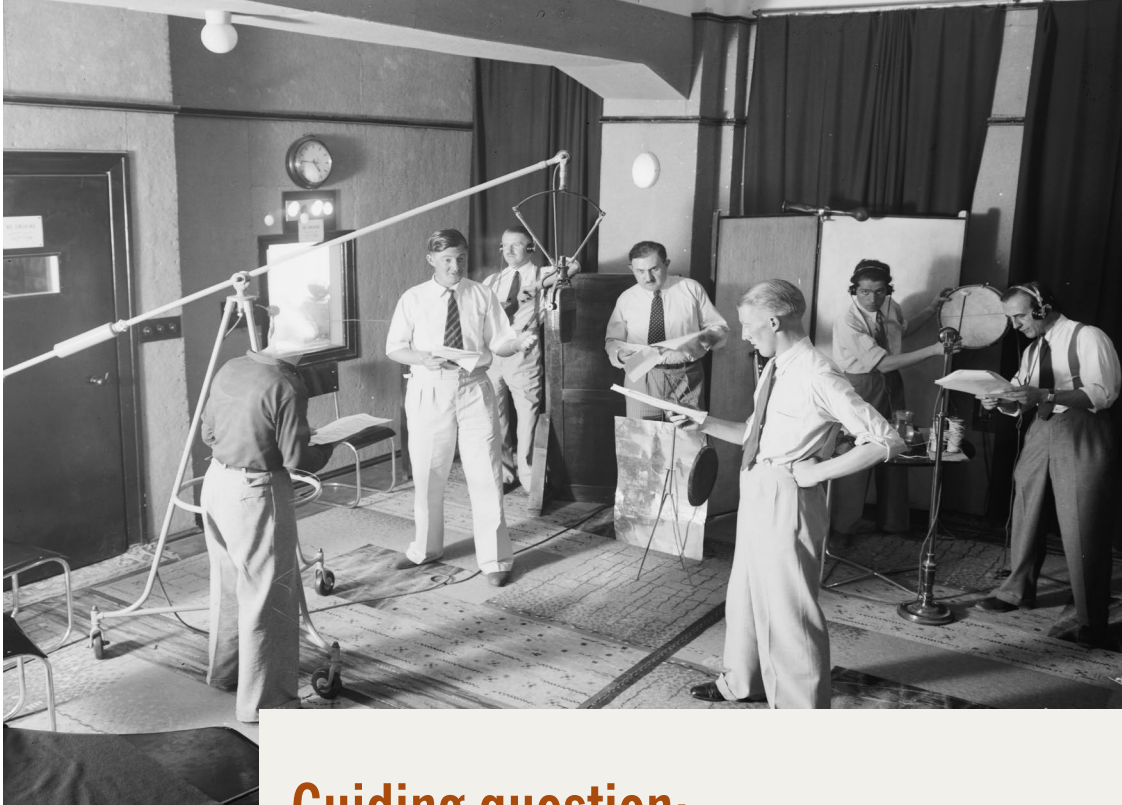




UNDERSTANDING  
SACRIFICE

## Activity: Place Your Faith in Radio



### Guiding question:

How is public perception of historic events affected by reporting methods?

**DEVELOPED BY GENA OPPENHEIM**

**Grade Level(s):** 6-8, 9-12

**Subject(s):** Theater, Social Studies

**Cemetery Connection:** East Coast Memorial

**Fallen Hero Connection:** Ensign Stephen L. Fuld



**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

## Overview

In this lesson, students will be presented with a specific day in World War II where multiple important events occurred. Students will act as the executive producers of a radio news program and construct a short, written broadcast. It is their job to decide which events of the day to highlight. They will consider why what is recorded helped shape what is remembered for future generations and what is not. Whose stories are not told?

## Historical Context

During World War II, newly created broadcasting networks competed with each other to prove to the American public that they could provide the most “accurate coverage” of the war overseas. Daily radio news reports about the events on the front lines gave families a connection to their loved ones that was not available in previous American conflicts.

## Objectives

At the conclusion of this lesson, students will be able to

- Understand the importance of radio broadcasting in World War II;
- Understand why certain events were highlighted over others;
- Understand how audiences interpreted the broadcasts; and
- Recreate a convincing broadcast highlighting in detail a specific event in World War II.

*“Stephen L. Fuld was a leading advertising director and producer for CBS Radio News in the 1930s and early 1940s. His main job was to decide the content of a given radio broadcast and the best ways to present news in the fledgling medium of radio. Fuld’s job and the world of broadcasting connects directly to my lesson plan. I also want students to use critical thinking skills to examine why certain events are deemed ‘newsworthy.’ ”*

—Gena Oppenheim

Oppenheim teaches at Saint Ann’s School in Brooklyn, New York.

# Standards Connections

## Connections to Common Core

**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2** Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions;

**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.5** Describe how a text presents information (e.g. sequentially, comparatively, causally);

**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.7** Integrate visual information (e.g. in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.

## Connections to C3 Framework

**D2.His.1.6-8.** Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.

## Documents Used ★ indicates an ABMC source

### Primary Sources

Newsreel, *Today in History*, May 8, 1945

National Archives and Records Administration

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zL-sBxVk\\_I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zL-sBxVk_I)

World War II Era Radio Broadcasts

Internet Archive

<https://archive.org/details/wwllarchive-audio>

### Secondary Sources

Historic Headlines: World War II

*The New York Times*

<https://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/08/31/historic-headlines-world-war-ii/>

★ *World War II: A Visual History*

American Battle Monuments Commission

[https://www.abmc.gov/sites/default/files/interactive/interactive\\_files/WW2/index.html](https://www.abmc.gov/sites/default/files/interactive/interactive_files/WW2/index.html)

## Materials

- Computer with internet capability and speakers
- Computers for groups to access the ABMC interactive timeline

## Lesson Preparation

- Review the selection of *The New York Times* front pages and select one option for each group of five or six students. Make a packet for each group containing the options for the class.
- Select a World War II Era Radio Broadcast to play to students as a sample.
- Divide the class into groups of five or six students each.
- Set up classroom technology and test all online resources before class.

## Procedure

### Activity One: Analyzing the News (45 minutes)

- Ask students how Americans would get their news during World War II. Lead a brief conversation discussing newspapers, radio broadcasts, and newsreels.
- Distribute one packet of newspaper headlines to each group and ask them to review the front pages.
- Lead a class discussion on the newspapers. Possible questions can include:
  - *Why are certain events put in bold at the top of the paper? Why are other stories lower on the page?*
  - *What does placement on the page imply?*
  - *On any given day, how did the editor organize the events of this day?*
  - *What is missing from this source?*
  - *This newspaper is based in New York City. Does this impact the content on the front page?*
  - *What is the perspective(s) on the days events?*
  - *What is the tone of the pieces?*
- Play the newsreel from May 8, 1945. Ask students to write down who/what was featured.
  - Ask the class: *Who was left out? Why?*
  - Brainstorm as a class a list of effective techniques in sharing news.

## Assessment

- Divide students into small groups of five or six students and assign each group one date in the war.
- Give each group the corresponding front page from the *New York Times*.
  - Ask students, *How do you think these headlines affected their readers' mental state?*
- Play a World War II Era Radio Broadcast to provide students a sample.
  - **Teacher Tip:** Choose an example from an event or date you did not assign to a student group.
  - Ask students, *How do you think radio broadcast affected their listeners' mental state?*
- Direct student groups to use the World War II: A Visual History interactive timeline to set their date in history in historical context.
- Assign students to create the outline for a radio broadcast, based on the news on their given day.
- Allow students to present their program to their classmates and explain which events they highlighted and which events they cut from the broadcast.

## Methods for Extension

- Students can explore the role of journalism in various U.S. wars.
- Students can explore the Internet Archive for other World War II radio broadcasts.
- Teachers can enhance students' interest in the role of journalism in World War II by exploring these related lesson plans on [ABMCEducation.org](https://www.abmceducation.org/):
  - [History and Journalism: Examining the Events of World War II Through a Journalistic Lens](#)
  - [Words of War](#)
  - [Writing Across Normandy: Operation Cobra and the Media](#)

The New York Times, September 1, 1939

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

The New York Times

Copyright, 1939, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. LXXXVIII...No. 29,805.

Printed at the New York Times Building, 15 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except on Saturdays

EXTRA

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

GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND; ITES BOMBED, PORTS BLOCKADED; HITLER'S AIRS ACCEPTED

BRITISH MOBILIZING
Navy Raised to Its Full Strength, Army and Air Reserves Called Up
PARLIAMENT IS CONVOKED
Midnight Meeting Is Held by Ministers—Negotiations Admitted Failure

Bulletins on Europe's Conflict
London Hears of Polish Bombing
Warsaw Reports German Offensive Moving on Three Objectives
Roosevelt Warns Navy Also Notifies Army Leaders of Warfare—Envoy Tells of Bombing of 4 Cities

HOSTILITIES BEGUN
Warsaw Reports German Offensive Moving on Three Objectives
ROOSEVELT WARNS NAVY
Also Notifies Army Leaders of Warfare—Envoy Tells of Bombing of 4 Cities

Hitler Acts Against Poland
Hitler's Airs Accepted

HITLER GIVES WORD
In a Proclamation He Accuses Warsaw of Appeal to Arms
FOREIGNERS ARE WARNED
They Remain in Poland at Own Risk—Nazis to Shoot at Any Planes Flying Over Reich



British Call Up Forces
By FERDINAND KUHN Jr. Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—All attempts to bring about direct negotiations between Germany and Poland appeared to have broken down tonight as Great Britain mobilized her fleet to full strength, stretched her other defensive...
The German reports of pretended violation of German territory by Poland are pure invention, as is the false report of 'attacks' by Polish insurgents on Gleiwitz, the embassy announcement said.

