotes from \$50 to \$1,000.

The dodge racket, says the Treasury Department, spawned and mushroomed in the black market sub-strata of the nation during a wartime spurt of easy money and free spending. The thing now has reached a point where an astronomical \$4,000,000,000 is slipping by untaxed each year, with a huge rise observed in the circulation of large banknotes throughout the U.S.

Bankers from coast to coast have been alerted and are now passing reports to the Treasury on large deposits and withdrawals concerning king-size bills. Names and addresses of big money handlers are recorded and often the serial numbers on the bills are checked.

The Treasury Department had considered other ways of licking the problem. One method: calling in all bills larger than \$50. But they finally rejected this idea because a similar plan tried out in Great Britain fozzled. Another method would require taxpayers to file statements of total assets and liabilities, which would ferret out concealed incomes. The department decided that the public

wouldn't go for that idea, so it was also ditched.

This, briefly, is what the Treasury faces in its campaign against users of big bills:

Large banknotes are ideal for cash-and-carry black market operations and for currency hoarders. A total of \$2,000,000,000 in big bills was enough for all of the country's peacetime business needs, the Treasury pointed out, but now the circulation has swollen to four times that much. This terrific increase sprang up in the past two years, so the Treasury smells a very large rat—illegal uses.

### Made 'Mistakes'

Recently, Elmer L. Irey, Co-ordinator of Treasury Enforcement Agencies, hand-picked a squad of



Irey

# Large Bills Give Tip-off As Treasury Agents Probe Nation's Shady Money Racket

agents to help him investigate two Florida beaches. During the course of their operations in the sunny South, Task Force Irey was approached by citizens who said they had made "mistakes" in reporting their income. These reluctant taxpayers, however, turned over more than \$100,000.

Gambling attracts much of this ill-gotten geld, Irey reports, and although racing is temporarily stymied in the U.S., card games and crap tables are going full blast, with stakes at an all-time high. One vacationist dropped \$40,000 in an evening of crap; an agent reported seeing ten grand go on one roll of the dice in another spot.

Treasury's irate Irey will have a difficult time smashing the big-money racket completely, but he has succeeded thus far in giving the black market boys a lot of bad moments. Many of the fast operators are trying to unload their fat wallets in a hurry, fearing further investigation if they should be caught with too much of their capital in too few denominations. When the word was flashed along the grapevine that Irey was out to "get them," plenty of the manipulators immediately sold \$1,000 bills for \$950.

Irey may not be able to end the era of black-market tax evasion, but the amounts involved are large enough that even moderate success will mean many extra dollars in the country's coffers.

# Will They Get The War Criminals?

(Continued from page 4)

issue. The Czechoslovak government suggested one means of solving it.

The Czech commissioner in London cited Hitler as responsible not only for crimes committed during the war, but for breaking treaties with its neighbors and provoking the war. German leaders, he implied, were guilty of a conspiracy against world unity and had employed war as an instrument of gaining world rule.

If German leaders were convicted by the United Nations of a criminal conspiracy to destroy civilization, any act to that end might be ruled a war crime, subject to punishment by the Allies. German industrialists and political leaders might be held as guilty as concentration camp guards, even if proved guilty of no specific crimes. Under this definition the inventors of V-

weapons might be set down as war criminals, though they themselves had killed nobody.

Finding Germans guilty of a criminal conspiracy might provide the means for indicting German war criminals of their crimes. But it would leave unsolved the problem of trying thousands of Germans for crimes for which few witnesses necessarily exist.

### 896 Got Away

Experiences of 1918 are remembered. Following the Armistice the Allies drew up a sample list of 900 Germans wanted for war crimes. The trials did not begin for two and a half years, and were then conducted by Germans in German courts.

Altogether 12 men were tried, six of whom were convicted. The two with the longest terms—four years—soon escaped. Allied demands for more trials, or surrender of the accused, were resisted by the

Germans, and no more trials were ever held.

To insure that most Nazi war criminals are brought to justice, certain quarters have proposed a combination of individual and group trials. Individuals who can be tried for specific crimes will be dealt with individually. Those who cannot, and served in capacities that committed them to crimes, would be tried collectively, or held subject to a uniform punishment.

