



SCRAP BOOK

September 16, 1945

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General of the Army



Into the German woods.

'No Activity'—But Ask the Patrols!

WITH THE NINTH U. S. ARMY
IN GERMANY (By Wireless).

A NARROW wedge of harsh, white light sliced into the solid midnight blackness and spotlighted a rutted muddy road as the door of a small stone house opened and a man stepped into the night. The light disappeared suddenly and all at once as the man quickly slammed the door behind him. Pausing on the doorstep while his eyes adjusted themselves to the darkness, he sucked the cool, damp night air into his lungs and tilted a bare head back to look at the sky. Only a few scattered stars were showing and they gave the high, dirty sky the appearance of a roof with tiny holes that let the light beyond shine through.

The only sound was the low-pitched boom of artillery two or three miles away, and not much of that. As the man walked slowly along the relatively firm ground of the shoulder of the road his feet sank ankle deep in mud and he thought how fortunate he was to be in regimental headquarters rather than in the front line, where it was always muddy, cold and wet.

Before a roofless house that served as a latrine he paused and looked up at the

**Their job is filled with risk and danger
and it begins only in the lull of battle.**

By FREDERICK GRAHAM

stars again. Suddenly the whole sky was lit up with a burning white light that splashed in his face like molten steel.

When he opened his eyes again his head throbbed and his eyes burned. He was warm—as a matter of fact, sweat was pouring off him—and he seemed floating in a hot, blinding light. He rolled his eyes skyward to see what had happened, and, instead of the stars, saw the ceiling of a room. He rolled his eyes to the left and instinctively jerked his head with a violence that nearly split it open when he saw sitting six feet from him an American soldier smoking a cigarette.

AS he tried to get on his feet the American said in good German: "Just sit where you are, Sergeant Roeder. You are a prisoner."

Sergeant Roeder knew immediately what had happened. The sky hadn't caved

in on his head, nor had one of those feared and hated American 155-mm. shells hit him. He had been slugged and carried behind the American lines by an American patrol out to capture German soldiers in the hope of gaining information from them. He realized, too, that his captors had already gone through his personal effects, for they knew his name and rank. He tried to recall what he had carried in his pockets that might be valuable to the Americans, but his head ached too much for that. The only thing his mind could register was amazement at the skill and daring that had taken an American patrol right into his regimental headquarters.

The job done on this German sergeant was only one of many diverse, dangerous and spectacular things that American patrols are doing when newspaper dispatches

state "there was no activity on this front today except action by patrols." In fact, when the front is relatively quiet is the time the patrols have most work to do.

Patrol work is much more important than newspaper reports—or lack of them—would indicate. Without information gathered as a result of dangerous work done by skillful and daring troops, working quietly behind the enemy lines, modern armies would make many more costly mistakes than they do and warfare would be even more "hit and miss" than it is.

BEFORE every major action of modern armies patrols from both sides do their most important and most dangerous work. An army preparing an offensive wants to know many things that it is possible to learn only through the efforts of patrols—What troops are directly before them? What is their strength and position? And how are their reserves? Conversely, the defending army is equally avid to know what its opponents are preparing, and it, too, turns to patrols for such information.

Airplanes may be the eyes of entire armies and cavalry may be the eyes and ears of smaller (Continued on Page 48)



INTO GERMANY

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ground units on the move, but ground patrols are the eyes, ears and antenna of ground forces directly facing the enemy, and information gathered by many small patrols up and down a long front adds up to something vital to all the armies on that front.

THERE are several different types of patrols. There are those that make stealthy stabs into enemy lines under cover of darkness to learn the disposition of enemy troops and guns and their strength. There are those that seek to capture enemy troops so they can be interrogated by our intelligence officers in the hope of learning the identity of enemy units, their strength and disposition, where they were before going into the line, what and where their reserves are, their plans and anything else that may insure the success of the action.

There also are patrols that seek to draw enemy fire so they can locate or check the positions of gun emplacements and determine whether certain areas are posted, strongly held or completely uncovered. There are patrols to destroy enemy communication lines and, if possible, disrupt and harass transport routes. Other patrols make a detailed study of terrain or get full data on the depth, width, current, banks and type of bottom of rivers to be crossed. And, finally, there are patrols to keep contact with the enemy, so he cannot withdraw quietly and leave the opposing army sitting before "an empty sack."

PATROLS vary in size according to the job assigned. For example, patrols to determine if the enemy still holds the line may consist of three or four men, while one that has to make a break through an outpost and fight its way to an objective and back may be a whole platoon. The men who make up patrols in the United States Army are always volunteers. Patrol work is tedious, as well as dangerous, and requires skill and training, as well as cool nerves and a certain amount of love of danger. For this reason it has been found it is much better to have men who want—in some cases love—to take risks.

There is no lack of volunteers for such work. Indeed, it is more a matter of making a choice of many who ask for patrol jobs. Once chosen they get a thorough course in patrol work that includes engineering, commando, and ordinary combat training. Under the guidance of seasoned veterans who are leaders of intelligence and reconnaissance platoons and usually have the rank of first lieutenant, the volunteers are sent to school. They are taught how to read maps and use a compass; how to locate gun positions on maps when they see nothing more than the flash of the guns when fired. They are schooled in cutting communica-

tion and power lines. They learn both sides of how to plant and remove demolition charges, mines and booby traps. They are shown how to avoid trip wires that set off lights, explosives or other warning devices and how to neutralize them and how to set their own trip wires. They get a course in how to tap and listen in on German telephone lines.

Their curriculum includes courses in rough-and-tumble hand-to-hand fighting and the use of all types of weapons, including knives and blackjacks, which never reveal the patrolman's presence to the enemy. They learn how to run, walk and crawl through mud, swamps, underbrush, woods and on open ground with the least risk of detection, the greatest possible speed and the least noise. They are also instructed in how to use radio and above all they are taught what to do if a patrol is scattered by enemy action.

WEAPONS used by patrolmen are basically the same as those issued to other combat men, with perhaps the exception of knives and blackjacks. In the case of these it is usually a matter of personal taste, and knives and blackjacks vary widely in details. Patrolmen almost always make some modification of the weapons issued them. They always remove metal rings and buckles from their rifle straps and tape them against the possibility of their striking against the metal of the gun and making a give-away noise. For the same reason they prefer a leather sheath to a metal one for the knives and some even go so far as to put little rubber bumpers on their metal dogtags to prevent tinkling.

First Lieut. Robert Hoose of Virgil, N. Y., 27-year-old intelligence and reconnaissance platoon leader on the Western Front, says that from his experience he has found there are certain qualities a man needs to be a good patrol worker.

HE has learned, he says, that single men between the ages of 18 and 23 years, with a farm or at least a small-town background, make the best patrolmen. Single men don't have so much to worry about—or live for—and youth lends daring and a love for adventure that older men don't have. Lieutenant Hoose thinks, while men from the farms or small towns usually have more outdoor experience than city-bred boys. He admits that there are exceptions to these findings, pointing out that now and again a boy from the middle of a big city will make an excellent patrolman. Hoose was a farmer himself before the war and he thinks this has been a big help to him personally and as instructor.

A man with a core of good common sense and judgment that will permit him to take calculated risks, who is physically tough and loves to fight is the best for patrol work. Men who still get a thrill out of cowboy and Indian games are ideal for such a job.



A German surrenders to a Yank on the Ninth Army front.

Ask the Patrols

(Continued from Page 48)

It isn't strange that many of the best patrolmen today were soldiers who in training-camp days in the States were ticketed as "troublemakers" because they seemed invariably at the bottom of every brawl or scrape or were always going AWOL or getting into fights with other soldiers or anyone who happened to be around when they felt like mixing it. Those who like to fight for fighting's sake and always seemed to be indulging themselves during the training period now seem downright happy in patrol work. Lieutenant Hoose says.

THE best patrolman Lieutenant Hoose has ever seen or worked with is Pfc. Deway Johnson of Crane's Nest, W. Va. This 23-year-old veteran of scores of patrols is an excellent shot, never gets lost and seems more at home in the woods or under enemy fire than in camp. Some men who work with him believe he has a "homin' pigeon mechanism" in his head. So many times has his judgment proved correct, when other members of the party wanted to go in another direction and the compass backed them up, that most of the men in his patrol group now follow Johnson without question—even if their compasses indicate that he is dead wrong.

Missions for patrols are planned by the intelligence officers of the unit to which the patrol is attached. Patrolmen are briefed by the intelligence officers and given a chance to study the terrain and the positions the enemy is believed to occupy. They are told what information is needed, the best way to get in and given the password for getting back through the American lines.

Late in the afternoon the patrolmen are taken to frontline positions so they can get a good look at the ground ahead before darkness. Once it is dark they assemble and start the night's work. A patrol may be out two hours or twelve, depending on the nature of the task and whether the men get scattered. When a patrol returns it is interrogated by the intelligence officers, and once that is over the patrolmen have nothing to do but sleep for the next twenty-four hours. For only on the rarest occasions is a

patrol given a mission two nights in succession.

One member of every patrol is a medic whose job it is to look out for the wounded and, like all his heroic kind—and the word "heroic" is a feeble enough description of the medic—he is unarmed. Sometimes, too, an officer of an Intelligence and reconnaissance platoon will go along to observe the work and see if anything is being missed or done in a way that might be improved.

Patrols may be led by a lieutenant or sergeant or even by a private. Patrolmen get no extra pay. They don't even want it apparently, for you never hear them talking about it or even complaining because airmen get extra dough. They seem to have a feeling that they are an elite group and more than paid by the wonderful fights they have with the Krauts.

RECENTLY this correspondent watched a lieutenant pick twenty-four patrolmen for a night's work. As the twenty-fourth name was still hanging in the air and the lieutenant was turning to leave, a boyish-looking, sandy-haired GI who was built like a buggywhip slammed his helmet on the muddy ground and turned loose a string of fine Army oaths. His best pal had been named for the mission and he wasn't. What kind of Army had he got himself into?

The lieutenant turned, took a paper with a list of names, wrote something on it and said, "Okay, corporal. I guess we'll make this a twenty-five man patrol."

OUR MEN IN CLEAR IN CHASE TO RHINE

Many Units Out of Touch With
Command Posts—Germans
Surrender by Hundreds

By The United Press.
WITH AMERICAN 102D DIVISION, Germany, Feb. 27—Doughboys of the Ninth Army are racing toward the Rhine tonight, through towns whose people did not even have time to take to cellars, past villages that flame like torches, past confused groups of German prisoners, including some in complete units.