Attack on Emiles Front Reported
LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP)—Reuters dispatch from Paris said:
"The following is given with all reserve: According to unconfirmed reports received here, the Germans have begun an offensive with extreme violence on the whole Polish front."

By JERRY SEAFIRO Special Cable to The New York Times.
WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1.—Newspaper reports here tonight that German planes are attacking Gdynia, Cracow and Katowice. At Gdynia three bombs exploded...
The regular German Army started an offensive in the direction of Danzig in Upper Silesia and Cieszyn. The German plan apparently is to cut off Western Poland along the line of Danzig, Katowice and Cieszyn.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
DANZIG, Friday, Sept. 1.—By a decree issued early this morning Adolf Hitler, Reich Chancellor of Germany, has ordered the annexation of the Free City in the Reich, thus settling by a fiat stroke the original point of contention in the international...
In a telegram to Chancellor Hitler from Berlin this morning said Herr Forster, Reich Minister of the Interior, has ordered the annexation of the Free City in the Reich, thus settling by a fiat stroke the original point of contention in the international...
The port of Gdynia, north of Danzig (shown top of map), was blockaded this morning. At Gleiwitz (shown by cross) artillery fire was heard after a Polish-German skirmish had been reported there. Cracow, to the east, was among Polish cities said to have been bombed.

By OTTO D. TOLASCHUS Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—Charging that Germany had been attacked, Chancellor Hitler at 5:11 o'clock this morning issued a proclamation to the army declaring that from now on force will be met with force and calling on the armed forces to fulfill their duty to the end.
The text of the proclamation reads:
To the defense forces:
The Polish nation refused my efforts for a peaceful regulation of neighboring relations; instead it has appealed to weapons. Germans in Poland are persecuted with a bloody terror and are driven from their homes. The series of border violations, which are unbearable to a great power, prove that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German frontier. In order to put an end to this frantic activity and to bring it to a halt, I have decided to meet force with force.

News of Attack on Poland Spurs Prompt Action—Military Move Thought Likely
DALADIER SUMMONS CABINET TO CONFERR

First Wounded Brought Into Gleiwitz
GLIEWITZ, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP)—An army ambulance carrying wounded soldiers arrived at the emergency hospital here today at 9:15 A. M. The men, carried in a wagon, were on stretchers. One had a first-aid field bandage. It could not be ascertained where the ambulance came from.

Danzig Fighting Reported
WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1.—It was reported today that German troops had entered Danzig and that fighting was in progress. The German official news agency said that the Polish garrison in Danzig was being surrounded.

Hitler Tells the Reichstag 'Bomb Will Be Met by Bomb'
Chancellor Vows 'Fight Until Resolution' Against Poland—Gives Order of Succession As Goering, Hess, Then Senate to Choose

'Battle for Honor'
Foreign defense forces will carry on the battle for the honor of the living rights of the reborn Reich. I shall call on the German people to stand firm to the end.

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1.—Edouard Daladier, Premier and War Minister of France, informed that German troops crossed the Polish frontier today, summoned an urgent meeting of his Cabinet for 10:30 A. M. It was probable that Parliament would be called tomorrow.

By FERDINAND T. BUCHHALZ Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The greatest moment of suspense in the history of Great Britain is under way. It is an occasion, under government order, of little children, invalids, old men and old women gathered around.

Hitler Accepts Danzig
BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—The German official news agency said that Adolf Hitler, Reich Chancellor, had accepted the return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich.

Summary of Speech
A summary of Herr Hitler's speech was translated as follows:
"Four months have been suffering under the burden of the Treaty of Versailles. Danzig was a German city. All these regions have only Germany to thank for their cultural development."

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

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

Minister Stand Firm
By F. J. PHILLIP Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet met with President Albert Lebrun for more than two hours this evening...
"MM. Edouard Daladier, Premier of the Council, and Georges Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held before the Cabinet a detailed account of the international situation as a whole."

By G. E. R. GEDDE Special Cable to The New York Times.
MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—With Premier and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's statement under high pressure—so suddenly applied without any previous indication and contrasting so sharply with earlier delaying tactics this...
The Premier's speech contained much trenchant and seemingly irrefutable evidence of binders by the British and French Governments in handling the question of Soviet freedom. It was not difficult to see that the Premier's speech contained much trenchant and seemingly irrefutable evidence of binders by the British and French Governments in handling the question of Soviet freedom.

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

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

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION | National History Day

The New York Times, December 8, 1941

The New York Times

All the News That's Fit to Print

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. XXI No. 30,634. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941. THREE CENTS

JAPANESE ON U. S. AND BRITAIN; MARCH SUDDEN ATTACK ON HAWAII; HEAVY FIGHTING AT SEA REPORTED

CONGRESS DECIDED

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

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Legislative Leaders and Cabinet in Sober White House Talk

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

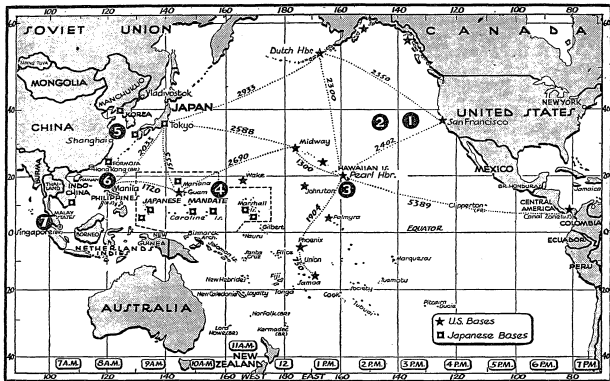
TOKYO ACTS FIRST

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

TOGO CALLS ENVOYS

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

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 8.—Japan went to war against the United States and Britain today with air and sea attacks against Hawaii, Pearl Harbor and other United States bases in the Western Pacific, as dawn broke.



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

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities an American ship in the Pacific today when news of Japanese bombers attacking Hawaii this morning and the United States Fleet struck back with a thunder of big naval rifles.

JAPANESE FORCE LANDS IN MALAYA

First Attempt Is Repulsed—Singapore Is Bombed and Thailand Invaded

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

Tokyo Bombers Strike Hard At Our Main Bases on Oahu

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—War broke with lightning suddenness in the Pacific today when news of Japanese bombers attacking Hawaii this morning and the United States Fleet struck back with a thunder of big naval rifles.

ENTIRE CITY PUT ON WAR FOOTING

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

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

HULL DENOUNCES TOKYO 'INFAMY'

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

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

The International Situation

MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1941 while the President gave out the text of his trusteeship proposal to the Japanese Emperor, (Page 12.) The White House was the hub of Washington activity and news bulletins were released there. (Page 12, Column 2.)

Lewis Wins Captive Mine Fight; Arbitrators Grant Union Shop

The three-man arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the union shop dispute between the coal miners last night reversed the decision of the National Defense Mediation Board and ordered that Japanese nationals be confined to their homes pending a decision as to their status and had their clubs and other meeting places closed and put under police guard.

NEWS BULLETINS

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

Continued on Page Six

Continued on Page Five

Continued on Page Three

Continued on Page Eleven

GUAM BOMBED; ARMY SHIP IS SUNK

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

104 SOLDIERS KILLED AT FIELD IN HAWAII

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This was disclosed after a long special Cabinet meeting, which was joined later by Congressional leaders. These leaders predicted "action" within a day. After leaving the White House conference Attorney General Francis Biddle said that "a resolution" would be introduced in Congress tomorrow. He would not amplify or affirm that it would be for a declaration of war.

Congress probably will "act" within the day, and he will call the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for this purpose, Chairman Tom Connally announced. [A United Press dispatch from London this morning said that Prime Minister Churchill had notified Japan that a state of war existed.]

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

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

Landing Made in Malaya A Singapore communiqué disclosed that Japanese troops had landed in Northern Malaya and that Singapore had been bombed. The President told those at last night's White House meeting that "mindless foreign heavy losses" were sustained by the Navy and also by the Army on the island of Oahu (Honolulu). It was impossible to obtain confirmation or denial of reports that the battleships Oklahoma and West Virginia had been damaged or sunk at Pearl Harbor, together with six or seven destroyers, and that 350 United States airplanes had been caught on the ground.

The White House took over control of the bulletins, and the Navy Department, therefore, said it could not discuss the matter or answer any questions how the Japanese were able to penetrate the Hawaiian defenses or appear without previous knowledge of their presence in these waters. Administration circles forecast that the United States soon might be involved in a world-wide war, with Germany supporting Japan, an Axis partner. The German official radio tonight attacked the United States and supported Japan. Axis diplomats here expressed complete surprise that the Japanese had attacked. But the impression gained from their attitude was that they believed it represented a victory for the Nazi attempt to divert sea-land aid from Britain, which has been





The New York Times, February 3, 1943

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. XCIII... No. 31,056

Published at No. 41 News Building, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943.

THREE CENTS NEWSPAPER

WAR JOBS OR DRAFT ORDERED FOR MEN IN DEFERRED CLASS

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

ORDER TO LOCAL BOARDS

Reclassifying Starts April 1—McNutt Says 10 Out of 14 Under 38 Will Be In 100

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

5,489 WAR PLANES BUILT IN DECEMBER

WPB Reports 500% Increase in Munitions Production Since Pearl Harbor

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

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

Selective service boards were instructed to start April 1 reclassifying the status of the new "deferables."

Local selective service boards have been working under instructions to call no men with children until they received "further notice."

The War Manpower Commission estimates that 3,200,000 transfers from non-essential jobs must be made in 1943 to meet production needs.