In this way a Storm Trooper who worked at a concentration camp where crimes were committed might be judged guilty, and due a certain punishment, whether or not he was specifically proved guilty of mistreatment of prisoners.

Only under such a plan, with trial by a military court, may a large share of Germany's war criminals be snared and brought to justice.

The problem of complete and just punishment for the war criminals is a challenge to international lawyers. The framework they present for bringing Germans to trial may have a big part in preventing World War III.

# Profiles At San Francisco—Stettinius Leads U.S. Delegations



Hull Stettinius Stassen Vandenberg

Cordell Hull, dean of delegation. Secretary of State 1933-Feb. 2, '44. Called "Father of United Nations." Tennessee Democrat, 74 years old. Is bed-ridden now and will miss conference opening, but hopes to attend later.

Says "Unity for common action toward common good and against common peril is the sole effective method."

Pried loose Stalin's postwar intentions, reporting "There'll no longer be need for spheres of influence, alliances, balances of power." In Congress 22 years. Perhaps best-loved American.

Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, FDR's surprise Republican nominee. Friends disagree whether selection is FDR "kiss of death" or "pat on back." Liberals and Willkie admirers see him as 1948 presidential timber.

Resigned as Minnesota Governor to enter Navy. Thirty-seven years old. Fans call him "sound" and far ahead of the administration as a practical postwar planner. Says:

"The U.S. definitely has left isolationism behind... Dumbarton Oaks was an important but very small step in the right direction."

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State and conference chairman. Democrat, Illinoisan, 45. Resigned from U.S. Steel, 1940, to join National Defense Council advisory committee. Lend-Lease Administrator in 1941. A "Four Freedoms" disciple.

Says: "The war has proved that nations can work together toward a common goal... National differences can be solved in a spirit of good will... We hope the conference approves the security council proposed at Dumbarton Oaks to solve disputes."

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, called Senate Republican boss. Surprise leader GOP "world builders." Former non-interventionist. Stunned GOP, et al., proposing nations agree now to disarm and police Axis after war. From Michigan, 61 years old.

Says: "Bickering is water on the Axis wheel." In Congress 17 years. Might bolt conference if it doesn't suit him. Distrusts Yalta. Demands unanimous vote in world council to apply force.



Bloom Connally Eaton Gildersleeve

Rep. Sol Bloom, chairman of House Foreign Affairs Committee. New York Democrat, 75, in Congress 22 years. Only 100 per cent "New Dealer" on delegation.

Historian and prophet of world collaboration. Jockeyed the House, first time in history, into position for a voice in foreign treaty-making. Says: "The United Nations... and all of peace-loving mankind... pin hope on this conference to achieve the principles of universal right and freedom outlined at Dumbarton Oaks."

Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 67-year-old Texas Democrat. On spot to win or lose Senate ratification of conference action, says:

"I am confident of better than two-thirds majority... about the vote Wilson lacked for the League and World Court. The Yalta compromise probably was the best they could reach."

In Congress 25 years. "Show me" internationalist. Cautious. Now asks permanent big Army, Navy, Air Force. Helped put over Lend-Lease, repeal of arms embargo and Neutrality acts.

Rep. Charles A. Eaton, ranking Republican member of House Foreign Affairs Committee, 77, New Jerseyite, in Congress 21 years. Wouldn't give a dime for the "New Deal," but liked FDR's foreign policies.

"Safe, sensible action for world peace is the only hope of mankind. This conference must build on the Dumbarton Oaks and on the Yalta compromise... perhaps with some revisions... for international social, economic and political security and peace."

"We of the committee have given up partisan politics..." Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, New York, 35 years, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D., LL.D... world citizen, member and sometimes president of American and international non-political groups on intellectual co-operation, international relations, scientific research, education and defense.

"I hope I am not being appointed merely as a woman," she says. "I hope I am being appointed because I am an expert on international affairs."

"Women... should be useful workers on a mutual citizenship basis with men."

## The Other Nations

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Non-invited governments included Denmark (not a member of United Nations), Poland (government split into two factions: London and Warsaw), co-belligerent Italy, and such neutrals as Sweden, Switzerland and Spain.