Sensing the prospect of a great victory, the grinning troops are eating their K-rations on the march, not even stopping for water to wash them down. It's a real breakthrough this time.

Over the entire front hangs the heavy, hot sweetish smell of death. There is no time now to bury the German dead, or our own. Ugly splashes of blood are soaking into the mud. German black swastika helmets lie in the fields and alongside the roads, along with some that American boys wore.

The confusion is such as comes only when a great army is on the

march—marching fast. Military policemen do not know where the next command post is or what roads are safe. The command posts are trying to catch up to their troops. Colonels are trying to find missing battalions in their regiments. American and German medical corps are working in the same shelters, using the same ambulances, bandages and stretchers, working until they drop asleep as they tend the wounded.

Prisoners are coming by the hundreds. In Erkeleuz 600 were taken, including the garrison commander. At Waldniel a replacement pool of fifteen officers and 100 men was taken. It included policemen from Muenchen-Gladbach. The men were on the way to the front, they thought, and the front met them. An artillery battalion complete with its guns was taken near Waldniel.

Divisions are appealing to provost marshals to help remove prisoners.

Biggest Rout Since St. Lo

ERKELENZ, Germany, Feb. 27 (AP)—For the first time in this war in the west, thousands of German civilian refugees crowded highways as the United States Ninth Army wheeled sharply north, driving straight for the vital Ruhr valley and breaking clear through all Nazi defenses in the greatest rout of the Wehrmacht since the flight across France.

The fight appeared completely gone from German soldiers guarding the Ruhr's approaches, and they gave up in bunches, including officers talking freely of Germany's defeat. Veteran American officers who fought the Germans across Europe said fighting morale appeared completely gone in some of Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's forces.

Carrying handbags and hobbling along in lots of several hundreds, German civilians trudged into this

shell and bomb-wrecked city in the opposite direction from vast columns of American troops and armor speeding north toward the entrance to the Ruhr.

It was the first time since entering Germany that the American Army has encountered civilians in large numbers, and the first time that they had been in the homeless, refugee state to which so many other peoples of Europe have been subjected by the German Army.

Breakthrough 10 Miles Deep

WITH UNITED STATES 84TH DIVISION in Germany, Feb. 27 (AP)—Doughboys of this rallsplitter division, bound for the Rhine,

lashed their machine guns to the tops of big Army trucks, climbed aboard and roared straight into the German lines today in a breakthrough ten miles deep. Tanks, carrying doughboys on the outside, went ahead of the trucks, but the truck-borne infantry was close behind.

When opposition developed, the column would come to a skidding stop, the doughboys would dismount, belt the opposition around until the Germans surrendered, send the prisoners back—as many as 100 being guarded by only two Americans—and then the tanks would roll on again.

At 7 A. M. today, this outfit, known as "Task Force Church," jumped off from Matzerath. To-

night they had swung around the west side of Muenchen-Gladbach and roared through Waldniel.

The Ninth Army's wheel to the

north, which has been a top secret until today, disclosed that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's winter drive was aimed at bigger stakes than just reaching the Rhine. It is a part of a mighty blow at the heart of the Nazi war effort—the Ruhr.

Farther south in the Nineteenth Corps' sector, manned by the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Infantry Divisions, less spectacular gains were registered. But still town after town was ground underfoot by the doughboys and the enemy was described as in great confusion.

Nazi Officers Admit Defeat

"Officers, who never used to talk, now are running off at the mouth," declared Lieut. Col. Verle Miller, a battalion commander in the 102d Division. Col. Bernard Hurless, commander of a regiment in the 102d Division, described the change in morale best when he said, "They are just tired of fighting."

The Ninth Army front presented scenes unparalleled since France. Along the Roer long queues of traffic moved through the bomb and shell shattered land. Clouds of smoke covered bridges as the result of air attacks, but at one bridge was a smiling American Red Cross girl standing in the smoke and dumping doughnuts into the helmets of cheerful doughboys as they rode by.

Advancing farther from the Roer it was easy to see how the speed of the battle had picked up. The bodies became fewer and shell holes less frequent. The houses were less damaged.

For the first few miles from the Roer River almost every inch of ground was marked by minefields, except for the roads. Then the minefields dwindled out until Erkeleuz was reached. Here the Germans had hoped to turn the town into a costly strong point, but their hopes were fruitless. Their bodies now are lying in shallow trenches outside the city, moved down by the 102d Division and an armored force the identity of which may not yet be disclosed.

In the city German prisoners were being rounded up everywhere. Mixed with them were thousands of German refugees. All were milling around while doughboy columns brushed on to the tank battle being fought between here and Reindahlen. This skirmish was soon over, with the American tanks driving into Reindahlen itself.

Civilians presented a severe problem to the advancing army. They had to be led out of the battle area and put in internment camps behind the lines.

They all had a monotonous story to tell. They all agreed that the war was lost—they were tired of it and wanted out. They do not like Hitler—and, to hear them tell it they never did.

Church, in bombed-out town of Muenchen Gladbach which was captured by U. S. Ninth Army in March offensive, stands virtually untouched in midst of ruins

British Combine



THE NEW YORK TIMES

TWO DOUGHBOYS ON THE ALERT IN THE RUBBLE OF GERMANY



Ducking low as shells whistle overhead, members of a First Army patrol advance in a street of Dueren

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radio-photos)

U. S. 9TH ARMY RACES NORTH TOWARD CANADIANS, ENTERS MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, RIPS FOE'S LINE; NEW MARINE PUSH ON IWO MAKES SMALL GAINS

RHINE FIGHT FLUID

Americans Gain 9 Miles
—Bypass Muenchen-Gladbach on West

GLUT OF PRISONERS

Foe Crumbling West of Rhine—Erft Reached
—3d Is in Bitburg

By CLIFTON DANIEL

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The battle for the west bank of the Rhine developed into a fast fluid fight today as the German lines fell apart on the Roer front, and the Ninth Army doughboys raced nine miles or more to the north, skirting the major road and rail center of Muenchen-Gladbach.

Stabbing to within thirty miles of the Canadian First Army forces bearing south at Weeze and Uedem with hundreds of tanks, Ninth Army troops were also reported from the front to have plunged into the streets of Muenchen-Gladbach, which is only fifteen miles west of Duesseldorf and twenty miles from the gateway to the Ruhr industrial basin at Dusseldorf. With its satellite town of Reyd, Muenchen-Gladbach had become once during the war a city of nearly 300,000, by far the largest German city yet entered on the Western Front.

American tanks and truck-borne infantry, surging past Muenchen-Gladbach to the west today behind the useless Siegfried Line, broke out into the clear only four days after charging across the Roer River on Friday. Nothing like it had been seen in Western Europe since the corner was turned in Normandy and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton started the race toward Paris.

12,000 Prisoners Counted

Almost unopposed, the Ninth Army surge promised quick fulfillment of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's intention to destroy every German in its path. Something like 12,000 prisoners have already been counted by the First and Ninth Armies, and they are streaming to the rear today faster than the armies are prepared to handle them.

The three current offensives on the Western Front, which began Feb. 1, Feb. 8 and Feb. 23, have already accounted for at least 48,000 German prisoners, and the rate is rising rapidly.

For the first time enemy resistance was described here tonight as "crumbling." Two German Panzer divisions—the Ninth and Eleventh—have already been committed to the fighting without any noticeable deterrent effect, and Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt did not appear to have any other immediate prospects of reinforcements.

[A full blackout on news of operations of the United States Ninth Army, lest the enemy inadvertently gain information he could not discover for himself, was reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris.]

About nine miles west of Cologne's outskirts, his second main line of defense on the Erft River before Cologne and Duesseldorf have already been reached at two places, and it may be presumed that the east river bank is under fire right now.

Allied Wings Close In

Not only did the Ninth Army shake off the Germans today, but Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadians and British also knifed through the Siegfried switch position that the Germans apparently intended to hold southwest of Calcar, while General Patton's Third Army kept the disorganized German defenders off balance north of Trier and started cleaning out the road center of Bitburg.

Moving on a wide front, the British and Canadian forces made a considerable penetration

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RHINE FIGHT FLUID; 9TH RACES NORTH

Continued From Page 1

of the Hochwald defenses southeast of Calcar today, approaching Schmachdarm, just west of the forest. Calcar itself was entered by the Allied troops in force against light opposition.

South of Calcar the companion road junction of Uedem was cleansed of Germans after an all-night battle, and British infantry and armor were pressing along the railway that leads past Uedem through the Hochwald to Xanthen. The latter town marks another one of the German's prized Rhine crossings. The crossing at Emmerich is already barred, and with a sweep of four miles along the river north of Calcar today British forces threatened the Rees crossing.

Exactly where the Hochwald defense line was cracked today is not clear from information here, but the report that hundreds of tanks were beating against it made the question somewhat superfluous.

German prisoners are falling into Allied hands like ripe plums in a gale. General Crerar's troops counted 2,000 yesterday, making a total of 14,000 captured since Feb. 8, a figure that may represent as much as a third of the combat strength of the eleven German divisions put in against the Canadian offensive.

Likewise the bag of the American Ninth and First armies seems to be approaching one-third of the fighting forces of the six German infantry divisions and two Panzer divisions known to have been in their path. The Ninth Army alone counted 1,500 by mid-afternoon. With its more limited forces, the Third Army has taken a comparable number of prisoners in the Pruem River fighting.

The ultimate effect may be the clean-up of all of von Rundstedt's divisions not only on the Roer front but all the way along the Rhine down to the Moselle where it cuts northeast to Coblenz. The Germans are certainly showing no capacity at the moment to hold on to that territory.

It was not even an armored spearhead that made the great gain of the day on the Ninth Army front but an infantry column of the Eighty-fourth Division, which motored nine miles north from Erkelenz and was last reported passing Waldniel, six miles west of Muenchen-Gladbach.

About 600 Germans were captured in Erkelenz, and American infantrymen took a string of smaller towns and villages in their swift stride. Their advance isolated some forlorn German troops holding the now useless pillboxes of the Siegfried line west of Muenchen-Gladbach.

Armored forces operating to the east of the Fifty-fourth Division speared past Rheindahlen toward Muenchen-Gladbach. It is this column that presumably crashed into the city, which is a major center of the Rhinish textile industry and, with Rheydt, a main railway junction for lines leading west from the Rhineland.

Muenchen-Gladbach was once smaller in population than Aachen, the first German city occupied in the west, but refugees from Duesseldorf swelled its population. Rheydt had 80,000 people before the war. American troops expected to find, after three major RAF attacks, that 75 per cent of the main built-up areas of the two cities were ruined.