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

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

ENACTING BY JULY 1 ASKED

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

3,500 OFFICERS AMONG 19,000 PRISONERS—SOVIET UNITS FREED FOR OFFENSIVE

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.—The Red Army has completed the destruction of 330,000 trapped troops at Stalingrad, the flower of Adolf Hitler's army, Moscow announced last night in a special bulletin.

The communiqué, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said 93,000 troops, including a field marshal, twenty-three generals and "thousands of other officers" had been killed in the last three weeks.

An announcement on Sunday said more than 100,000 men had been killed and 237,000 captured in the preceding six-week period, beginning with the big Red Army winter offensive on Nov. 19.

This represents a total of 508,800 Axis troops killed or captured since mid-November, on the basis of Russian announcements, and it does not include Axis casualties in the preceding three months of bitter fighting that raged along the Volga and inside Stalingrad.

The German raid last night acknowledged the end of the trapped force and its annihilation. It reported the Russians more than 300,000 men.

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

NAZI ARMY BEATEN

More Generals Captured in Final Assault on Axis Survivors

CHURCHILL CONFERRING WITH PRESIDENT OF TURKEY

At the recent meeting with Ismet Inonu, held in a railway car on a siding at Adana

CHURCHILL GIVES CYPRUS ASSURANCE

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

By Raymond Daniell. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Returning westward after his successful meeting with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey on Tuesday, Prime Minister Winston Churchill broke his journey at Nicosia, the ancient capital of Cyprus, where he addressed assembled notables.

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

He emphasized the solidity of the United States forces in Central Tunisia drove the Germans out of the station of Senej and other American columns were engaged for an invasion of Europe.

BIG ENEMY EFFORT

Navy Spokesman Says Foxy Exaggerates Our Losses, Conceals His

SEVERAL SEA-AIR ACTIONS

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

PRESIDENT IMPLIES 1943 INVASION PLAN

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

By W. H. Lawrence. Special Cable to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt broadly implied today that the United States and Great Britain had reached agreement at the Casablanca conference on an invasion of the European continent in 1943.

Two American columns operating in the vicinity of Senej also withdrew after meeting on the Bidon Zid-Malmasy road. [These columns had earlier been reported converging on Maknassy at right angles.]

The first of the Pacific operations was the attack on the island of Guadalcanal, a United States destroyer shelling enemy barges off Cape Esperance, where the Japanese were apparently still persisting in attempts to land materials.

ABMC EDUCATION ORG American Battle Monuments Commission | National History Day

The New York Times, May 13, 1943

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

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Slowly rising temperatures today with moderate to fresh winds...

VOL. XCII..No. 31,155.

Published as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943.

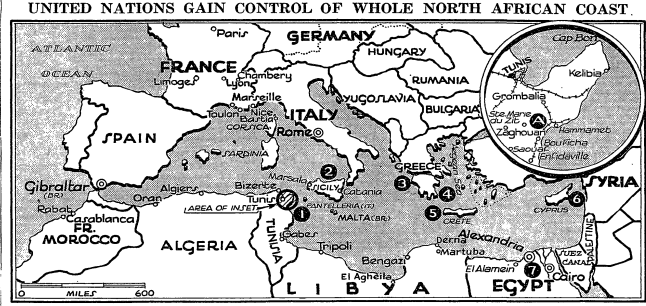
THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

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

BYRNES RESTORES WLB PAY CONTROL, MODIFYING ORDER
He Saves the Agency's Life by Permitting rises if Costs and Prices Are Held
LABOR AND BOARD PLEASED
Former Leans to Compromise, and Resignations Are No Longer Called Likely

Bulletin of Victory
By the Associated Press
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—The first of a special communique tonight announcing the end of the Tunisian campaign follows:
Organized resistance, except by isolated pockets of the enemy, has ceased...

INDIA STAFF HERE
Wavell's Presence Seen as Hint of Early Action Against Japanese
STALIN TALKS SOUGHT
Conferees May Try Again to See Him Before Invading Europe



AFRICAN WAR OVER
110,000 of Captive Total Believed German—Booty Is Huge
FEW STILL RESISTING
British and French Draw Ring Tighter Around Pocket in South

By LOUIS STARK
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 12—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, preserved the judicial character of the Labor Board today and saved it from threatened dissolution by releasing its authority to make wage adjustments...

OP A SPEEDING DRIVE ON FOOD VIOLATORS
Federal Grand Juries to Take Up Cases in 2 Boroughs—New Meat Ceilings Fixed
Federal grand juries are being convened in Brooklyn and Manhattan to investigate price-gouging in foodstuffs and other foods...

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 12—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill began today their intensive, three-day conference, both separately and with their key military, naval and air leaders...

UNITED NATIONS GAIN CONTROL OF WHOLE NORTH AFRICAN COAST
The triumph in Tunisia, which was clinched by a junction of French and British forces near S. M. de Zila (A. on inset), has led to the complete liberation of the coast...

By FRANK L. KLICHOWICZ
Special to The New York Times
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—The war in Africa is over, it was officially announced tonight. It was estimated that some 110,000 were Germans and the remainder Italians...

Board Calls Order a Victory
The order met with the complete approval of the public members of the WLB and was regarded by them as a victory in the sense that it met their minimum demands upon Mr. Byrnes...

Meat Ceilings Announced
As part of the same campaign, cents-per-pound ceilings for a wide variety of meats were announced...

U. S. Leaders Available
American commanders from that theater who are here for war conferences are Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who has charge of American forces in China, India and Burma...

WPB RULES PLANTS AMPLIFIED TO BEAT AXIS
Orders Halt on New War Facilities and Tools, to Increase Guns, Tanks
By JOHN MACCORRADO
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 12—The United States now has all the plant and machine tools it needs to beat the Axis, and as a result 35,000,000,000 worth of contracts for the construction of new war facilities will be re-examined...

Marsala 'Wiped Off the Map'; Planes Leave Catania Aflame
By the United Press
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—Almost 400 Allied planes hammered Sicily yesterday for the third straight day, leaving a trail of fire destruction in the ports of Marsala and Catania...

4 TO 10U-BOATS SUNK IN A CONVOY BATTLE
Eight of Freighters Safe After Most-Day Fight in Atlantic, British Admiralty Says
By the Associated Press
LONDON, May 12—Allied escorts ships and planes fighting a fierce eight-day running battle against a pack of as many as twenty-five Axis submarines attacking an Atlantic convoy recently sank four and perhaps ten of the U-boats...

Prisoners Flock TO BRITISH FORCES
Mere Approach of Armor Aids Like Magnet on Soldiers of Vanquished Axis
By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times
TUNIS, May 11 (Delayed)—Moving with a speed that surpassed that of the Germans in Belgium three years ago today, British tanks and infantry penetrated to the northern tip of Cap Bon and to the Gulf of Hammamet...

Cool Wage Rise is Dalkly
His directive Mr. Byrnes did not go as far as the board had requested by restoring to it the authority to make wage adjustments to correct "inequalities"...

Stoessel Falls to Stage and Dies Conducting at Arts Academy
Albert Stoessel, noted conductor and violinist, collapsed and died a few minutes later on the stage during a performance of the American Academy of Arts and Letters yesterday afternoon...

General Von Arnim Is Biggest Prize of All in Allies' Bag of Dozen Generals
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 12—Col. Gen. Dietloff von Arnim, the commander of all German troops in North Africa for several months, has been captured...

War News Summarized

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943
The war in Tunisia is over. A special communique from Allied headquarters yesterday reads: "Organized resistance except by isolated pockets of the enemy has ceased..."

Promoted on Point of Capture
Prisoners are coming in wholesale lots. It is not uncommon for an entire German battalion or company to insist that white flag and march into the British lines...

Italians Surrender Division and Other Italian Units
Major Gen. Pfeiffer, commander a group bearing his own name...

Churchill on Radio At 3 P. M. Tomorrow
By the Associated Press
LONDON, Thursday, May 13 (Delayed)—Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast to the British people from Washington at 3 P. M. Friday (3 P. M. Eastern War Time)...

Continued on Page Thirteen

Continued on Page Fourteen

Continued on Page Seven

Continued on Page Fourteen

Continued on Page Three

Continued on Page Seven

Continued on Page Four

That the end came with dramatic suddenness when German tanks, being battered to pieces in the middle of the advance to Cap Bon and north of Endhafala, where six French and British divisions were closing in on the remnants of the Africa Corps...

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

Continued on Page Three
Continued on Page Three
Continued on Page Three

The New York Times, June 7, 1944

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION POSTSCRIPT Sunny and moderately warmer...

VOL. XCIII No. 31,546

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

HULLER'S SEA WALLS BREACHED; ALLIED HIGHWAYS IN LAND; NEW ALLIED LANDINGS ARE MADE

COUNTRY IN PRAYER

President on Radio Leads in Petition He Framed for Allied Cause

LIBERTY BELL RINGS

Lexington and Boston's Old North Church Hold Services

By LAWRENCE REISNER

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

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

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

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

"Hearthside Days Ahead" In Congress, after the prayer was read, Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House minority leader, warned that "many hearth-breaking days ahead."

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

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

In Columbus, Ohio, Governor John W. Bricker called the landings in France "the beginning of the end of the forces of evil and destruction."

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

The news was brought to workers on night shifts over plant loudspeakers.

"Let Our Hearts Be Stout"

A Prayer by the President of the United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in this hour of great need.

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

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in this hour of great need.