This Happened in Washington Yesterday:

### Democratic Senators Pledge Truman Their Co-operation

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The capital buzzed with activity as Democratic Senators pledged support to President Truman, the name of Edward F. McGrady was mentioned for Secretary of Labor, the Supreme Court handed down a reversal of a treason conviction, and the War Labor Board okayed the soft-coal contract.

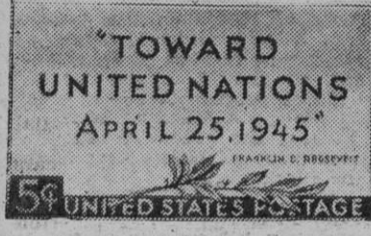
There were also last-minute preparations for the San Francisco conference opening, with consultations galore and newsmen galloping from one embassy to another in search of pre-conference stories.

All the Democratic Senators in town visited the White House to present to President Truman a pledge of goodwill, co-operation and support during his administration.

Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama headed a delegation of 40. He said no legislative matters were discussed.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) said that the "meeting was a demonstration of the party spirit—and I mean just that."

MISSOURI members of the House also called on their fellow Missourian to promise support in carrying out tasks of his new office. The President side-stepped the question whether he will seek election as Chief Executive in 1948, according to one of the Representatives.



The San Francisco stamp.

A new five-cent blue postage stamp will be issued in observance of the San Francisco conference, with the first sale scheduled at the opening tomorrow. The late President Roosevelt suggested the wording and design for the stamp.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was reported by United Press to be considering nominating Edward F. McGrady as Secretary of Labor. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1937 and a veteran AFL figure, has been in charge of labor relations for the Radio Corp. of America. He also is serving as special labor consultant to the Secretary of War.

McGrady may not be agreeable to replacing Frances Perkins, the UP reported, but some of President Truman's associates say that factor will not influence the appointment.

### Treason Conviction Set Aside

IN a five-to-four split, the Supreme Court set aside the treason conviction of Anthony Cramer, German-born New Yorker who was sentenced to 45 years in prison for allegedly giving aid to two German saboteurs put to death in 1942. It was the first time the court had ruled on a treason case. The majority opinion held there was not enough evidence to show that Cramer committed an open act of treason, and that the mere fact that he intended to was not enough to warrant conviction.

The majority decision was based on the original provision of the Constitution requiring that no person shall be convicted of treason except on testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on a confession in open court. The government charged that Cramer committed overt acts of treason by meeting with Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, two of eight saboteurs landed by submarine in Florida and Long Island, by accepting their money for safekeeping and by concealing their identity from FBI agents.

THE WAR LABOR BOARD unanimously approved the wage provisions of the new soft-coal contract, which operators say will increase the miner's pay about \$1.30 daily. The contract still must be approved by Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis. The OPA expects to complete an estimate of price increases that the agreement requires, in time for Davis to announce his decision by May 1.

### Senate Kills Proposal to Train Youths Year Before Combat

WASHINGTON, April 24 (ANS).—The Senate yesterday voted down, 66 to 9, a proposal to require 12 months of training for all draftees under 20 before they are sent into combat.

The action came after Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, had advised the Senate that as soon as military conditions permit the Army will adopt a policy of sending no soldiers under 19 overseas.

Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel (D-Tex.) offered the proposal which was rejected as an amendment to legisla-

tion extending the draft law one year. The law expires May 15. The vote on O'Daniel's amendment cleared the way for consideration of a bi-partisan group's proposal to require at least six months of training before inductees under 19 entered combat.

Marshall made his statement in a letter to Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), of the Senate Military Committee.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), acting majority leader, read the letter to the Senate during a debate on the legislation to extend the Selective Service act for another year.

### Wounded Marine Meets the Champ



Cmdr. Jack Dempsey, touring Coast Guard installations in the Pacific, cheers up Pfc Orlando Wood, of Duluth, Minn., who was wounded on Iwo Jima, in a hospital at Guam.