Somewhere on the Ninth Army front the Eleventh Panzer Division, which recently arrived there after being bombed twice en route from the Trier area, must have been waiting for Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's breakthrough, but there were no reports here tonight that it had been encountered in any strength. Its infantry units have been sheared off one by one in the past few days, and it may already have been decimated.

A similar fate may have overtaken the Ninth Panzer Division, which moved into position against the United States First Army from the Third Army area around

Pruem. No other German armored divisions are believed to be available to von Rundstedt on the Roer front.

Two other Ninth Army divisions charged toward the Erft River line, behind which von Rundstedt might have been expected to board a reserve. The Twenty-ninth rolled five miles into Borschenich, midway between Erkelenz and Grevenbroich, on the Erft. The Thirtieth advanced three miles into Koenighoven, just west of the Erft and four miles southwest of Grevenbroich.

In the First Army's major advance of the day Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' tanks entered Sindorf, north of the superhighway from Dueren to Cologne and just west of the Erft, which is nine miles from the city limits of Cologne at that point. This advance took the tanks six miles by road, four miles on a beeline.

On the main road to Cologne there was no progress reported here tonight beyond Bergerhausen, which is eleven miles from the very first house in Cologne.

Between this road and the Julich-Cologne highway the 104th Infantry Division cleared three towns left behind in a rush. South of Dueren the Eighth Division doughboys spanned the Neffel River and went into Ollesheim, while other infantry advanced more than two miles to reach Vettweis, four miles northwest of Zulpich. The latter town, a useful road center, is six miles west of the more important place of Euskirchen and about eighteen miles west of Bonn, on the Rhine.

Both ends of the Roer front flared out further today, with the Thirty-fifth Division taking Gerderath, in the north, to protect the Ninth Army's flank, and First Army troops snaking along the Roer's eastern bank for a mile and a half took Thum and Nideggen, eight miles south of Dueren. In an isolated advance still farther south other First Army troops crossed the Prether River and advanced a mile through two villages and into Griescheid, five miles south of Schleiden, where the last zone of the Siegfried Line is yet to be broken.

The thirty-mile gap between the Ninth and Canadian First Armies lies between Waldniel and a point just east of Weeze. The two forces are now approaching each other rapidly enough to effect a possible junction before the end of the week, but it is not known whether the direction of the Roer offensive will continue north indefinitely.

Except for heavy bomber attacks staged from Britain the action was virtually all on the ground today as the weather held down the tactical air forces except for a few hundred flights against targets beyond the Canadian and American fronts. American tacti-

cal planes continued choking the roads over which the Germans might try to send reinforcements and supplies to his badly depleted forces west of the Rhine.

6,000 Germans Quit in 4 Days

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY entering Bitburg, Feb. 27 (AP)—The breakthrough by General Patton's Third Army has crushed the fight out of the Germans. For the first time since the Third Army hit Normandy, German officers are surrendering their depleted units after mere "token" shows of resistance. In four days, 6,000 men and officers have bowed out of the war by surrendering.

One artillery officer, far superior to the type that formerly headed for the prisoner-of-war cages, surrendered, saying: "It is better to end this horror than to have the horror never end."

ALLIED VISE FORMING WEST OF RHINE



From the north the Canadian First Army pressed the enemy back. It entered Grieth and captured Calcar (1) and, to the south, took Todtenhuegel and drove through Uedem to Kervenheim (2). From the south the American Ninth Army began to veer northward. It occupied Wassenberg (3). Other of its units raced beyond Waldniel, took Rheindahlen and broke into Muenchen-Gladbach (4). A thrust northeastward overran Garzweiler and Morken (5). Near Eisdorf (6) an enemy tank attack was brushed aside. Another was crushed by First Army troops that plunged into Sindorf and Kerpen (7). To the southwest Vettweis (8) fell.

1ST GAINS 5 MILES

9th Army Also Captures Key Town Three Miles From Erft River

CANADIANS HIT OUT

Patton's Forces Sweep Over the Pruem, Close In Around Bitburg

By CLIFTON DANIEL
 By Wire to The New York Times.
 PARIS, Feb. 26—American tanks broke out ahead of Lieut. Gen. Courtney N. Hodges' American First Army infantry beyond the Roer bridgehead today and galloped five miles toward the Rhine. At the rate they were going they may now have covered half the distance to the river from the starting line of the American offensive.

The last town they are known here to have passed was Blatzheim, eight miles beyond the Roer and only twelve miles from the outskirts of Cologne, straight down the superhighway that Hitler built to carry his own armies the other way.

[A late dispatch from the front said this column was only ten and a half miles from Cologne and an Associated Press report said the Americans had begun shelling the city.]

North of Blatzheim, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's American Ninth Army forces also were marching down a main road to the Rhine, having passed Elsdorf, nine miles east of the Roer at Juelich.

Drive Ahead of Schedule

The two armies that jumped off Friday morning with the intention of beating their way to the banks of the Rhine are both traveling faster than scheduled, have already bowled over the main German line backing up the Roer and are bearing down rapidly on the second main German line guarding Cologne and Duesseldorf, the Erft River barrier of waterways, hills

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1ST GAINS 5 MILES IN COLOGNE DRIVE

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some of Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's tanks and a drizzle cut most of the tactical air forces out of the fighting today, but American tanks kept rolling beyond the Roer.

An armored column, put across the Roer more quickly than the Germans might have expected, raced out ahead of the infantry, encircled fortified villages on which the Germans were basing their defense and then waited for the doughboys to come up and ferret out the Jerries. One village after another was captured in this fashion.

The Germans obviously were surprised at the weight of the attack. At some places they were caught in the midst of organizing their defense.

Front Widened to 35 Miles

As they punched through the German defenses toward the Rhine the two armies also flared out their flanks until the front stretched for nearly thirty-five miles along the Roer. At the northern end of the line, said dispatches from the front, Ninth Army forces drove into Erkelenz, largest town yet encountered beyond the Roer River, after they had closed around it on three sides at Gokkrath, Hetzerath and Kuckhoven. Erkelenz is six miles north northeast of Linnich.

Pushing out on the main road to Duesseldorf the veteran Twentieth Infantry Division, it was reported from the front, captured the village of Titz, six miles from Juelich and a mile and a half to the south, other units had progressed along the Duesseldorf railway as far as Ameln.

A thrust down one main road to Cologne put other forces in Elsdorf, nine miles east of the Roer and within three miles of the Erft River line. Just south of Elsdorf the capture of Etrweiler marked the completion of the drive through the thick belt of municipal forests lying east of Juelich.

Then on the main road to Cologne from Dueren, which was completely cleaned out today, the 104th Division smashed into Blatzheim after a two mile advance from Goltzheim and by tonight had almost cleared it.

Germans Resist Canadians

American tanks rolled fast today but even the infantry was only two jumps behind. The Eighth Infantry Division east of Dueren, for example, traveling night and day, gained more than three miles in twenty-four hours, fighting all the way. Units on its right flanks fanned out for more than two miles southeast of Dueren today to establish the southern end of the line in Soller, Rath and Broich and to capture Hill 388, the promontory from which German guns plagued the American troops in Huertgen Forest all winter long. Along the Roer front the farthest points of advance were marked by Erkelenz, Elsdorf, Blatzheim and Soller, reading from north to south, but in between numerous small villages were taken under control today. [Among these were Eschweiler and Frauwuellesheim, south of Blatzheim, and Drove, southwest of Sollen, press services said.]

By contrast with their weakness on the Roer and Bitburg fronts today, the Germans fought fiercely for the Rhine frontage at the north end of the Allies' line. Fighting for Calcar, they are trying to protect the Rhine crossings at Emmerich, Rees, Xanthen and Wesel, that give access to fine tank country lying north of the Ruhr, which is the prime objective of the whole battle for Germany.

Despite German opposition and the dogginess of the sodden earth, Canadian tanks and infantry managed to advance nearly four miles today. They closed in around Carcar on the west and south and sent

reconnaissance patrol into the town. The outcome of this venture was not reported here tonight, but earlier it was reported that the Germans were prepared to fight for Calcar, which protects the Rhine crossing at Rees.

The Canadians who fought into Keppeln, three miles south of Goch, with tanks and sent out infantry beyond Keppeln to Todtenhugel came within less than two miles of the Hochswald, through which a "switch position" of the Siegfried Line has been built. This advance also was threatening Uedem, due east of Goch.

West of Goch, Boechelt and Hulm were captured today. Hulm is just two miles northwest of Weeze and Allied troops held positions similarly close on the other side of Weeze.

The renewed Canadian Army offensive today accounted for more than 1,000 prisoners up to late afternoon, making a total of more than 13,000 captured in General Crerar's drive since Feb. 8.

General Patton's Third Army also was raking in Germans at the rate of 1,000 or more a day. Two divisions alone have captured 1,500 in the past two days. The Germans fell into American hands by droves as resistance fell apart entirely along and behind the Pruem River and Bitburg came under fire. The way things were going tonight the Germans probably must give up the Pruem line and fall back to the next natural barrier before Bonn and Coblenz, on Kyll River. Pat-

ton's troops now hold a thirty-five-mile stretch of the Pruem River from north of the town of Pruem all the way to Echternach, and they have crossed it beyond recall in several places.

The Allies' air forces had a restricted day, but British medium bombers blasted Xanthen which

marks one of the Rhine crossings in the northern area, and 250 American and light bombers hit seven road and rail centers serving the Roer River front, including Muenchen-Gladbach, four towns around it and two places near Euskirchen on the southern end of the Cologne plain. [Sixteen Mustangs found a troop train deep in Germany near Würzburg and had the best hunting, killing an estimated 250 Germans, The United Press said.]

GERMANS CRACKING IN 9TH ARMY AREA

More Enemy Soldiers March Into Captured Towns and On to Captivity

By SYDNEY GRUSON

By Wire to The New York Times.

HAMBACH, Germany, Feb. 26—The American Ninth Army's Rhine offensive is about to pay off its first big dividends. Troops of the 102d Infantry Division, with armor support, entered Erkelenz, the hub of a vital road network, and were fighting in the northern outskirts of the town late today. The Germans still were unable to pull together any organized resistance today, and though our advances continued at a three-mile-a-day pace, the rate was being determined not so much by resistance as by the necessity of building supplies up across the Roer River, over which Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's army leaped Friday morning.