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

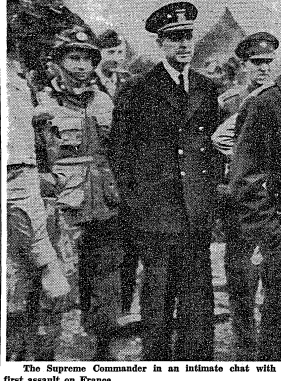
And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our own; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the business of our lives ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of fit fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

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

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

EISENHOWER VISITS PARATROOPERS BEFORE TAKE-OFF FOR THE INVASION

The Supreme Commander in an intimate chat with some of his men in England prior to their boarding planes for the first assault on France.



The Supreme Commander in an intimate chat with some of his men in England prior to their boarding planes for the first assault on France.

ALL LANDINGS WIN

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

BIG AIR ARMADA AIDS

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

Landing Puts End to 4-Year Hiatus

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

By RAYMOND DANIELL

LONDON, June 6—This was D-day and it has gone well. At daybreak Anglo-American forces dropped from the skies in Normandy, swarmed up on the beaches from thousands of landing craft and renewed the battle for France and for Europe, broken off four years ago at Dunkerque.

And when darkness fell, on the word of no less than Winston Churchill, the King's First Minister, who is still this country's best reporter, they had touched on a broad front and were fighting as far back from the coast as Caen, which is eight and a half miles behind the Channel beaches and 140 miles from Paris.

At the time he spoke the Prime Minister said that the battle which was just beginning was progressing in "a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

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

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Turks Hear Report Of Landing in Greece

By Cable to The New York Times

LONDON, June 6—The Reuters news agency said today a Turkish radio report quoting a Berlin radio report that "very great" Allied landings were being made in Greece and that "very great" Allied landings were being made in Greece and that "very great" Allied landings were being made in Greece.

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

High sources said that an Allied landing there would not change Turkey's neutrality.

Continued on Page 9

ITALIAN DRIVE GAINS ON 70-MILE FRONT

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

By The United Press

ROME, June 6—The Allied front to hear across that may come to impart our courage unto our sons wherever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our own; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Continued on Page 11

Roosevelt and Churchill Pleased by Invasion Gains

Washington to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt told a news conference, held three hours after the initial announcement of the invasion of France, that the operation was proceeding according to schedule.

He made this statement in a calm, rather low voice, but with obvious satisfaction that his comments did not detract from the progress of the invasion.

It's up to schedule," Mr. Roosevelt replied, then smiled. This was the summation of all today's dispatches as they were calmly, rather low voice, but with obvious satisfaction that his comments did not detract from the progress of the invasion.

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Invasion and Other War News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7 1944

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

Elaborate defensive underwater mine fields were laid out in the invasion zone, which extended 1,000 yards inland, were quickly breached and Allied troops poured into enemy-held territory. According to the Germans, the invasion forces held a firm grip on the Caen-Cherbourg road and bridgeshead on the Orne estuary. Further landings and progress were reported in today's communiqués.

Allied troops poured into enemy-held territory. According to the Germans, the invasion forces held a firm grip on the Caen-Cherbourg road and bridgeshead on the Orne estuary.

Continued on Page 8

# The New York Times, February 13, 1945

## The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION  
Increasing cloudiness with moderate winds today.  
Temperature Yesterday—Max. 46; Min. 28  
Forecast: Today—Max. 45; Min. 28  
Friday—Max. 45; Min. 28

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,797.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1945.

THREE CENTS

# BIG 3 DOMINATE REICH MILITARIEM; AGREE TO SURRENDER LANDS AND OAKS VOTING; CONVOKE UNITED NATIONS IN U. S. APRIL 25

### IVES ASSAILS FOES OF ANTI-RACE BILLS AS DISFAVOR RISES

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

**PRESS FOR PUBLIC HEARING**  
Legislators Confident of Aid From Minorities—Chamber Attack Called 'Degrading'

The text of the statement by Assemblyman Ives, Feb. 12.

**Special to The New York Times.**  
ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Irving M. Ives, Republican leader of the assembly, and Louis Hollander, president of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, met back tonight at critics of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bill. In a statement defending the proposal to set up a five-man commission with power to eradicate discrimination in employment on racial or religious grounds, Mr. Ives sought to set at rest a strong feeling that it would have the effect of increasing racial friction. He said that the bill had been drafted in a spirit of compromise and that it would be a step toward eliminating racial friction. He said that the bill had been drafted in a spirit of compromise and that it would be a step toward eliminating racial friction.

### WPB Takes Charge Of Match Output

**Production of matches this year is expected to total 400,000,000 as compared with an average pre-war level of 480,000,000. The reduced production is attributed to the labor shortage.**  
Military requirements will take about a third of the 1945 output, including the entire production of strike-on-box matches and about 25 per cent of the book matches.

### CLEVE, PRUEM FALL Allies Capture Two Key Westwall Positions in North and Center

**OPPOSITION IS LIGHT Germans Draft Women for Volkssturm—New Clashes Reported**

**By CLIFTON DANIEL, Special to The New York Times.**  
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Feb. 12.—(AP)—The Allies today captured two key Westwall positions, one in the north, one in the center, and another in the east.

### THE BIG THREE MEETING AGAIN TO MAKE PLANS FOR THE WORLD



Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin on the grounds of the Palazzo in Yalta.

### YALTA PARLEY ENDS

Unified Blows at Reich, Policing Spheres and Reparations Shaped

FRANCE TO GET ROLE

Broader Polish, Yugoslav Regimes Guaranteed—Curzon Line Adopted

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

### BIG 3 AGREEMENT LAUDED BY HOOVER

**'Strong Foundation' for New World, He Says—Austin Asks Bipartisan Planning**  
Before 1,000 persons high in the leadership of the Republican party, former President Herbert Hoover, today pronounced the Yalta agreement a "strong foundation" for a new world.

### Pressure for Public Hearing

In the Senate, where the bill remains in the Finance Committee, there is very strong pressure for public hearing. In the House, the bill is in the Finance Committee, where it is expected to pass.

### Manila Trap Shut; Luzon Is Crossed

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

**By GEORGE E. JONES, Special to The New York Times.**  
MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—The broad front of American troops on Luzon today advanced toward the city of Manila, and a plan for the capture of the city was announced.

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

**LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Red Army forces, opening the second month of their winter offensive, pushed sixteen miles across Silesia yesterday in an outflanking drive southeast of Berlin.**

### PACIFIC WAR ROLE FOR SOVIET HINTED

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

**By JAMES B. RESTON, Special to The New York Times.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The positive announcements in the Cabinet today regarding the Russo-Japanese treaty, which was signed in 1905, were interpreted as a hint that the Soviet Union will play a major role in the Pacific war.

### War News Summarized

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1945**  
Yugoslavia was urged to put the Tito-Subhasch agreement into immediate effect and create a broad, provisional Parliament. The fighting forces of the three nations will meet three or four times a year.

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

**By JAY WALZ, Special to The New York Times.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate voted 53 to 11 today to confer the promotion of Col. Elliott Roosevelt to brigadier general.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

### Monday Meat Ban Flouted Again; Cafes Exhibit and Serve Steaks

**By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.**  
Conservation Monday which had gotten off to a false start last week when many restaurants in our State, had the gall to threaten us with possible race riots, pogroms and other evils, today carried out its usual routine. A restaurant opposite Radio City filled one show window with red, yellow, black and white. Less flaming, perhaps, but equally open was the non-observance by eating places in all parts of the city of Mayor La Guardia's "little brother" to meatless Tuesday and meatless Friday.

By LANSING WARREN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Allied decisions sealing the doom of Nazi Germany and German militarism, coordinating military plans for Germany's occupation and control and maintaining and controlling the White House announced today. The conference, held in the summer palace of former Czar Nicholas II on the Black Sea shore, also called for a United Nations security conference in San Francisco on April 25.

### Main Points of Accord

- (1) Plans for new blows at the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south.
- (2) Agreement for occupation by the three Allies, each of a separate zone, as Germany is invaded, and an invitation to France to take over a zone and participate as a fourth member of the Control Commission.
- (3) Preparations to be made by Germany for damages, to be set by an Allied commission. The reparations to be paid will establish the type and amount of payments by Germany to the Allies.
- (4) Settlement of questions left undetermined at the conference at Yalta, including the question of the Danzig-Gdansk area and decision to call a United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 to prepare the charter for a general international organization to maintain peace and security.
- (5) Specific agreements to widen the scope of the present Government in Poland and Yugoslavia and an understanding to keep order and establish Governments in liberated countries conforming to the popular will and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.
- (6) A general declaration of determination to maintain Allied unity for peace.

### German People Apart

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

### German People Apart

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

BROOKLYN EAGLE The Essential Newspaper in Brooklyn-4647

The special at one of the food

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr., Special to The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Clear and continued cold with moderate winds today.

VOL. XCIV No. 31,803

Printed at Second-Class Station, Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

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

STIMSON ASSAILS DELAY ON JOB BILL AS COSTLY IN LIVES

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

'DEADLY SHORTAGES' LOOM

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

ORDERS PRICE TAGS ON COTTON CLOTHES

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

Battle in Skagerrak Reported by Swedes

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

NAZI BASE DOOMED

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

CALCAR FIGHT RAGES

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

AMERICAN TANK RUNNING A GANTLET OF STEEL IN MANILA

Final Round Is On, Montgomery Says

AMERICANS SEIZE HOSPITAL IN MANILA AND FREE 7,000

By LINDSEY PARROTT By Wirephoto to The New York Times.