### Minor League Results

International League					
Montreal 9, Syracuse 7					
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 0					
Others postponed, rain, cold					
WL	Pct	WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Jersey City	4 0	1.000	Rochester	2 2	.500
Baltimore	4 1	.800	Syracuse	1 3	.250
Montreal	4 1	.800	Buffalo	0 4	.000
Newark	2 2	.500	Toronto	0 4	.000
American Association					
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 1					
Others postponed, rain, cold					
WL	Pct	WL	Pct	WL	Pct
St. Paul	1 0	1.000	Columbus	3 3	.500
Milwaukee	1 0	1.000	Minneapolis	1 2	.333
Louisville	3 2	.600	Kans. City	1 2	.333
Indianapol.	3 2	.600	Toledo	1 3	.250
Pacific Coast League					
No games scheduled					
W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct
Portland	15 7	.682	Sacramento	11 12	.478
Seattle	14 8	.636	S.F.'sisco	11 12	.478
Oakland	12 10	.545	L.A.'nges	9 14	.391
San Diego	12 11	.522	Holly'w'd.	6 16	.273

### Here's Chance to Pen Your Own Headline

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Marquette grid coach Tom Stidam's concern about not hearing from his end coach, Maj. Pete Smith, was dispelled by a recent letter from Smith—the first in several weeks.

Smith said, "The reason I haven't written is I am now travelling with Patton, and when you're with Patton—your time is not your own. This guy never sleeps."

### Cooper Case Being Studied

CHICAGO, April 24.—Leslie O'Connor, chairman of the major league advisory council, declared today he needs more information from the Cooper brothers, Mort and Walker, before he can reach a decision on their salary dispute with Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Coopers demanded salary increases from \$12,000 to \$15,000, threatening to go on strike. However, O'Connor persuaded them to return to the club until the dispute can be settled properly.

"I have obtained some information from the Office of Wage Stabilization," O'Connor said, "but I need more details from the Coopers before I can take any action."

### Gift from N. Y. Giants Nips Prepster's Career

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 24.—The local high school athletic council is in the doghouse for the deal handed Howard Raines, local baseball star.

Raines played in last summer's Esquire All-American boys' baseball game at New York's Polo Grounds and was given a warmup jacket and uniform by the Giants. When he came home, the council barred him from further high school competition.

### 409,287 Fans See 48 Major League Games

NEW YORK, April 24.—Major league baseball, which pondered suspending for the duration at the winter meetings last January because of manpower shortages and suspected public disapproval, attracted 409,287 paying guests during the first week of the season, according to a United Press survey.

In addition, thousands of servicemen were admitted free to every big league park.

The National League counted 214,227 fans passing through the turnstiles to attend 25 games, while the American League entertained 195,060 with 23 games. This average of 8,500 per game is considered highly satisfactory in view of the weather, which has been cold and damp.

Last season weather forced many postponements. At this time, only 31 games had been played before approximately 288,000 fans. On average attendance, however, the 1944 mark was slightly higher.

The largest crowd of the young '45 season—30,671 customers—attended the Giant-Dodger game at the Polo Ground Sunday, despite freezing weather. The next best gate was 30,069 at Cincinnati's home opener.

### Griffith Leads Campaigns To Revive All-Star Classic

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Clark Griffith, president of the Senators and baseball's closest contact with government officials, left for the joint major league meeting at Cleveland today, prepared to organize agitation for reviving the All-Star game, originally scheduled at Boston's Fenway Park on July 10.

The midsummer classic was abandoned for the duration last winter, following conferences among Will Harridge, American League president; Ford Frick, National League boss, and Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT chief.

"Perhaps there were many reasons for the cancellation at the time," Griffith said, "but these have been dissipated and I think we should stage the game."



American League					
No games scheduled Monday.					
WL	Pct	WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Chicago	5 0	1.000	Wash'gton	3 3	.500
New York	5 1	.833	Cleveland	1 4	.200
Detroit	4 2	.667	St. Louis	1 5	.167
Philadelph.	4 2	.667	Boston	0 6	.000
St. Louis at Cleveland					
Detroit at Chicago					
Boston at Washington					
New York-Philadelphia, not scheduled					
National League					
No games scheduled Monday.					
WL	Pct	WL	Pct	WL	Pct
New York	5 2	.714	Brooklyn	3 3	.500
Chicago	4 2	.667	Boston	3 4	.429
St. Louis	3 2	.600	Philadelph.	2 4	.333
Cincinnati	3 3	.500	Pittsburgh	2 5	.286
Brooklyn at Boston					
Philadelphia at New York					
Chicago at Cincinnati					
St. Louis-Pittsburgh, not scheduled					