A divisional command colonel said today: "It looks definitely as if we have achieved a breakthrough in our sector." But it is still too early to speak of a breakthrough on the entire army front. That may be imminent, however, unless the Germans can stiffen their resistance. There were new signs today of how badly it is disorganized.

In an early morning attack the Americans captured Oberempe and with it some 400 members of a Panzer Division regiment who were being sent into the town just as it was being taken by the American troops. The Americans just kept the Germans marching right on back into prisoner of war cages.

In this sector two bridges were captured intact this morning, and at one town, after an American battalion took over the German command post, German troops continued to report back to the post in the belief that it was still in their hands.

These were but a few of the signs that the Germans soon may be forced to let go. Then the Ninth Army will have an opportunity unequalled since the breakthrough in France, with the Rhine as its first.

Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model is believed to be directing the defense of the Cologne plain, which would involve the Fifth Panzer Army. He is known to have been slated for a command on the Russian front and it is thought he received a western assignment when the Germans noted the Ninth's buildup for the present offensive.

The best Marshal von Model has been able to do so far is to throw comparatively small battle groups against General Simpson's soldiers. Harassed from the air until bad weather forced a let-up in the tactical bombing today, he has been unable to concentrate his forces for even a moderate counter thrust. There were some company strength counter-attacks early today, but these were beaten back easily.

The Germans put a small amount of armor into these offensive gestures and several Mark VI's and IV's were knocked out. One American light tank, commanded by Sgt. Joe Herrens of Denver, Col., knocked out a Mark IV in an action near Steinstrass from where the Americans "jumped off" this morning for their attack on Oberempe. When Steinstrass was taken, the battalion commander placed about sixty-five men, mostly armed with bazookas, as a road block to protect his right flank and concentrated bazooka fire turned back three German tanks headed into the town.

The first encounter with German nebelwerfers—a six-barreled rocket gun—was reported by a light tank commander, the tank in charge of Lieut. Norville Q. Moore of La Harpe, Ill., raced ahead of some infantry to get over a hill and ran right into the gun. Lieutenant Moore sent the tank over the gun position and took forty-eight prisoners.

From a captured German major came a tribute to the American soldiers. The major said the Americans whom he had met in Africa, Italy and France before this, were fighting better than ever before, were more battlewise, more aggressive and were showing better teamwork and better employment of weapons.

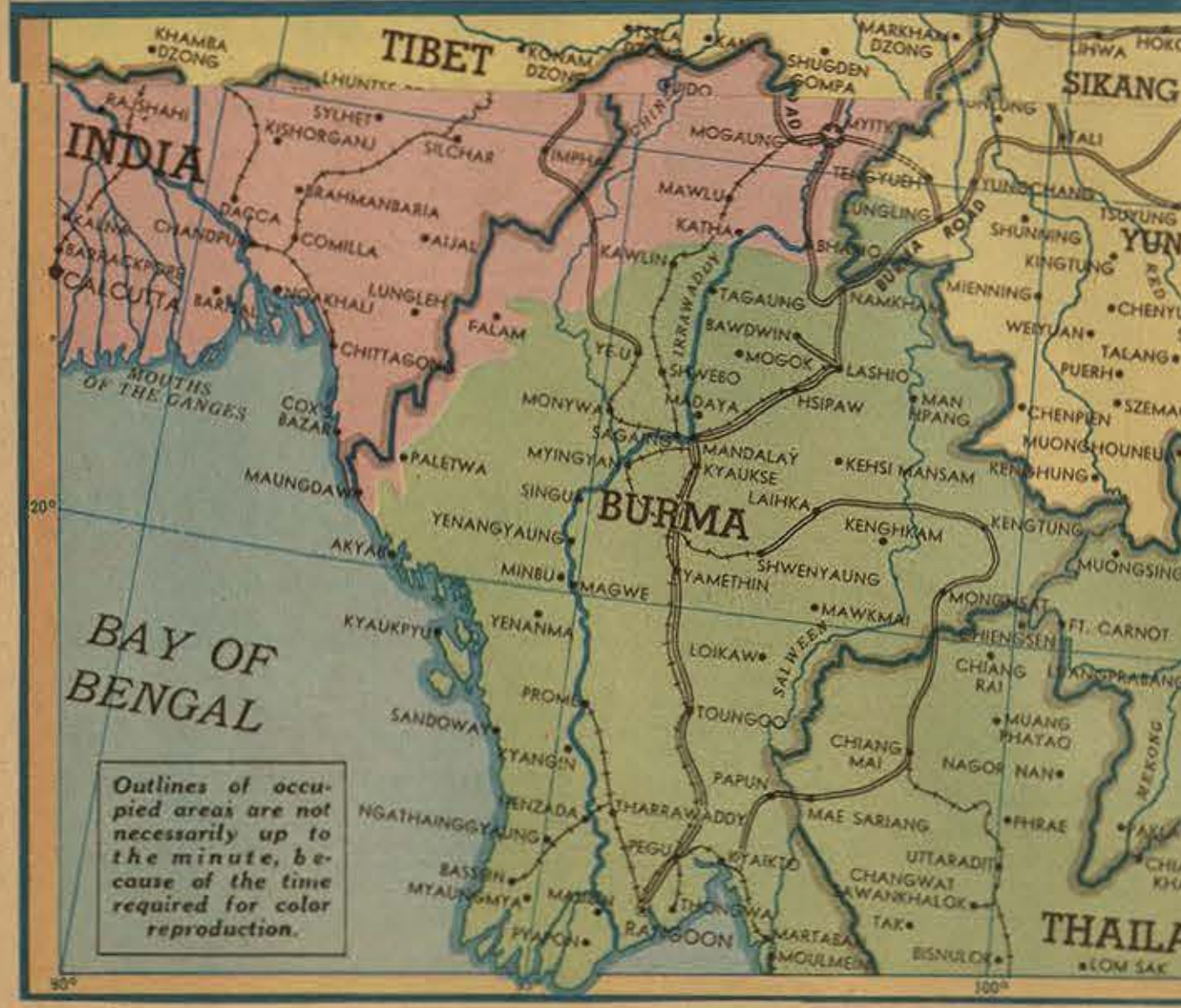
Another prisoner said, rather plaintively, that since he had joined the German Army four years ago he had done nothing but dig holes. The prisoner count continued to rise, with 750 taken until noon today, making a total of nearly 8,000 for the operation to date.

Hambach, which fell Saturday, is a good example of what is happening to the German towns in the path of the Allies' advance. It is not leveled but there is not a single house or building in the town that has not been badly damaged, either by bombing or artillery. Juelich, perhaps, was hit the hardest of the places so far captured. It reminds those who have seen both of St. Lo in France. There promises to be a good many more Juelichs in Germany.

The CHINESE PUZZLE

THE further the Japs are pushed back in the Pacific, the closer the Allies come to the need for a solution of the Chinese puzzle. Japanese advances have cost the Allies important air bases that were built under American supervision. While in Allied hands, they were a threat to the islands of Nippon and prevented the Japs from establishing an overland supply line to their troops in southeast Asia and the East Indies. Such a supply route is needed by Japan to replace the sea lanes which have become too dangerous since our occupation of part of the Philippines. At the same time, the Japs are building a barrier between the Philippines and Chungking to impede the juncture on Chinese soil of Allied troops from the east and from the west. The areas shown on this map in green are held by the Japs. Guerrilla troops of the Chinese Communists are in possession of the areas in red and harass the Jap forces but are also enemies of Chiang Kai-shek's government troops who hold the sections in yellow. In recent weeks, news has come from China that government troops which had been stationed on the borders of guerrilla-held territory have been withdrawn to be sent against the Japanese. If the differences between the Kuomintang Government of Chungking and the guerrillas, whose capital is Yen-an, can be temporarily forgotten, the united factions of China will be able to offer more effective resistance to their common enemy, the Japanese invaders.

(NEWS map by Staff Artist Simulberg)



3 LINES OVER RIVER

First Army Spans Erft While Movements of Ninth Are Veiled

FOE CROSSING RHINE

Eastward Step Is Hinted —3d Closes on Trier— Canadians Win Calcar

By CLIFTON DANIEL

By Wirephoto to The New York Times

PARIS, Feb. 28—American tanks broke into the last main natural defense line west of the Rhine today when they rolled over the Erft River on a captured bridge within seven miles of Cologne. They were fighting tonight in hills and woods that a United States First Army staff officer called "the outer defenses of Cologne."

The First Army's drive toward Cologne virtually sliced the battlefield of the western Rhineland in two, while the Ninth Army, operating under a news blackout that hid its movements, continued to attack around Muenchen-Gladbach. It was not stated here where the Ninth Army forces were, but it could be deduced from the day's air force targets where they were not. American planes were still attacking Muenchen-Gladbach, which Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's troops entered yesterday, and they were bombing and strafing points ten miles northwest of that city, points to the southeast of it and northeast of it around Krefeld.

With the Ninth Army driving on their rear from the south, German forces facing a determined attack by the Canadian First Army around Weeze, Uedem and Hochwald began to withdraw some of their units. Scraps of information suggested that Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt was pulling back his troops to form a defense of the all-important industrial basin of the Ruhr. Whether this stand will be made east or west of the Rhine was not immediately clear.

Foe Crossing the Rhine

A dispatch from forward headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Twelfth Army Group expressed the belief that the Germans were pulling back the bulk of their forces east of the Rhine. British Second Tactical Air Force planes bombed and rocketed barges and ferries along the banks of the Rhine between Rees and Weeze near the Canadian First Army's front, and pilots reported pontoon bridges in the process of preparation. It was not stated which way the barges and ferries were headed, but it is not believed von Rundstedt has anything to bring across to the west side of the river.

[Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, appealed to the German people to fight to the death rather than surrender, according to the German radio. A disastrous turn of events for Germany was acknowledged in a speech that attempted to offer the hope of eventual victory.]

Gateway to Ruhr Bombed

United States Ninth Air Force Marauders bombed Kamp and Rheinburg, twelve miles north of Duisburg, which is the gateway to the Ruhr, in an attack described as being "aimed at delaying the withdrawal of German heavy equipment."

Rheinburg and Kamp are on the main roads leading back to the Ruhr or alternately south to the Ninth Army front from the Canadian First Army front.

Farther south near the Moselle American medium and light bombers also attacked a railway bridge over the Nette River at Mayen, sixteen miles west of Coblenz, which it is believed, is being used "to move troops from the Saar

Three Lines Thrown Across the Erft

Continued From Page 1

River front to the Ruhr," the Ninth Air Force said.