RED ARMY NEARING BORDER OF SAXONY

German Resistance Stiffens—Russian Capture Sagan and Break into Gudzuzind

MEXICO TALKS DESIGNED TO LINK HEMISPHERE TO DUMBARTON OAKS

By JAMES R. BOSTON

FLEET IN MANILA BAY, U. S. RADIO REPORTS

The American Broadcasting Station in Manila reported tonight that the United States Seventh Fleet warships had steamed into Manila Harbor without incident.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MONDAY, FEB. 19—AMERICAN MARINES, THEIR PATH CLEAR BY THE MOST INTENSIVE NEUTRALIZATION CAMPAIGN OF THE PACIFIC WAR, HAVE Landed on strategic Iwo Jima Island, one of the Volcano group, 100 statute miles south of Tokyo.

The landing was reported this (Monday) morning. The Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions made the first amphibious operation since the Iwo Jima landing. The Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions made the first amphibious operation since the Iwo Jima landing.

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MONDAY, FEB. 19—AMERICAN MARINES, THEIR PATH CLEAR BY THE MOST INTENSIVE NEUTRALIZATION CAMPAIGN OF THE PACIFIC WAR, HAVE Landed on strategic Iwo Jima Island, one of the Volcano group, 100 statute miles south of Tokyo.

The landing was reported this (Monday) morning. The Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions made the first amphibious operation since the Iwo Jima landing.

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

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

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

He asserted that he had "reached a crisis in this war" and that "we dare not delay longer" in providing the legislation to give to our fighting men the full support of "our strength."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began on March 2 to find most cotton garments, from infants' rompers to women's dresses, covered with a manufacturer's ticket showing the exact OPA ceiling price permitted on each separate article.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressmen began to pass legislation to check clothing prices. The action, the administrator said, would also have the effect of bringing back more of the essential goods of apparel to the low and medium price range.

The New York Times, April 13, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Clearing and warm today.
Fair, continued warm tomorrow.

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,856.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945.

THREE CENTS

TRUMAN TO CONTINUE POLICIES; 9TH CROSSES ELBE, NEARS BERLIN

U. S. AND RED ARMIES DRIVE TO MEET

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

WEIMAR TAKEN, RUHR POCKET SLASHED

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

By DREW MIDDLETON

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

The Second Armored Division of the Ninth Army has crossed the Elbe River in force and is striking eastward toward Berlin, whose outskirts lie less than sixty miles to the east, according to reports from the front.

[A report quoted by The United Press placed the Americans less than fifty miles from the capital.] Beyond Berlin the First White Russian Army has crossed the Oder on a wide front and a junction between the western and eastern Allies is not far off.

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

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

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

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

The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.

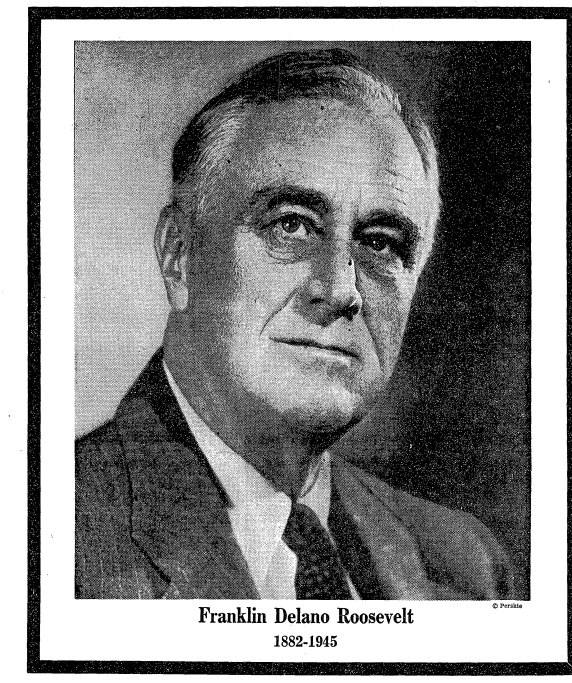
The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.

The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.

The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.

The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.

The offensive to liberate the Netherlands and reduce the Ruhr is being pushed forward. The United Press said.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1882-1945

SECURITY PARLEY WON'T BE DELAYED

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

By JAMES B. RESTON

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

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

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

President Roosevelt had planned to address the San Francisco conference and to see the United States delegation to the League of Nations Convention. He had expressed to friends his desire to participate in the San Francisco conference and to see the United States enter the new League during his term in office.

The sudden elevation of President Truman to the White House has not less than fifty miles from the

War News Summarized

FRIDAY, APR. 13, 1945

German capital and 115 from the Russians along the Oder. The Third Army captured Weimar, home of the late German Republic, and was twenty-three miles below Leipzig, with the First closing a pincer from the north.

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

Open cities were ruled out and every German was ordered by Himmler to fight to the death, although Goebbels said "the war cannot last much longer."

The Ninth Air Force destroyed at least 117 more German planes yesterday. In Italy the Eighth Army advanced along a thirty-mile front toward Bologna and the Po Valley; the Fifth Army also made good gains and was eleven miles from San Marino.

Japanese planes resumed their suicidal attacks on American ships off Okinawa, sinking a transport and damaging several other vessels. One hundred and eighty-eight enemy planes were shot down.

LAST WORDS: I HAVE TERRIFIC HEADACHE

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

By The Associated Press

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's last words were: "I have a terrific headache."

He spoke them to Comdr. Howard G. Bruess, naval physician. Mr. Roosevelt was sitting in front of a fireplace in the Little White House here at Pine Mountain when what was described as a massive cerebral hemorrhage struck him.

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

Dr. Bruess said that he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9:30 A. M. "At 1 o'clock," Dr. Bruess added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an artist. He suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head)."

END COMES SUDDENLY AT WARM SPRINGS

Even His Family Unaware of Condition as Cerebral Stroke Brings Death to Nation's Leader at 63

ALL CABINET MEMBERS TO KEEP POSTS

Funeral to Be at White House Tomorrow, With Burial at Hyde Park Home—Impact of News Tremendous

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, War President of the United States and the only Chief Executive in history who was chosen for more than two terms, died suddenly and unexpectedly at 4:30 P. M. today at Warm Springs, Ga., and the White House announced his death at 5:48 o'clock. He was 63.

The President, stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, passed from unconsciousness to death on the eighty-third day of his fourth term and in an hour of high triumph. The armies and fleets under his direction as Commander in Chief were at the gates of Berlin and the shores of Japan's home islands as Mr. Roosevelt died, and the cause he represented and led was nearing the conclusive phase of success.

Less than two hours after the official announcement, Harry S. Truman, Vice President and Chief Justice of the United States, took the oath as the thirty-second President. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan F. Stone, in a one-minute ceremony at the White House.

Mr. Truman immediately let it be known that Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet is remaining in office at his request, and that he had authorized Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. to proceed with plans for the United Nations Conference on international organization at San Francisco, scheduled to begin April 25. A report was circulated that he leans somewhat toward the idea of a coalition Cabinet, but this is unsubstantiated.

Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon It was disclosed by the White House that funeral services for Mr. Roosevelt would take place at 4 P. M. (E. W. T.) Saturday in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. The Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson of St. Thomas's Church in Washington and the Rev. John G. McFee of St. John's in Washington will conduct the service.

The body will be interred at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday, with the Rev. George W. Anthony of St. James Church officiating. The time has not yet been fixed.

Jonathan Daniels, White House secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt's body would not lie in state. He added that, in view of the limited size of the East Room, which holds only about 200 persons, the list of those attending the funeral service would be limited to high Government officials, representatives of the press and those who by my effort to carry on as I believe the President would have done, and to that end I have asked the Cabinet to stay on with me."

Soon after he became President, Mr. Truman left the White House for the five-room Connecticut Avenue apartment where he has resided with Mrs. Truman and their 20-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, for four years. He said he was "going home, to bed."

It was shortly after he had finished presiding over the Senate ratification of the State-Mexico-Canada Water Treaty last afternoon that Mr. Truman received word from the White House of President Roosevelt's death. This was at about 3:25 P. M., a half hour before the news was made public. Reaching for his hat, he dashed out of the office, calling back to his staff that he was going to the White House.

Arriving at the White House, the President's immediate administration of former Justice Byrnes is well known here. He undoubtedly would have been Mr. Truman's choice as a successor to Cordell Hull as Secretary of State.

Byrnes May Take Post With Truman

Byrnes to be Secretary of State

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy; rain tonight. Cloudy, showers and colder tomorrow. Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 57; Min., 43.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

BERLIN FALLS TO RUSSIANS, 70,000 GIVE UP; 1,000,000 SURRENDER IN ITALY AND AUSTRIA; DETMARBURG IS CUT OFF; HAMBURG GIVES UP

\$7,445,000,000 CUT IN COMING BUDGET ASKED BY TRUMAN. He Tells Congress Most of It Can Be Sliced From Program for 1946 Shipping. CUTS AGENCIES \$80,000,000. Studies Leading to Additional Economies Are Continuing, President Assures Press.

President Truman's Statement on cuts in war costs, Page 38.

By BETTRAM D. HULEN. WASHINGTON, May 3.—President Truman announced an economy program today with proposals looking to the saving of more than \$7,445,000,000.

The biggest cut was applied to the Maritime Commission through a recommendation in a letter to Congress for reduction of funds for ship construction more than \$7,000,000,000 in current appropriations and contract authorizations.

In another recommendation the President called for a reduction of more than \$800,000,000 in the budgets of eight agencies during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Mr. Truman also informed Congress that he was terminating the Office of Civilian Defense by June 30 and withdrawing its proposed budget of \$389,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Security has been continuing tax studies for months and the leaders in Congress are hopeful that the question can be taken up actively after V-Day.

Details at Press Conference. So far as the Maritime Commission is concerned, Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, the chairman, assured ship contractors that they would be funded for the completion of the construction program under which 12,000,000 deadweight tons of new ships are being built this year.