Time		TODAY	
1202-Intermezzo	1905-Soldier & Song	1230-Dance Orchestra	1915-Ignorance Pays
1245-Winged Strings	1945-AEFP on Spot	1300-News	2001-Bob Hope
1310-U.S. Sports	2030-Brit. AEF Band	1315-AEF Music Box	2100-News
1401-Globe Theater	2105-Your War today	1430-Double Feature	2115-Dance Band
1500-News	2145-Music Shop	1510-John C. Thomas	2201-U.S. News
1530-Combat Diary	2206-Soliloquy	1545-On the Record	2235-Melody Hour
1630-Strike Up Band	2300-News	1701-Lynn Murray	2308-Mystery Playh'se
1715-RCAF Show	2335-One-Night Stand	1755-Mark Up Map	2400-News
1800-News	0015-Night Shift	1815-GI Supper Club	0200-News Headlines
1901-Sports			
Time		TOMORROW	
0601-Rise and Shine	0910-Spotlight Bands	0700-News	0925-Waltz Time
0715-Song Parade	1001-Morning After	0730-Return Eng'g'm't	1030-French Lesson
0801-Combat Diary	1035-Strike Up Band	0815-Personal Album	1101-U.S. News
0830-Modern Music	1105-Duffie Bag	0900-News	1145-Melody Roundup

### Abbie an' Slat's

By Courtesy of United Features



### By Raeburn Van Buren



# Fifth Spans Po, Takes Modena, La Spezia

## Ferrara Falls To 8th After 3-Day Struggle

ROME, April 24 (AP).—U.S. Fifth Army troops today crossed the Po River, the enemy's last natural defense barrier in northern Italy, AFHQ announced tonight.

Other American and Allied troops of the Fifth captured Modena, key junction on the main road from Bologna to Milan, while still a third Fifth Army column drove the enemy out of La Spezia, big naval base on the Ligurian coast below Genoa.

Matching the victories of the Fifth Army, Allied troops of the Eighth Army, after three days of bitter fighting, captured the south Po Valley communications hub of Ferrara.

Tonight's special announcement revealed no details of the Allied victories other than that the prisoner bag had passed the 40,000 mark and the count was growing hourly.

It was growing increasingly apparent that the entire German front in North Italy was collapsing under the combined assault of the Fifth and Eighth armies. Yesterday's communique said that the enemy was still offering savage rear-guard action but reports from the front today indicated that they were abandoning all attempts to slow the Allies in their haste to withdraw to the north.

Retreating German columns are under day and night attack by the combined Allied air forces in the Mediterranean. MAAF yesterday flew more than 3,400 sorties, pounding enemy vehicles, gun positions and river crossings. Twenty-three Allied aircraft failed to return.

## London Can't Break Its Blackout Habits

LONDON, April 24.—Britain's blackout, imposed Sept. 1, 1939, was lifted officially last night, but London didn't get lit up.

Here and there were patches of light, struggling to illuminate the city, but most Londoners either went to bed early or hesitated to draw back their curtains.

The West End made no serious attempt to recapture its brilliant pre-war lighting and Piccadilly looked much the same as in blackout days.

## Planes Attack Munich Area

More than 240 Ninth AF medium and light bombers yesterday pounded airfields and an oil depot in the Munich area, while fighter-bombers hammered railway and highway traffic from Prague, southwest along the Danube Valley, to Eggenfelden, 33 miles southeast of Straubing.

Railway yards at Plattling and Landau and at Ingolstadt also were attacked.

Eighth AF heavies were grounded for the third consecutive day.

Ninth AF fighter-bombers destroyed one ME109 and damaged three on the ground at an airfield at Ganacker, 12 miles southeast of Straubing. Two of four jet-propelled ME262s, which attacked a formation that bombed an oil depot near Schrobenhausen, 32 miles northwest of Munich, were shot down.

## Pétain Reaches Swiss Line on Way to Trial

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 24 (Reuter).—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, head of the German-controlled Vichy government, arrived in this neutral country today en route to France, apparently intending to face trial in Paris for high treason.