While the Canadian and Ninth Armies were squeezing in German forces north of the barrier laid across the western Rhineland by the First Army, Lieut. Gen. George Patton's Third Army forces continued liquidating German forces south of that barrier. They dragged the last Germans out of blasted Bitburg, north of Trier, and beyond the Saar began to imperil Trier itself with thrusts around to the south of it. During the day General Patton's troops seized fifteen more German towns, cleared one and entered still another. Some units also arrived on the Kyll River, the Germans' next defense line east of Bitburg.

56,000 Prisoners in Month

Altogether the four armies engaged in the offensive have captured nearly 56,000 German prisoners this month, not counting today's bag. By midnight last night the figures were: Canadian, 15,000; Ninth Army, 9,907; First, 9,500, and Third, which has been attacking longest, 21,378.

At least seven American divisions plus armored units of unspecified size have been identified as attacking beyond the Roer. The seventh to enter the fight was the First Division, now on the right flank of the First Army, which has so far driven the Germans out of 100 inhabited places since Friday. The Ninth Army must have taken a comparable number.

After the German lines fell apart yesterday under a nine-mile thrust by motorized infantry of the Eighty-fourth Division, the Ninth Army imposed a blackout on its operations to conceal further progress of its advance from an enemy whose own communications have been disrupted.

When last reported, Ninth Army infantry had reached Waldmuel, six miles west of the major road and railway center of Muenchen-Gladbach, and other forces of tanks and infantry were thrusting into Muenchen-Gladbach itself. Fighter bombers made numerous attacks west of Muenchen-Gladbach today and destroyed forty-four buildings and six gun positions in the city itself, which with its satellite city of Rheydt stretches five miles north and south and three miles from east to west.

The location of the air targets suggested that the pace of the Ninth Army attack had been slackened by stiffer resistance or the difficulties of fighting through thickly built-up areas. The smashing Ninth Army attack, however, was disclosed today to have virtually annihilated one German division, raked in an amazing assortment of prisoners, disorganized German forward commands and knocked German supporting arms out of coordination.

Our Losses Are Light

The attack met a wide variety of resistance, from modern tanks to infantry fighting in 1918-type trenches. The Ninth Army's losses are comparatively light, with one man killed for every nine wounded, the great majority by small-arms fire.

The First Army, which was frontally attacking the main German defenses before Cologne, did not make such a breakthrough as the Ninth, and its progress is still on the record. Armor and infantry charged across the Erft River today to within seven miles of Cologne, getting three crossings over the Erft River. That stream, which sometimes splits into three—the Grosse Erft, the Erft Canal and the Kleiner Erft—was twenty to sixty feet wide and only three feet deep where it was crossed.

The Eighth Division, rolling along the superhighway from Dueren to Cologne, drove into

PAYING OFF THE ENEMY



Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McClain, former banker of Oklahoma City, leads one of the Ninth Army's spearheads in the break-through toward the Ruhr.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Moedraath beyond the Erft line. The river itself is backed up by a range of hills, which the Germans have fortified with great anti-tank mine pits and earthen fortifications.

The Germans blew up a bridge in the face of the advancing Americans, but First Army troops captured another bridge intact, and tanks presumably used that one. In addition to the Moedraath crossing the two others probably were made to the north of the Cologne highway, where today Sindorf, just west of the Erft, was cleared. Still other forces were on the Erft farther north at Koenigshoven, four miles southwest of Grevenbroich, yesterday.

The Germans used tanks and anti-tank and self-propelled guns to oppose the drive on the Erft, reinforcing their defense further today. At Berrendorf, crossroads village ten miles east of Juelich, our armor found 100 Volksturmists waiting at a church to surrender. The only other civilians so far reported encountered in numbers were 5,000 found by the Eighth Division at Blatzheim and Kerpen. They included Russian and Polish slave workers.

The southern flank of the First Army front was widened out further by the First Division, which capture Norvenich, Gladbach and Hochkirchen, about eight miles southeast of Dueren, while other villages were captured along the Roer farther south.

At the extreme southern end of the First Army line a new crack was knocked in the Siegfried Line today with the capture of two more villages around Schielden. The line is pretty useless now from Meerzig all the way to the Netherlands.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's troops, through the northern end of the Siegfried Line, were assaulting a "position" of the line, which was built into the Hochwald southeast of Calcar. Reports here last night that the line had been penetrated seemed to have been optimistic and premature.

Fighting particularly for the Hochwald; Kerpenheim, two miles south of Uedem, and Weeze, the

Germans made the Canadian and British troops sweat for one-mile advances today. The Germans counterattacked from newly contrived defenses in the Hochwald, which lies between Uedem and Xanthem. The counter-stroke was repelled with the help of rocket-firing Typhoons from among 1,000 Britain-based craft attacking on and beyond the Canadian front today.

Calcar Is Surrendered

Having taken up positions in the Hochwald the Germans surrendered Calcar today and fell back a mile and a half to the east. They poured in heavy fire on Allied positions around Uedem and made a stiff fight northeast of Weeze against British tanks that were picking their way slowly through a maze of waterways in that area. The tanks came within 1,500 yards of Kerpenheim.

In the south, on the Third Army front, the Eighty-eighth and Fourth Divisions pushed to points five to seven miles northeast of Pruem, which is in American hands, and the Sixth Armored Division moved across the Pruem River to high ground seven miles southwest of the town. Infantry following tanks on a three-and-a-half-mile front took six localities.

German "Jig Up" West of Rhine

WITH UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 28 (P)—The Germans west of the Rhine "realize the jig is up and are withdrawing their artillery," a Ninth Army officer declared tonight.

American Sherman tanks met German Royal Tigers in battles at some points today, but the dough-boys were advancing rapidly in some sectors and the battle was losing its tempo in others. It was impossible to be specific, for a news blackout continued on the Ninth Army front.

Many more German towns have been overrun, but disclosure of their names was restricted beyond the line from Koenigshoven on the Thirtieth Division front northwest to Waldiel, which the Eighty-fourth Division reached Tuesday night.

German artillery fire, which peppered advancing Americans for the first three days of the offensive, was lessening steadily, and civilians said much heavy artillery was being hurried to the east bank of the Rhine lest the Americans overrun it.

PEACE . . .
 For Tomorrow and Many
 Tomorrows to Come
 —That Was Their Problem



BIG THREE LAY CARDS ON TABLE



CONFAB. President Roosevelt, sporting a tweed cap, chats with Prime Minister Churchill aboard an unidentified warship at Malta in the Mediterranean on Feb. 2, while the two were en route to the Big Three conference at Yalta in Russian Crimea.



Leahy (left), F. D. R.'s chief of staff, and Admiral King, Navy commander in chief.



DIGNITARIES of the three nations greet F. D. R. as he arrives at Yalta airport. In the group left of the jeep (l to r.) Secretary Stettinius (light coat), Russian Foreign Secretary Molotov (arm upraised) and Prime Minister Churchill (light uniform). Roosevelt flew to Yalta after conferring previously with Churchill. Eight days of roundtable talks led to formulation of hard terms for surrender by Germany. A new setup for Poland was also agreed upon.



ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

Harry Hopkins, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden squeeze in a pre-conference chat at Malta. Two representatives of the military, Gen. Marshall and Sir Henry Maitland Wilson (→) also get in a few words at the little island in the Mediterranean.



TIME OUT. In a rare instance in photographic history, Marshal Stalin breaks into a broad grin as Churchill turns away from their conversation to get a new cigar. (Acrise Telefoto)

REICH CITY SPURNED NAZI PLEA TO FIGHT

Muenchen-Gladbach Is Taken
With 5 Casualties — People
Talk of End of War in Month

By The Associated Press.

MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, Germany, March 1—American Ninth Army troops drove into the heart of this great German industrial city from the south today after converging columns flanking it on the east and west had sealed the capture of this largest Reich city to fall into Allied hands in the west.

Doughboys who marched afoot

REICH CITY SPURNED NAZI PLEA TO FIGHT

Continued From Page 1

more than twenty miles without armored support entered the outskirts of the city after light skirmishing with German rear guard infantry and self-propelled guns. They lunged on after taking suburban Rheydt, the birthplace of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, and seized the city after suffering five casualties.

Units of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division, which spearheaded the drive, found only 15,000 to 20,000 civilians remained of the population of this heavily bombed textile and motor manufacturing center. Its normal peace-time population of 127,000 had once been swelled to 200,000 during the war.

In Better Shape Than Aachen

Muenchen-Gladbach frequently has been a target of Allied bombers because of its industrial importance and the fact that it is one of the main railroad junctions in the Rhineland. Large sections were battered badly by the raids, but the city still is in better shape than Aachen or Dueren.

At 5 P. M. the city officially was reported "cleared." Its capture was a triumph of the American Army's mobility rather than a test of battle mettle. The Germans yielded battered Muenchen-Gladbach without a serious struggle.

Civilians said the main bodies of retreating German Army units bypassed the city on either side in the hope that it would be spared further shattering air blows, which any attempt to make it "another Stalingrad" surely would have invited.

Maj. Gen. Charles Hunter Gerhardt's troops—heroes of the siege of St. Lo in Normandy—worked wearily forward through the city's southern suburbs. The first to enter the city through the weak German resistance was a battalion

commanded by Maj. John C. Geiglein of Westminster, Md.

The first company to file through the rubble-littered streets with rifles at the ready was led by First Lieut. Frank Bishop of Norman, Okla.

Three other companies promptly extended this wedge and began a sweeping arc through the city, meeting only scattered fire from snipers. These companies were commanded by Capt. Charles E. Morris (address unavailable), Capt. Alex Pouska of Baltimore, Md., and First Lieut. Robert Crepau of St. Paul, Minn.

Glad It Fell So Easily

"We were ready for a house-to-house fight, and it would have been a tough job to clean out every one of these damaged buildings," said Capt. Bennet Pollard of Baltimore. "We're just as glad it fell as easily as it did. We had marvelous artillery support."

The seizure of Muenchen-Gladbach—its textile industry alone employed 32,000 persons—strikes a blow at the Reich's dwindling industrial potential.

There were many signs that Propaganda Minister Goebbels hoped his old home town would put up a better scrap. The walls of buildings were scored with exhortations in white paint to "support the Fuehrer," reminding the people that Germany stood for "one people, one country, one Fuehrer" and that he "Fuehrer is our victory."

These pleas by the "local boy who made good" failed to impress the folks who knew Goebbels when. Storekeepers had boarded up their windows, and only cattered columns of refugees and a few curious citizens were abroad either to welcome or defy the American Army.