In addition he expects that the reserves of many millions of dollars can be set up for Government agencies for the current fiscal year.

De Valera Proffers Sympathy to Reich. DUBLIN, May 3.—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera made a personal call at the German Legation today to express condolences for Adolf Hitler's death.

He was accompanied by Joseph Walsh, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and was received by the German Minister, Dr. Eduard Hempel.

Hitler's death was widely discussed throughout neutral Eire and received wide play in newspapers.

The Portuguese Government ordered two days of mourning for Hitler and flags will be flown at half-mast in "all public buildings," the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said yesterday, according to the Office of War Information.

Force Moves to Join the 14th Army Troops North of City in Attack—Isles Shelled. CALCUTTA, India, May 2.—In a driving amphibious thrust British troops landed today on the southern tip of Burma, twenty miles south of Rangoon, and stormed northward in order to join forces with Fourteenth Army troops twenty-eight miles north of Rangoon for a two-way assault on the city.

The landings were made on both sides of the wide mouth of the Rangoon River where it empties into the Gulf of Martaban. They followed a drop yesterday by parachute troops from the transport planes to clear the landing beaches for the amphibious force.

Before the landings warships of the British East Indies fleet swept the Gulf of Martaban and destroyed ten Japanese craft filled to the gunwales with enemy troops fleeing Rangoon. A South coast Air Command communiqué announced that the British ships suffered no damage or casualties.

It was not disclosed what type of warships participated in the operations in the Gulf of Martaban but it was officially announced that other powerful British units, including aircraft carriers and the French battleship Richelieu, had carried out a two-day strike at Japanese airfields and installations in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, far to the southwest in the Indian Ocean.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers, the communiqué said, bombarded airfields on Car Nicobar Island, 675 miles southwest of Rangoon, and steamed northeastward to Port Blair, 425 miles southwest of Rangoon. Carrier planes followed up both operations.

[A BBC dispatch asserted that British troops had landed on the southern tip of Burma, twenty miles south of Rangoon, and stormed northward in order to join forces with Fourteenth Army troops twenty-eight miles north of Rangoon for a two-way assault on the city.]

Continued on Page 16, Column 2.

WAR IN ITALY ENDS. Last Enemy Force Gives Up Just 20 Months After Landings. DEFEAT IS COMPLETE. Unconditional Surrender Opens 'Back Door' to German Bastion.

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN. By Wireless to The New York Times. ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, May 2.—Twenty months after the Allies first set foot on Italian soil the war for Italy ended at noon today, when hostilities ceased under the unconditional surrender signed by the Germans last Sunday afternoon at Allied Headquarters in Cassino.

The terms, revealed only today, cover all land, sea and air forces, estimated at almost 2,000,000 men. They apply to all northern Italy to the Isone River in the northeast and to the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salzburg, and portions of Carinthia and Styria.

The surrender of the Austrian provinces swept away most of the last German holdouts in Italy, and the unconditional surrender terms call for a redoubt. It also greatly lessened the chances for any last-ditch stand on the Continent. The portion of Italy not included in the surrender lies along the Yugoslav frontier and takes in the Italian Peninsula, already in the hands of Yugoslav partisans.

German Must Disarm. Soon after the Allies' German command radio ordered its forces to give up unconditionally to the Allies and to join the Red Army and fourteen days after the Fifth Army had begun the spring offensive, the unconditional surrender terms call for the "immediate immobilization and disarmament of the enemy's ground, sea and air forces."

The Germans gave up just twenty-two days after the Eighth Army and fourteen days after the Fifth Army had begun the spring offensive, the unconditional surrender terms call for the "immediate immobilization and disarmament of the enemy's ground, sea and air forces."

The instrument of surrender was signed in the former summer palace of the Neapolitan Kings in Cassino by a German representative.

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

GERMANS AND ALLIES SIGNING UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IN ITALY.



Left: Representative of Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel affixing signature to the document in royal palace at Cassino as his aide looks on. Right: Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, British Army, placing his name on the articles. Standing behind him (left to right) Air Vice Marshal George Baker, Chief of Staff to the Allied Mediterranean Air Force; Maj. Gen. A. P. Hilsenko and Lieut. M. Vrazovsky, both representing Russia; and Maj. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, American deputy chief of staff in the Mediterranean.

Big Three Wrestle AGAIN OVER POLAND. Russian Arguments Persist but Hope Remains—Changes in Dumbarton Plan Weighed.

By JAMES B. RESTON. By Wireless to The New York Times. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia made another attempt today to solve the Polish government controversy today and, while they did not succeed, the negotiations are active again and not entirely without hope.

Two major conferences were held during the day. This morning, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, went to the headquarters of the American delegation and met with W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clerk-Hedderley.

Continued on Page 16, Column 2.

Goebbels and Fuehrer Died By Own Hands, Aide Says.

By CHAS. TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, Thursday, May 3.—A deposition by Joseph Goebbels' chief assistant that both the German propaganda chief and Adolf Hitler had committed suicide in Berlin was given to the world early today by Red Army forces after they had occupied the city.

Continued on Page 16, Column 1.

MOSCOW JOY MAD AS BERLIN IS WON.

Stalin Announcement Starts Unprecedented Celebration in Honor of Victory. By CURVIS L. SULZBERGER. By Wireless to The New York Times. MOSCOW, Thursday, May 3.—News of the fall of Berlin was received here with wild acclaim, although it had been expected hourly for several days.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

Denmark Cut Off; Hamburg Yields. Lubeck Also Occupied, With the Surrender of Holland Believed Imminent.

By SVEND CARSTENSEN. By Telephone to The New York Times. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 2.—The Germans are still staying in Copenhagen, but it looks as if they are on the way out, Optimism here about their immediate departure from Denmark subsided considerably today, but it was recalled that if the Danes had waited five years they can afford to wait another two weeks.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Copenhagen Certain Foe Must Go, But Nazis Deny Norse, Danish Exit.

By SVEND CARSTENSEN. By Telephone to The New York Times. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 2.—The Germans are still staying in Copenhagen, but it looks as if they are on the way out, Optimism here about their immediate departure from Denmark subsided considerably today, but it was recalled that if the Danes had waited five years they can afford to wait another two weeks.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

War News Summarized. THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945. Berlin fell to the Russians yesterday and more than 70,000 prisoners were taken. The captured pocket southeast of the city was liquidated. The Baltic ports of Rostock and Warnemunde were won. [1:3; map P. 6.]

Unconditional surrender was accepted by Col. Gen. von Vietinghoff, commanding German forces in northern Italy and western Austria. The terms, signed Sunday, became effective yesterday; thus another enemy pocket vanished. [1:3; map P. 2.]

The end was near on the Western Front, according to front-line dispatches that told of rapidly disappearing resistance. The British seized Hamburg, Lubeck and Wismar—only thirty miles from the Russians at Rostock. The United States Ninth Army linked up with the Russians north of Berlin, and in the south the Bavarian pocket was being reduced. [1:4; map P. 6.]

Denmark Cut Off; Hamburg Yields. Lubeck Also Occupied, With the Surrender of Holland Believed Imminent.

By SVEND CARSTENSEN. By Telephone to The New York Times. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 2.—The Germans are still staying in Copenhagen, but it looks as if they are on the way out, Optimism here about their immediate departure from Denmark subsided considerably today, but it was recalled that if the Danes had waited five years they can afford to wait another two weeks.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

EPIC SIEGE IS OVER. Shell of German Capital Yielded to Red Army by Beaten Nazis. 343,000 LOST BY FOE.



Shell of German Capital Yielded to Red Army by Beaten Nazis. 343,000 LOST BY FOE.

Baltic Link With British Is Near as Rostock and Warnemunde Fall. LONDON, Thursday, May 3.—Berlin, greatest city of the European Continent, fell yesterday afternoon to the Russians as 70,000 German soldiers and their armor in the surrender that Adolf Hitler had said never would come.

The Soviet triumph, after twelve days of history's deadliest street fighting, was announced last night by Premier Stalin in an Order of the Day and in the Soviet communist broadcast from Moscow this morning.

Marshal Stalin first issued an Order of the Day announcing the capture of Berlin, the greatest city of the European Continent, fell yesterday afternoon to the Russians as 70,000 German soldiers and their armor in the surrender that Adolf Hitler had said never would come.

The Soviet triumph, after twelve days of history's deadliest street fighting, was announced last night by Premier Stalin in an Order of the Day and in the Soviet communist broadcast from Moscow this morning.

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

The New York Times, August 7, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945.

LATE CITY EDITION. Partly cloudy, less humid today. Cloudy and warm tomorrow.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

FIRE AT ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENT IN JAPAN; TRUMAN'S FOE OF A 'TWIN OF RUM'

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, REPUBLICAN DEAN IN THE SENATE, DIES

Isolationist Helped Prevent U. S. Entry Into League—Opposed World Charter

CALIFORNIA EX-GOVERNOR

Ran for Vice President With Theodore Roosevelt in '12—In Washington Since '17

When word reached the Capitol of the passing of the oldest member of the Senate in point of service, save Senator Kenneth McKellar...

Senator Johnson, who was serving the fourth year of his fifth term in the Senate, would have been 79 years old on Sept. 4.

He went to the hospital July 18, five days before that day and fell the love of the in Foreign Relations Committee...

Funeral arrangements awaited the arrival of the Senator's son, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Johnson Jr.

Capper Became the Dean

The death of Senator Johnson made Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who last month marked his eightieth birthday, the Republican dean of the Senate.

He also elevated him to the ranking minority membership on the Foreign Relations Committee...