Today was Pétain's 89th birthday and he arrived at the Swiss frontier looking surprisingly fit. It was officially stated that he applied for permission for himself and wife and party to enter Switzerland so he could present himself before French judicial authorities.

He is now waiting instructions from the French government as to where and when he may cross the French border.

Other members of the party include his former police chief Sarasin and the wife of tennis star Jean Borotra.

By the Associated Press

France was electrified by the news that Marshal Pétain had entered Switzerland apparently intending to return to Paris to stand trial, the opening date of which was scheduled yesterday for May 17.

It had been announced that Pétain would be "tried" by proxy and Andre Mornet was named as prosecutor.

Pétain will be charged with high treason based on probably the largest dossier ever compiled against any accused Frenchman. Thousands of official documents, communications, letters and records of his official correspondence with Germans will be introduced in evidence.

The French seek to prove that France was betrayed by a small clique of whom Pétain was chief.

## Laval Refused Entry Into Switzerland

BERNE, April 24 (Reuter).—Vichy Chief Pierre Laval, who previously was refused entry into Liechtenstein, today was denied entry into Switzerland, according to the Swiss radio.

Swiss frontier reports said that Marcel Déat, French Fascist leader, was with Laval when the latter applied for entry into Liechtenstein.

King Leopold of the Belgians, who has been a prisoner of the Germans since 1940, was expected to reach the Swiss frontier today.

## Allied Court to Try Nazi, 15, for Sabotage

WITH 75th INF. DIV., Germany—Rudolph, 15, never batted an eye when military government officials of the 75th Div. decreed that he would be bound over for trial by a higher court—a trial for his life.

Since the American occupation of his home town he had been engaged in cutting telephone wires in the 75th Div.'s zone. A soldier caught him in the act. Rudolph had been a member of the Hitler Jugend since 1940.

## Returning to France



Marshal Philippe Pétain

## Third of Berlin Taken by Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

reached, was a mass of white flags, Red Star said.

Unofficial reports said two-thirds of the city had been conquered and German civilians were fleeing into Russian-held territory to escape the inferno raging in the city's main streets.

Stockholm dispatches reported that the entire government quarter between Unter den Linden and Leipziger station had been levelled by artillery and fire bombs. German units still holding out behind barricades and inside buildings were being cut to pieces, front reports said.

The battle was becoming one vast mopping-up operation, with the Russians moving through the city like a gigantic broom, leaving the streets swept clean of opposition and littered with enemy dead, a Reuter dispatch said.

"Berlin's hours are now numbered," the Soviet newspaper Izvestia said.

Soviet forces which drove into Berlin from the southeast, were said to be attacking Tempelhof airfield, the fall of which was reported by Luxembourg Radio.

## Engineers Fight to Hold Red River's Main Levee

NEW ORLEANS, April 24 (ANS).—Engineers today battled a threatening mainline levee break on the Red River. Carloads of rock and cement ballast were thrown into the crumbling embankment to hold it until an emergency setback loop can be completed.

## British Take Burma Junction

ADVANCE ALLIED HQ., BURMA, April 24 (Reuter).—British 14th Army troops have captured Pynmana, important road and rail junction 225 miles north of Rangoon.

## Ulm Captured; 2nd Crossing of Danube Made

(Continued from Page 1)

as saying the linkup already had taken place.

Ulm was captured jointly by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U.S. Seventh and De Lattre's French First Armies. Patch's 44th Inf. Div., which participated in the clearing of the city, advanced to the southwest and made the Seventh Army's second Danube crossing.

The first crossing, made by Patch's 12th Armd. Div. 25 miles northeast of Ulm, was expanded into a bridgehead 10 miles wide and six miles deep. Tankers overran an airfield beyond the river.

Three pockets have been created by the rapid Allied advance. The drive of the French to the Swiss border cut off 1,000 square miles of the Black Forest.

Encirclement of Stuttgart by Franco-American forces left a pocket in the vicinity of the captured city where four enemy divisions, which made desperate efforts to break out, were beaten back by the French.

The third pocket was sewn by Allied advance on Ulm.

Total number of troops contained in these pockets was not disclosed, but the French said 15,000 to 16,000 Germans were trapped in the Stuttgart pocket.