There was no last-ditch defense by the Volksturm as promised by Hitler, and most townspeople still remaining appeared relieved rather than disappointed. Several volunteered this belief that the war would be over in a month, saying regular Wehrmacht troops shared their view.

Rubble Slows Progress

"The only thing that has slowed us much is this rubble—we can't take a chance of getting ambushed," said Major Geiglein. "All they left behind to hold us

up was a little infantry and a few tanks and self-propelled guns.

"Our losses have been very light. Since we jumped off a week ago we've had fewer than a hundred casualties and taken Juelich and six other towns. We lost only five men today.

"They dropped some big, long-range artillery fire on us as we came up past Wickrath. They also have been causing us trouble with machine-gun fire and mortars and a few roving, self-propelled guns or tanks."

Major Geiglein said three enemy self-propelled guns near a church delayed the advance temporarily by firing down the Hindenburg wall—one of the main entering thoroughfares.

"We sent two tank destroyers to knock them out," he said. "Our first tank destroyer drove them away with twelve rounds but they hit and knocked out our second destroyer during the battle. Some of our boys said they saw nine of our tank destroyer shells hit one German gun, but it managed to pull out."

Earlier in the day German planes had made sporadic attacks on advancing American columns, but clouding skies cut down further activity after noon. It was raining in the city this afternoon. A knocked-out American tank destroyer stood silent in the street and one house set afire during the brief street battle blazed with orange fervor.

A few frightened German women pulling carts or pushing baby carriages overloaded with household goods walked quickly by the doughboys, who gave them no more than a weary glance. Most of the citizens merely stayed indoors peering out the window occasionally.

"Our people left by the thousands after each of your air raids," said one 56-year-old fire warden and policeman. "But those still here want to stay. There are about 20,000. Word has just come up from Aachen that your army does not mistreat civilians—that is why so many remained here."

The victorious doughboys got their biggest laugh of the war out of a series of huge Nazi signs painted every few score yards on walls and houses. They said:

"What have you done for the fatherland today?"

ALLIED LEADERS ON THE RHINE



Prime Minister Churchill and General Eisenhower meet somewhere near the front lines. (The New York Times (British Official Radiophoto).)

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to London today after a first-hand participation in Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's crossing of the Rhine.

He was at Marshal Montgomery's advance headquarters Friday night when the British Second, the Canadian First, the American Ninth and the First Allied Air-

borne Armies launched the end-of-the-war offensive.

He crossed the Rhine twice himself, once yesterday and again this morning with Marshal Montgomery, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles G. Dempsey, commander of the British Second Army.

Mr. Churchill is expected to report to the House of Commons some time this week on his tour.

**Germans Murder 500 Slaves
WITH THE UNITED STATES
NINTH ARMY** in Germany, March 25 (AP)—Six Russian refugees came wandering through the woods today into our lines. They said that about 500 of their comrades, interned for forced labor at Dinslaken, had been murdered Friday.

Eisenhower Confers With 5 Field Chiefs

The London radio said last night that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had held an important conference yesterday morning at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Others attending were Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the Twelfth Army Group; Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the United States Ninth Army; Gen. H. D. Q. Crerar, commander of the Canadian First Army, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of the British Second Army.

The London Broadcast was recorded by National Broadcasting Company monitors.

BIG 3 PRESENT WORLD PLAN

*Doom Nazis and German Army;
Fix Soviet-Polish Frontier*

—Stories on Page 3



(Associated Press Radioto)
These are the men who met near Yalta in the Crimea to shape the world's destiny. Seated, l. to r., Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. Standing, l. to r., Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Admiral Ernest J. King, Air Force Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Admiral William D. Leahy, General George Marshall and unidentified Russian delegates. This is a British official foto.

9TH CAPTURES MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, 3D IN TRIER; M'ARTHUR INVADES PALAWAN; IWO DRIVE GAINS; ROOSEVELT PUTS WORLD PEACE UP TO SENATE

ALLIES SPURTING ON WEST OF THE RHINE

Continued From Page 1

The National Broadcasting Company.)
The Canadians, who were putting the weight of many tanks into their attacks, gained ground nevertheless, breaking into the eastern outskirts of Weeze and fighting their way through Kervenheim, three miles east of Weeze, and driving on into the Hochwald.

Prisoner Total at 75,961

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's British and Canadian forces contributed 15,500 prisoners to the Allied total of 75,961 on the Western Front during February, one of the best months since last June. The figures for the other armies included the Ninth Army, 12,524; First, 6,350, and Third, 23,265.

The Germans put up a furious defense against the Canadian Army, although today they were disclosed to have wheeled one of three armored divisions—the Panzer Lehr—away from General Crerar's front. Additional armor has turned up against Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army, and it may be presumed to be elements of the Panzer Lehr.

The three Allied offensives are engaging three German armies, of which the Fifteenth Army, under command of General of Infantry Gustav von Zangen, former commander in France and Italy, is opposing the United States Ninth and First Armies. The German Fifteenth was stationed at French Channel ports and in the Netherlands before withdrawing behind the Westwall.

The Fifteenth Army has been severely reduced by losses of 20,000 men, and parts of it are still disorganized today. It is unable to offer a coordinated defense of such a vast built-up area as Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt, which together once had upwards of 300,000 population during the war.

There is reason to believe that the German Fifteenth Army has lost still more to the Ninth Army, but the news blackout was still on tonight. The only clues to the extent of the American advance were the air attacks near Neuss and reports that the Luftwaffe in trying to check the ravages of Allied air forces, which made 4,750 flights over Germany today, engaged United States Thunderbolts in air battles over Neuss, Muenchen-Gladbach and Krefeld, northeast of Duesseldorf.

Allied Tactical Air Forces shot down twenty-three German planes over the Western Front today and lost seventeen to fighters and flak. One of the targets of the Air Force southwest of Neuss was four Tiger tanks, three of which were destroyed.

The Ninth Army's prisoners yesterday totaled 2,617, as compared with 4,037 the day before, when the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division broke through the German lines for nine miles. The count declined further today.

Fifth Army Gains 26 Places

The First Army, which now has several crossings over the Ertf River and into the defenses before Cologne, fought under a storm of well-directed artillery, mortar and small-arms fire today to build up bridgeheads across the Ertf with tanks as well as infantry for the inevitable assault on Cologne. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' divisions cleared twenty-six more towns today.

One column of armor and infantry occupied most of Bergsheim, north of the Julich-Cologne road and pushed nearly two miles east of Ertf. Two miles to the south-east the Timber Wolves of the 10th Division drove the Germans out of Quadrath and Ichendorf on the Cologne road and out of Horrem, south of the road. The attack started at 3 o'clock in the morning and after rolling nearly three miles still continued.

The Germans fighting from quarries east of Horrem and all along the Ertf line were using vantage points on top of slag heaps and the hills of a mining district to lay down fire into the ranks of the undaunted Americans. Bridges were held by both the One hundred and fourth and Eighth Divisions under fire from field guns.

The Eighth Division fought all day in Moeddrath across the Ertf six and a half miles from Cologne on the main highway. The forward march of American infantry was halted by the fire of German anti-tank and self-propelled guns.

On the southern flank of the First Army the First Division drove two miles today east of the Neffel River and cleared Pingsheim and Dorweiler east of Dueren. They also pushed into but not through Wissersheim, three miles from the Ertf River.

The tanks that moved across

Too Slow for German Captives WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 23 (AP)—The gall of German prisoners captured by the Ninth Army drew caustic comment today from an American officer. "These prisoners have a hell of a nerve," said Capt. Albert Gerould of Berkeley, Calif. "They complain we do not go fast enough so the war will end."

the Roer yesterday had advanced nearly five miles today through Vettweis, Muddersheim, Disternich, Weiler and Severnich, all north of Zuelpich, about seventeen miles east of Bonn. The armored forces were within two miles of Zuelpich, a road center, at Severnich.

Other United States First Army forces pushing south along the upper reaches of the Roer gained 2,000 yards in the area north of Gornium despite opposition from paratroopers and minefields.

Third Enters Trier

The United States Third Army, which threw the German forces along the whole Priem-Bilburg-Trier front into confusion this week, continued to move forward today and made a spectacular dash into Trier. The Germans apparently regained their balance somewhat, however, because late yesterday and again today they stepped up the number of their counter-attacks north of the Moselle. One series of attacks five miles north of Bilburg cost them twenty tanks, destroyed by the United States Fourth Armored Division with the aid of fighter bombers.

Nine divisions of the Third Army, including three armored divisions plus some cavalry groups, cleared nineteen localities today and entered another. As a result of the latest attacks they stand on or beyond the Pruem River for a fifteen-mile stretch from five miles north of Proem to Philippweiler in the south. They dominate the Kyll River, the next river east along an equally long stretch from Fleissem to Butzweiler.

Butzweiler was among four places captured by the Seventy-sixth Division in a three-mile advance on a six-mile front today and is three and one-half miles north of Trier. Across the Moselle from Butzweiler the Tenth Armored Division thrust out five spearheads today. One rolled three miles into the outskirts of Trier on the southeast, and another got around into the northeast side of the town and cut the road leading out of it along the right bank of the Moselle. From Irach the tanks crashed through well-guarded roadblocks and minefields, taking several villages in their advance.

Farther south along the Saar the Ninety-fourth Division extended its bridgehead across the river, clearing out more than twenty-five pillboxes over last night and today.

On the Canadian Army front

General Crerar's troops after a furious battle reached the Niers River on the eastern outskirts of Weeze along the road to Geldern. Other units were fighting today inside Kervenheim, which is an important pivot of the German defense from Weeze and Xanten.

Armored units to the east of Kervenheim got across an anti-tank obstacle in a drive toward Labbeck and the gap through which the road and railway run to the other side of the Hochwald. In this gap the Germans grouped dug-in Tiger tanks and assault guns along the hillside to dominate the rail route.

CITADELS WEST OF RHINE ARE STORMED



Canadian First Army fighters (1) pushed to the edge of Weeze, drove into Kervenheim and battled on the Uedem-Xanten railroad. Muenchen-Gladbach fell to our Ninth Army, tank units of which were said by the enemy to have pushed on to Krefeld (2). There were indications that the Ninth was also about four miles south of Neuss (3). In the direction of Cologne the First Army overran Bergheim, Ichendorf and Horrem (4) and mopped up Moeddrath (5). It drove into Wissersheim and captured Dorweiler (6). Trier was entered by Third Army tank units, which also reached the junction of the Moselle and Ruwer Rivers (8). The foe's only escape route from Trier is to the west, where the Americans are closing in from newly occupied Butzweiler (7).