WORKER IN CALIFORNIA ON J.C. MERRILL

Jet Plane Explosion Kills Major Bong, Top U. S. Ace

Flier Who Downed 40 Japanese Craft, Sent Home to Be 'Safe', Was Flying New 'Shooting Star' as a Test Pilot

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6.—Major Richard Bong, America's greatest ace, died today in the flaming wreckage of a jet-propelled fighter plane which crashed while he was testing it.

Only 24 years old, he wore twenty-six decorations including the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He had survived countless air battles and shot down twenty Japanese planes without a scratch.

The knowledge he gained in these battles was too valuable to risk, so he was brought home to "safe" duty. He was on that "safe" duty today when the plane crashed.

MORRIS IS ACCUSED OF 'TAKING A WALK'

Fusion Official 'Said to Part Company'—McGoldrick Sees Only Tammany Aided

The No Deal ticket, headed by Council President A. B. McGoldrick, can only serve the interests of Tammany Hall...

CHINESE WIN MORE OF 'INVASION COAST'

Smash Into Port 121 Miles Southwest of Canton—Big Area Open for Landing

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 6.—Chinese troops have broken into the South China port of Yungking and cleared a fifty-mile stretch of the Chinese "invasion coast"...

KYUSHU CITY RAZED

Kenney's Planes Blast Tarumizu in Record Blow From Okinawa

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

More than 400 fighters and bombers speared at Okinawa level for two hours Sunday over Tarumizu in southern Kyushu in the great single attack launched by Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Force to date, leveled that city's munitions factories and aircraft and munitions storage depots...

ROCKET SITE IS SEEN

125 B-29's Hit Japan's Toyokawa Naval Arsenal in Demolition Strike

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

By "God's Mercy" We Beat Nazis to Bomb, Churchill Says

REPORT BY BRITAIN

Steel Tower 'Vaporized' In Trial of Mighty Bomb

Scientists Awe-Struck as Blinding Flash Lighted New Mexico Desert and Great Cloud Bore 40,000 Feet Into Sky

ROOSEVELT AID CITED

Raiders Wrecked Norse Laboratory in Race for Key to Victory

By CLIFTON DANIEL

The test of Mr. Churchill's statement is on Page 8.

ATOMIC BOMBS MADE IN 3 HIDDEN CITIES

Secrecy on Weapon So Great That Not Even Workers Knew of Their Product

By JAY WALZ

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The atomic bomb was made in three hidden cities...

TRAINS CANCELED IN STRICKEN AREA

Traffic Around Hiroshima Disrupted—Japanese Still Sift Havo by Split Atoms

By the United Press

WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945

One bomb hit Osaka on Sunday night, but it struck with the force of 20,000 tons of TNT...

Details of the missile are closely guarded, but the 125,000 workers who saw materials poured into their factories never saw anything go out.

Chinese troops have broken into the port of Yungking and cleared a fifty-mile stretch of the Chinese "invasion coast"...

French is expected to occupy the United Nations Charter and then the Bretton Woods monetary plan in the near future.

Hiroshima was a major military target, a city of 218,000 persons thickly settled around a barbican port, an entire airplane parts plant.

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

NEW AGE USHERED

Day of Atomic Energy Hailed by President, Revealing Weapon

By LEWIS WOOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A blinding flash of light on the midday sun and a massive, multi-colored cloud boiling up 40,000 feet into the air accompanied the first test firing of an atomic bomb on July 16, three weeks ago today.

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

HIROSHIMA IS TARGET

'Impenetrable' Cloud of Dust Hides City After Single Bomb Strikes

By SIDNEY SHALETT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The White House and War Department announced today that an atomic bomb, possessing more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, a destructive force equal to the load of 2,000 B-29's and more than 2,000 times the blast power of what previously was the world's most devastating bomb, had been dropped on Japan.

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press

By the United Press



The New York Times, August 9, 1945

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Sunny with low humidity today. Partly cloudy, warmer tomorrow.

VOL. XCIV, No. 31,974

Published at No. 10 N. York St., New York, N. Y.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1945.

THREE CENTS

HOW THE ALLIES WAGED WAR ON JAPAN; ATTACKS ON MANCHURIAN, TOKYO AND SAIPAN; ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON NAGASAKI

TRUMAN TO REPORT TO PEOPLE TONIGHT ON BIG 3 AND WAR

Half-Hour Speech by Radio to Cover a Wide Range of Problems Facing the World

HE SIGNS PEACE CHARTER And Thus Makes This Country the First to Complete All Ratification Requirements

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Truman will report to the country on the Potsdam conference over all radio networks at 10 P. M. Eastern war time tomorrow in a thirty-minute speech.

The Presidential secretary, Charles G. Ross, said today that the speech, which probably would also be short-wave broadcast, would go into greater detail than the communiqué issued by the Big Three at the close of the meeting July 26.

Mr. Truman worked on the speech today as well as on a mass of other paper work which accumulated during his month-long absence, and signed into law the Communism Control Act.

He held his calling list to a minimum, including brief conferences with Senators Hatch of New Mexico and Killebrew of West Virginia, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

The Stimson conference was devoted to further discussion of the atomic bomb.

Associates of the President indicated that his report on the Potsdam conference would probably mention the new and revolutionary bomb used for the first time against Japan.

Full Appraisal May Be Given A full appraisal of revised conditions, including Russia's declaration of war against Japan, may come in Mr. Truman's radio address.

Originally the speech was expected to be primarily a report on the Soviet-British-American Communism Control Act.

Several other countries have ratified or taken action with a view to ratification, but no instrument of ratification has yet been received from any of them by the State Department, which is the

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Foreigners Asked To Stay at Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Department of unessential travel of foreigners to the United States was ordered by the Government today through the State Department.

"The Department of State has always traditionally done everything in its power to promote the travel of citizens of other countries of the Western Hemisphere to the United States," said the announcement.

"However, the United States Government is now engaged in a gigantic military operation, employing forces and supplies from the European theater in the Pacific area. This tremendous task places an unprecedented burden on the transportation system.

The citizens of other countries should realize the situation, the statement said, and postpone trips to the United States unless they are directly connected with the war.

TAMMANY OUSTS LAST OF REBELS

County Committee Ratifies Executive Group's Action—Meeting Picketed

Without the slightest opposition, the New York County Democratic Committee, popularly known as Tammany, last night ratified the selection of an executive committee on which there remains no opposition to the leadership of Edward W. Loughlin or to the 22 members of the committee.

In Brooklyn the Kings County Executive Group, headed by William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party candidate for Mayor, Mr. McDonald, a graduate of Holy Cross College and Fordham Law School, in accepting the nomination, told the members of the committee that he would resign as United States Attorney.

Nearly 2,000 members, the largest number in recent years, attended the Tammany meeting in the Central Commercial High School, 214 East Forty-second Street. All resolutions presented were adopted unanimously by voice.

The committee ratified action taken by the executive committee in seating Robert H. Blaikie as leader of the Seventh Assembly District in place of Joseph H. Broderick and Assemblyman Patrick H. Sullivan, in spite of the claim of Mr. Broderick that he had elected a majority of county committee members.

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Alies Cut Austria Into Four Zones With Vienna Under Joint Control

By LANSING WARREN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A four-power control machinery, including France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, it was announced today, will be set up to control Austria.

The system resembles the military control arrangement for Germany, it was announced today, which divides Austria into four zones of occupation and provides that Vienna, the capital city, shall also be occupied by the forces of the four controlling powers. It creates an Allied Council, consisting of the four military commanders, who will govern Austria.

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

200 BIG AERIAL BLOW

Japanese Port Is Target in Devastating New Midday Assault

RESULT CALLED GOOD

Foe Asserts Hiroshima Toll Is 'Uncountable'—Assails 'Atrocity'

By W. H. LAWRENCE

By Hiroshima to the New York Times. GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9.—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz announced today that the second atomic bomb had been dropped, this time on the city of Nagasaki, and that crew members reported "good results."

The second use of the new and terrifying secret weapon which centers on the Japanese radio, occurred at noon today, according to the Japanese radio. The target today was Nagasaki, an important industrial and shipping area with a population of 250,000.

The great bomb, which harnesses the power of the universe to destroy the city, was dropped on the second enemy city about seven hours after the Japanese had received a political "roundhouse punch" in the form of a declaration of war by the Soviet Union.

Although the communists did not attack—part of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern Army of more than 1,000,000 well-equipped troops never were called into action against Germany, but remained along the border to constant threat to Japan.

The city also included industries and suburbs of Inase and Akonoura on the western side of the harbor, and Okazaki. The combined area is nearly double Hiroshima's.

Nagasaki, although only two miles as large as Hiroshima in population, is considered more important industrially, with a population now estimated at 250,000. It is twice square miles are jam-packed with the cave-to-save buildings that won't be the name of "sea of roofs."

General Spaatz' communiqué reported the bombing did not say whether one or more than one "mighty atom" was dropped.

Hiroshima a 'City of Dead'

The Tokyo radio yesterday described Hiroshima as a city of ruins and dead "too numerous to be counted," and put forth the claim that the use of the atomic

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

RED ARMY STRIKES

Foe Reports First Blow by Soviet Forces on Asian Frontier

KEY POINTS BOMBED

Action Believed Aimed to Free Vladivostok Area of Threat

By the United Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Russia's mighty Far Eastern Army began hostilities against Japan at 8:30 P. M. Thursday here (Boston time), launching a sudden attack along the eastern Soviet-Manchuria border only nine minutes after Moscow's declaration of war.

A Kwantung Army headquarters communiqué issued at Changhai today reported the attack and also announced that the Red Air Force already was bombing strategic points in Manchuria territory beyond Japanese lines.