## Patch Drives on Augsburg

In the center of the offensive, Patch's 42nd and 45th Inf. Divs. and 106th Cav. Gp. were driving on Augsburg. The 42nd Div. took Pölsingen, 36 miles north of Augsburg, while the 45th entered Auerheim, 40 miles north of the city. The cavalry forces were pushing south of Nuremberg toward Augsburg.

On the east flank of the drive, more than three divisions of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army drove full on Regensburg. One force entered Barotzhausen, 13 miles northwest of the city, while another took Schwandorf, 20 miles northwest of it.

The 90th Inf. Div., descending on Regensburg from the north, entered Michlesdorf, 40 miles from the city.

Form the northeast, the 11th Armd. Div. entered Cham, 28 miles from Regensburg to outflank the area from the east and the 26th Inf. Div. reached the vicinity of Dautersdorf, 17 miles northeast of the city.

The first 23 days of April, which saw the breakup of the Western Front, cost the Germans more than 1,000,000 prisoners, SHAEF disclosed.

## Relief for St. Nazaire

LONDON, April 24 (INS).—The International Red Cross revealed today it has negotiated permission from the Germans to allow three trainloads of relief food and medical supplies to be sent to German-held St. Nazaire. The trains will be accompanied by an International Red Cross delegate to supervise distribution.

## San Francisco Parley Opens Today...

(Continued from Page 1)

Georges Bidault indicated that France would not lead any revolt of small or middle powers against the Dumbarton Oaks plan, but, the AP said, there was some French concern that the U.S. might attempt to pressure the French delegation into giving up part of France's colonial empire, particularly Indo-China.

Shortly after Molotov met for a second talk with President Truman, the White House issued the statement that "in view of the limited time at his disposal in Washington... and in order to permit Mr. Molotov to consult with his government, following these conversations, discussions in regard to the Polish situation will be continued by the three foreign secretaries in San Francisco."

At issue is whether the Warsaw Polish government, with which Russia recently signed a mutual assistance treaty, shall be seated at the conference. Both the U.S. and Britain have refused Russia's request that the Warsaw government be represented at the conference, and have held that a "government of national unity," as agreed at Yalta, should be formed first.

Prior to the departure of the foreign ministers by plane en route here, the discussion of the Polish situation was tabled, and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong was called in to participate in final plans for the conference.

The first plenary session of the conference is scheduled for 4:30 PM tomorrow (10:30 PM, Paris time). President Truman is scheduled to welcome the delegates in a radio speech tomorrow evening from Washington.

The Polish and Argentina questions are tied together, since Russia wishes the Warsaw regime represented and opposes Argentina, while the U.S. opposes representation by the Warsaw Poles unless the government is reorganized, and at least tacitly supports a place for Argentina, the United Press said.

Delegates speculated on the possibility that Molotov may have

carried from Moscow an over-all proposal of which the Polish settlement would be only a part.

## U.S. Delegates Reported In Accord on 3 Security Points

NEW YORK, April 24 (Reuter).—A New York Times dispatch from San Francisco said today that the American delegates to the world security conference have reached three tentative conclusions:

1—Poland should be represented, but only delegates of a government selected in accordance with the Yalta agreement.

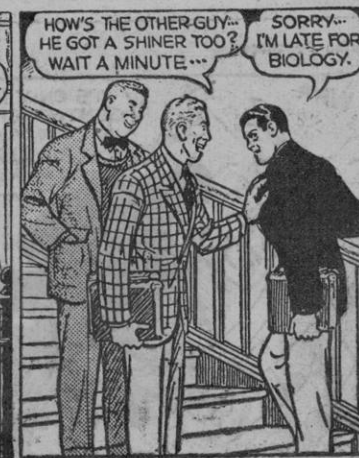
2—The delegates will support the Dumbarton Oaks proposal as "a basis for a charter" to be drafted at San Francisco, and they will also support the late President Roosevelt's promise to support Marshal Stalin's request for three assembly votes.

3—The delegates will not only respect the rights of other nations to offer amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, but will offer several specific amendments involving considerable changes in wording.

## Joe Palooka



## By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



## By Ham Fisher



## By Ham Fisher