ALLIES SPURTING ON

Ninth Is Near Krefeld and Duesseldorf—First Widens Ertf Hold

PRISONERS AT 75,000

Nazis Battle Canadians Fiercely—Patton's Men in Oldest Reich City

By CLIFTON DANIEL

By Wireless to The New York Times

PARIS, March 1—After only one day of attack American infantrymen today swept disorganized Germans entirely out of the twin cities of Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt, fifteen miles west of Duesseldorf, and Allied fighter bombers already were striking at tanks, guns and strong points near Neuss, which is just a mile west of the Rhine opposite Duesseldorf. One air attack southwest of Neuss was made under the guidance of a ground controller, which meant that troops were near at hand.

While Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt were being purged by the Twenty-ninth Division, other Ninth Army tank and infantry columns were slashing through German defenses with such speed that news of their movements was still withheld from the bewildered enemy. United States First Army tankmen and doughboys, meanwhile, were bashing against the Ertf River defense line only six and a half miles east of Cologne, for which the wily Germans were waging a bloody and desperate struggle.

As the battle for the Rhineland approached another spectacular climax American troops entered Trier again. The first time was in November, 1918. From the way his tanks dashed into the city it appeared that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton would soon join Julius Caesar among the conquerors of Trier, picturesque center of the Rhine wine industry, lying astride the Moselle between vineyards covering the hills on either side.

Birthplace of Karl Marx

Trier, built before Rome, is probably the oldest city in Germany and was both one of the early centers of German Christian culture and the birthplace of Karl Marx. Its pre-war population was nearly 70,000.

Although their defense lines were shattered in several places along the Rhineland front, with the three battles gradually merging into one vast offensive, the Germans made the Canadians, pushing south toward the Ninth Army, fight for every yard, particularly along the spine of the fortified hills running through the Hochwald beyond Uedem.

[The German military radio said Thursday night that tanks of the United States Ninth Army had smashed to the edge of Krefeld, eleven miles north of newly captured Muenchen-Gladbach and twenty-two miles from a junction with the Canadian First Army at the north end of the Western Front. The broadcast was heard in New York by

9TH SPEARS TO RHINE

Takes Duesseldorf Suburb, Splits Nazis

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 2.—The American 9th Army won a stand on the Rhine today and captured the western end of the Ruhr Basin with its large cities of Krefeld and Neuss, the latter a suburb of Duesseldorf.

[The United Press pointed out that the lightning breakthrough had cut Germany's western front in two and sent the Nazi 15th Army reeling back across the Rhine in disorder.]

Venlo and Roermond, Dutch bastion cities on the Maas (Meuse), fell with scarcely a shot. (Announcement of Roermond's fall came after German broadcasts declared the British 2nd Army had joined the big offensive with an attack in the Venlo sector.)

The 9th and Canadian 1st armies were within ten miles of joining hands in a move which might trap thousands of Germany's best parachute and tank troops. Canadian armor and infantry had pushed through German suicide squads for an advance of more than five miles in the northern Rhine plain today.

Five German infantry divisions have been destroyed by the 9th Army's drive to the Rhine and three armored divisions have been severely mauled, it was estimated.

TRIER FALLS TO PATTON.

Far to the south, ancient Trier fell to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American 3rd Army, which thus pried open the gate of the Moselle Valley leading to the middle Rhine cities of Coblenz, Mainz, and Frankfurt.

Cologne, largest and most important of all cities in the Rhineland, was placed under artillery fire again while the American 1st Army fought less than five miles away on plains as flat as Kansas. Nearly 1000 British heavy bombers spread new rubble in the metropolis, second only to Berlin as the most bombed city on earth.

The 1st Army also beat within 15 miles of Bonn and seven of Euskirchen, important Rhineland transit center. The 1st, 9th and 3rd armies were waging the greatest all-American offensive in history and scoring the greatest victory since the Brittany breakthrough. The broken German army was routed in sectors; segments had been trapped.

Counting the 1000-plane raid on Cologne, close to 2500 heavy bombers from Italy and Britain shattered German and Austrian targets today immediately ahead of the American and Russian armies.

67 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN.

For the first time since Jan. 14 the German air force came up in strength to give violent battle on this 19th consecutive day of the giant Allied air offensive. [At least 67 enemy planes were shot down in battles over Germany, the United Press said. Thirty-six more were destroyed on the ground.]

Half a dozen key and rail and oil targets were hit by the American formations from Britain.

In the ground action the 11 German divisions fighting the Canadians to the north and west of the fast-traveling 94th Army stood their ground until noon today, when they started frantically to cross the Rhine for refuge.

At Krefeld the Americans were within seven miles of Duisberg, the great Rhineland port where the Ruhr empties into the Rhine. Duesseldorf already was being battered by artillery, as were other parts of the factory-packed industrial region whose value to Hitler's war machine already was largely lost.

The American triumphs had split the Rhine plain.

The breakthrough salient widened to 56 miles from a point six miles north of captured Venlo to Zuelpich, on the approaches to Cologne and Bonn. At Neuss the Americans were 290 miles from Berlin, the nearest approach from the west. Maximum advances in the week-old campaign were 23 miles from the Roer to Neuss, across the Rhine from Duesseldorf.

One trap already had snapped on whatever Germans were left in the 21-by-10-mile strip between Venlo and Roermond. Escape routes for the rest of Gen. Gustav von Senger's broken 15th Army were being sealed off swiftly.

Krefeld, a steel and rail center of 170,000, was greater Germany's 35th largest city.

Guns Duel Across Reich.
Among Rhineland conquests it was second in size only to the twin cities of Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt, which were captured yesterday. With their populations swollen by war refugees they formed a center of 300,000—the largest German center of population captured by either Gen. of Army Dwight D. Eisenhower or his Russian allies.

A great artillery duel was in progress across the broad and deep Rhine tonight.

It was apparent that Duesseldorf, one of the great industrial producers of Germany, was finished as a source of materiel for the Nazi armies. Whether the Americans cross the Rhine now or later, artillery falling in the city 24 hours a day will make factory work impossible and harass those remaining of the normal population of 539,000.

Tank Divisions on Loose.

Numerous new divisions were identified in the 9th Army assault lines, including the Hell on Wheels 2nd Armored. Two other tank divisions were on the loose. Prison-

Americans Smash To the Rhine

(Continued from Page One)

ers clogged cages; the 9th Army total yesterday rose 3052 to 15,576 for the campaign which started west of the Roer River Feb. 23.

The wide and sweeping gains won control of the whole width of the plain between the Rhine and the Maas. In this plain is the section of the Ruhr Basin which spills over west of the Rhine.

The Ruhr, far and away Germany's greatest concentration of heavy industries, produced three-fourths of her war materials in 1942 when train after train of Allied bombers started reducing its great steel, coke, chemical, plastic and textile factories.

It is doubly important now that the Russians have wrested Silesia and American armies have pushed to the Saar, where the great steel mills lie along the Saar River opposite American cannon.

The Rhineland area north and east of the fallen twin textile and iron cities of Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt was enveloped swiftly. Between them, these two cities had a population swollen by the war to 300,000, many of them bombed out refugees from Duesseldorf.

A field officer of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon's 83rd Division, first Americans to reach the Rhine, described the chase as a "rat race."



American 9th Army troops reached the Rhine, captured Neuss, suburb of Duesseldorf, and occupied Krefeld, at the north. On the British 2nd Army front the Germans lost Roermond. Far to the south the American 3rd Army captured the Moselle city of Trier.

Report of President Roosevelt in Person to the Congress on the Crimea Conference

Following is President Roosevelt's address to Congress yesterday as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker and members of the Congress:

I hope that you will pardon me for the unusual posture of sitting down during the presentation of what I want to say, but I know that you will realize it makes it a lot easier for me in not having to carry about ten pounds of steel around on the bottom of my legs and also because of the fact that I have just completed a 14,000-mile trip.

First of all, I want to say that it is good to be home. It has been a long journey and I hope you all will agree that it has been so far, a fruitful one.

Speaking in all frankness, the question of whether it is entirely fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands. For unless you here, in the halls of the American Congress—with the support of the American people—concur in the general conclusions reached in the place called Yalta, and give them your active support, the meeting will not have produced lasting results.

And that is why I have come before you at the earliest hour I could after my return. I want to make a personal report to you, and at the same time to the people of the country. Many months of earnest work are ahead of us all, and I should like to feel that when the last stone is laid on the structure of international peace, it will be an achievement for which all of us in America have worked, hard, fast, and unselfishly—together.

I am returning from this trip, which took me so far, refreshed and inspired. I was well the entire time. I was not ill for a second until I arrived back in Washington. There were no signs of the rumors which occurred in my absence. Yes, I returned from the trip refreshed and inspired—the Roosevelt are not, as you may suspect, averse to travel; we seem to thrive on it.

In Constant Touch With Home

And far away as I was, I was kept constantly informed of affairs in the United States. The modern miracle of communications has made this world very small; we must always bear in mind that fact when we speak or think of international relations. I received a steady stream of messages from Washington. I might say not only from the executive branch but also from the legislative branch—its two departments. And, except where radio silence was necessary for security purposes, I could continuously send messages any place in the world. And, of course, in a grave emergency we could even have risked the breaking of the security rule.

I come from the Crimea Conference with a firm belief that we have made a good start on the road to a world of peace.

There were two main purposes in this Crimea Conference. The first was to bring defeat to Germany with the greatest possible speed and with the smallest possible loss of Allied men. That purpose is now being carried out in great force. The German army, and the German people, are feeling the severe increase in our fighting man and of the Allied armies and every hour gives us added pride in the heroic advance of our troops in Germany, on German soil, toward a meeting with the gallant Red Army.

The second purpose was to continue to build the foundation for an international accord which would bring order and security after the chaos of the war and would give us a world of lasting peace among the nations of the world. In that goal, toward that goal, a tremendous stride was made.

After Teheran, a little over a year ago, there was long-range military plans laid by the chiefs of staff of the three most powerful nations. Among the civilian leaders at Teheran, however, at that time, there were only exchanges of views and expressions of opinion. No political arrangements were made and none was attempted.

Agreement Eagerly Sought

At the Crimea Conference, however, the time had come for getting down to specific cases in the political field. There was on all sides at this conference an enthusiastic effort to reach an agreement. Since the time of Teheran, a year ago, there had developed among all of us—what I call it—a greater facility in negotiating with each other, which assured well for the peace of the world. We know each other better.