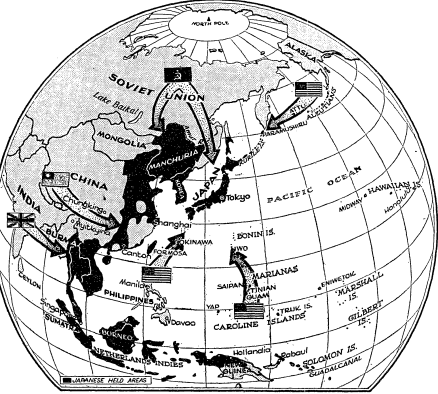
No details of the attack were given, but presumably the Russians would drive west from the Vladivostok area into the Japanese-held territory north of the tip of Korea. Vladivostok is only about twenty miles east of the border, separated from the Japanese by fortified positions on rugged, mountainous terrain.

The communiqué made it clear that ground forces had opened an attack—part of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern Army of more than 1,000,000 well-equipped troops never were called into action against Germany, but remained along the border to constant threat to Japan.

Although the communists did not attack—part of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern Army of more than 1,000,000 well-equipped troops never were called into action against Germany, but remained along the border to constant threat to Japan.

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

CIRCLE OF SPEARHEADS AROUND JAPAN IS COMPLETED



With the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan, the enemy is confronted with new directions—the north British power from the west and southwest. The north and northeast. Japan was already being battered by American power pressing in from the east.

385 B-29'S SMASH 4 TARGETS IN JAPAN

Tokyo Arsenal and Aircraft Plant Are Seared—Fukuyma and Yawata Cities Ripped

By William F. Buckley, Jr.

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9.—The United States Strategic Air Force today smashed four targets in Japan with 385 B-29 Superfortresses.

The first target was the Tokyo Arsenal and Aircraft Plant, which was destroyed beyond recognition by a massive incendiary attack.

The second target was the Fukuyma Arsenal, which was also destroyed beyond recognition.

The third target was the Yawata Arsenal, which was destroyed beyond recognition.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

U. S. Third Fleet Attacking Targets in Northern Honshu

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

By the United Press. GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9.—Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet today launched a series of strong air attacks at northern Honshu in the Japanese home islands, where the enemy has twenty-five airfields.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

RUSSIA AIDS ALLIES

Joins Pacific Struggle After Spurning Foe's Mediation Plea

SEEKS EARLY PEACE

Molotoff Reveals Move Three Months After Victory in Europe

By BROOKS ATKINSON

By Hiroshima to the New York Times. MOSCOW, Aug. 8.—Russia declared war on Japan tonight. In a radio address, Molotoff read the declaration, which was announced to the public at 10 P. M. Moscow time (10 P. M. New York time).

The Soviet Government's declaration comes three months after the victory over Germany, supporting a demand for an early peace. The Soviet Government declared that it would join in the war against Japan as soon as the Allies had agreed to unconditional surrender.

Molotoff said the declaration was made in the name of the Soviet people. He said the Soviet Government would support the Allies' demand for unconditional surrender.

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

TRUMAN REVEALS MOVE OF MOSCOW

Announces War Declaration Soon After Russian Action—Capital Is Startled

By FELIX BELAH JR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Truman announced a few minutes after 3 P. M. today that Russia had just declared war on Japan.

The dramatic statement, issued with all the castles of routine proclamation, came during the shortest White House press conference on record.

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Tokyo 'Flashes' News 3 Hours After Event

By the Associated Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Japan's first recorded wireless reaction to Russia's war declaration was a brief radio statement by the Japanese Government in an English-language transmission to Europe.

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

The New York Times, August 15, 1945

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. XCIV, No. 31,980

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

JAPANESE SURRENDERS, END OF WAR! EMPEROR ACCEPTS ALLIED RULE; FOUR POWERS SURREINRE COMMANDER; OUR ATOM POWER CURBS VOIDED

HIRING MADE LOCAL

Communities, Labor and Management Will Unite Efforts

6,000,000 AFFECTED

Draft Quotas Cut, Services to Drop 5,500,000 in 18 Months

By LEVINS WOOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—All manpower controls over employers and workers were abolished tonight.

SECRETS OF RADAR GIVEN TO WORLD

Its Role in War and Uses for Peacetime Revealed in Washington and London

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The most dramatic of radar, the world's most powerful "secret weapon," until the atomic bomb was devised.

Under the WMC program, the manpower controls are to be lifted at once and voluntary community action to hurry reconstruction will be substituted in every community.

Hirohito on Radio; Minister Ends Life

The Japanese Domei agency said at 11 o'clock last night that Emperor Hirohito had been "graciously pleased to personally read an imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration."

Two-Day Holiday Is Proclaimed; Stores, Banks Close Here Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Today a week. Many employers already have obtained approval for regular time pay to workers who take the day off.

President Truman announced both rulings tonight.

He directed agency heads throughout the Government to cut their forces down to bare skeleton staff Aug. 15 and 16 and not to charge the two days against the employees' annual leave.

For other workers under wage control, Wednesday and Thursday count like Christmas and the few other accepted holidays for purposes of overtime pay and in figuring the number of days worked

Third Fleet Falls 5 Planes Since End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Japanese aircraft are approaching the Pacific Fleet off Tokyo and are being shot down.

Five enemy planes have been destroyed since noon today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been requested to tell the Japanese that American defense measures require the Third Fleet to destroy any Japanese planes approaching United States warships.

GUAM, Wednesday, Aug. 15 (AP)—When Admiral Halsey received the news that the Japanese had sent this message to his fleet:

"It looks like the war is over, but if any enemy planes appear near them down in friendly fashion."

ALL CITY 'LETS GO'

Hundreds of Thousands Roar Joy After Victory

Flash Is Heard

TIMES SQ. IS JAMMED

Police Estimate Crowd in Area at 2,000,000—Din Overwhelming

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

Five days of waiting, of rumor, of anticipation, of excitement, of the day, with atomic force.

These were the magic words, the victory roar that greeted the announcement that on the streets today it numbered the tens of thousands.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The main terms of surrender will not only demobilize and demilitarize Japan but also deprive her of 80 per cent of the territory and nearly one-third of the population she held when she attacked Pearl Harbor.

By JAMES B. HESTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Allied terms of surrender will not only demobilize and demilitarize Japan but also deprive her of 80 per cent of the territory and nearly one-third of the population she held when she attacked Pearl Harbor.

TERMS WILL REDUCE JAPAN TO KINGDOM PERRY VISITED

Jurors Recommend Clemency Because of His Age—Long Indictment Upheld

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The main terms of surrender will not only demobilize and demilitarize Japan but also deprive her of 80 per cent of the territory and nearly one-third of the population she held when she attacked Pearl Harbor.

By JAMES B. HESTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Allied terms of surrender will not only demobilize and demilitarize Japan but also deprive her of 80 per cent of the territory and nearly one-third of the population she held when she attacked Pearl Harbor.

TREATY WITH CHINA SIGNED IN MOSCOW

Complete Agreement Reached With Chungking on All Points at Issue, Russians Say

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."

Cruiser Sunk, 1,196 Casualties; Took Atom Bomb Cargo to Guam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Navy ministry, including sixty-three officers, 207 Navy men, and including the USS Indianapolis, was sunk by enemy action in the Philippine Sea with 1,196 casualties, every man aboard, the Navy announced today.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Navy ministry, including sixty-three officers, 207 Navy men, and including the USS Indianapolis, was sunk by enemy action in the Philippine Sea with 1,196 casualties, every man aboard, the Navy announced today.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Navy ministry, including sixty-three officers, 207 Navy men, and including the USS Indianapolis, was sunk by enemy action in the Philippine Sea with 1,196 casualties, every man aboard, the Navy announced today.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING SURRENDER OF JAPAN



Mr. Truman reading the message in the White House. Seated are Admiral William D. Leahy, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Standing (left to right) are Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, head of the Federal Works Administration; William H. Davis, Economic Stabilizer; John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director; James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury; Tom Clark, Attorney General; and Lewis Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor.

WORLD NEWS SUMMARIZED

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945

World War II became a page in history last night.

President Truman announced that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

The official announcement that the Japanese had accepted the Potsdam declaration of July 26.

YIELDING UNQUALIFIED, TRUMAN SAYS

Japan Is Told to Order End of Hostilities, Notify Allied Supreme Commander and Send Emissaries to Him

MACARTHUR TO RECEIVE SURRENDER

Formal Proclamation of V-J Day Awaits Signing of Those Articles—Cease-Fire Order Given to the Allied Forces

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Japan today unconditionally surrendered the hemisphere empire taken by force and held almost intact for more than two years against the rising power of the United States and its Allies in the Pacific war.

Like the previous items in the surrender correspondence, today's Japanese document was forwarded through the Swiss Foreign Office at Bern and the Swiss Legation in Washington.

The document responded with a note to Tokyo through the same channel, ordering the immediate end of hostilities by the Japanese, requiring that the Supreme Allied Commander—who, the President announced, will be Gen. Douglas MacArthur—be notified of the date and hour of the order, and instructing that emissaries of Japan be sent to him at once—at the time and place selected by him.

Orders Given to the Japanese

The Department responded with a note to Tokyo through the same channel, ordering the immediate end of hostilities by the Japanese, requiring that the Supreme Allied Commander—who, the President announced, will be Gen. Douglas MacArthur—be notified of the date and hour of the order, and instructing that emissaries of Japan be sent to him at once—at the time and place selected by him.

Complete Agreement Reached With Chungking on All Points at Issue, Russians Say

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—The Soviet Union and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, the Moscow radio announced tonight, and have reached "full agreement on all other questions of common interest."