I have never for an instant wavered in my belief that an agreement to insure world peace and security could be reached. There are a number of things that we did at the conference that were definite. For instance, the lapse of time between Teheran and Yalta without conferences of civilian representatives of the three major powers have proved to be too long—fourteen months. During this long period local problems were permitted to become acute in places like Poland and Greece and Italy and Yugoslavia.

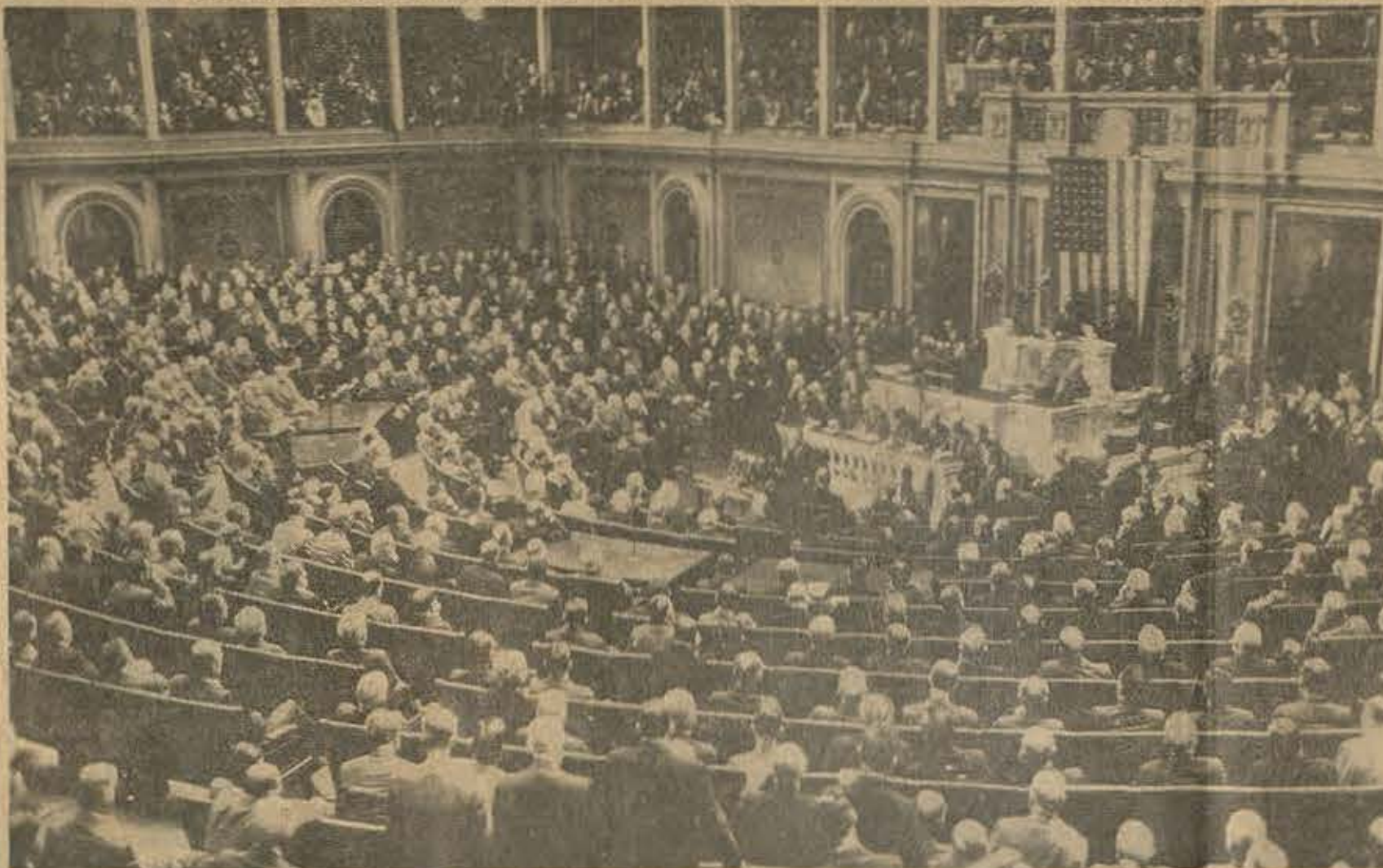
Therefore we decided at Yalta that, even if circumstances made it impossible for the heads of the three Governments to do it, to meet more often in the future, and to make that sure by arranging that there would be frequent personal contacts for the exchange of views between the Secretaries of State, the Foreign Ministers of these three powers.

We arranged for periodic meetings, at intervals of three or four months. I feel very confident that under this arrangement there will be no recurrence of the incidents which this winter disturbed the friends of world-wide cooperation and collaboration.

When we met at Yalta, in addition to laying our strategic and tactical plans for the complete, final military victory over Germany, there were other problems of vital political consequence.

For instance, there were the problems of occupational control of Germany after victory; the complete destruction of her military power, and the assurance that neither the Nazis nor Prussian militarism could again be re-

THE SCENE IN CONGRESS AS THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS ADDRESS YESTERDAY



Mr. Roosevelt speaking to the joint session from the well of the House chamber

vised to threaten the peace and civilization of the world.

Secondly, again for example, there was the settlement of the few differences which remained among us with respect to the international security organization after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. As you remember at that time, I said afterward we had agreed to a very pretty good percentage. I think the other 10 per cent was ironed out at Yalta.

Thirdly, there were the general political and economic problems common to all of the areas that would be in the future, or which had been, liberated from the Nazis. There are special problems—we over here find it difficult to understand the ramifications of many of these problems in foreign lands. But we are trying to understand them.

Fourthly, there were the special problems created by a few instances, such as Poland and Yugoslavia.

Days were spent in discussing these momentous matters. We argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end, on every point, unanimous agreement was reached. And more important even than the agreement of words, I may say we achieved a unity of thought and a way of getting along together.

Of course we know that it was Hitler's hope that German war leaders who would not agree, that some slight crack might appear in the solid wall of Allied unity, a crack that would give him and his fellow-gangsters one hope of escaping their doom. That is the objective for his propaganda machine has been working for many months.

But Hitler has failed.

"Never More Closely United" Never before have the major Allies been more closely united—not only in their war aims but also in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be united with all peace-loving nations—so that the ideal of lasting peace will become a reality.

The Soviet, British and United States Chiefs of Staff held daily meetings with each other, they conferred frequently with Marshal Stalin, with Prime Minister Churchill and with me, on the problem of coordinating the strategic and tactical efforts of the Allied powers. They completed their plans for the final knockout blow to Germany.

At the time of the Teheran Conference the Russian front, for instance, was removed so far from the American and British fronts that while certain long-range strategic cooperation was possible, there could be no tactical, day-by-day coordination. They were too far apart.

But Russian troops have now crossed Poland, they are fighting on the eastern soil of Germany herself, British and American troops are now on German soil close to the Rhine River in the west. It is a different situation today from what it was four or five months ago. A closer tactical liaison has become possible for the first time in Europe—and in the Crimea Conference, that was something else that was accomplished.

Provision was made for daily exchange of information between the armies under command of General Eisenhower, on the western front, and those armies under the command of the Soviet marshals on that long eastern front, and also with our armies in Italy—without the necessity of going through the Chiefs of Staff in Washington or London, as in the past.

Conference Coordinated Bombing You have seen one result of this exchange of information in the recent bombing by American and English aircraft of points which are directly related to the Russian advance on Berlin.

From now on, American and British heavy bombers will be used—in the day-by-day tactics of the war—and we have begun to realize, I think, that there is all the difference in the world between tactics on the one side and strategy on the other. Day by day tactical war, in direct support of Soviet armies, as well as in the support of our own in the Western Front.

They are now engaged in bombing and strafing in order to hamper the movement of German reserves, German materials, to the Eastern and Western Fronts from Italy.

Arrangements have been made for the most effective distribution of all available material and transportation to the places where

President Put Many Interpolations in Text; Started With Apology for Remaining Seated

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt made an unusual number of interpolations today in the prepared text of his message to Congress on the Big Three conference at Yalta.

At another point Mr. Roosevelt went away from his prepared text with a brief lecture to home-front workers: "Let some one lay off work in the United States," he said, "I repeat what I think I can say in my sleep: 'We haven't won the war.'"

The speech ended as follows: "I am confident that the Congress and the American people will accept the results of this (Yalta) conference as the beginning of a permanent structure of peace upon which we can begin to build, under God, that better world in which our children and grandchildren—yours and mine, the children and grandchildren of the whole world—must live."

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Dumbarton Oaks. There was one point, however, on which agreement was not reached. It involved the procedure of voting, of voting in the Security Council. I want to try to make it clear by making it simple. It took me hours and hours to get the thing straight in my own mind. At the Crimea Conference the Americans made a proposal on this subject which, after full discussion, I am glad to say, was unanimously adopted by the other two nations.

It is not yet possible to announce the terms of it publicly, but it will be in a short time.

With respect to voting, I made known, I think and I hope, that you will find them a fair solution of this complicated and difficult problem. You might almost say it's a legislative problem. They are founded in justice, and will go far to assure international cooperation in the maintenance of peace.

Hope in San Francisco There is going to be held—and you know—after we have staidened that voting matter out, there is going to be held in San Francisco a meeting of all United Nations of the world, on the 25th of April, next month. There, we hope, and confidently expect, to execute a definite charter of organization upon which the peace of the world will be preserved and the forces of aggression permanently outlawed.

The time we are not making the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace. This time, as we fight together to win the war finally, we work together to keep it from happening again.

As you know, I have always been a believer in the document called the Constitution of the United States. I spent a good deal of time in educating two billion people of the world in the Constitution of the United States.

The charter has to be, and should be, approved by the Senate of the United States under the Constitution. I think the other nations all know it now. I am sure that you will know it for all the other nations are, and we hope that the Senate will approve of what is set forth as Charter of the United Nations, when they all come together in San Francisco, next month.

The Senate of the United States, through its appropriate representatives, has been kept continuously advised of the program of this Government in the creation of the International Security Organization.

The three most powerful nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area, liberated from Nazi occupation, or any former Axis satellite, are a joint responsibility of all three Governments. They will join together during the temporary period of instability after hostilities, to help the people of any liberated area, or of any former satellite state, to solve their own problems through firmly established democratic processes.

They will endeavor to see to it that interim governing, and the people who carry on the interim government between occupation by Germany and tribulation—that such an interim government will be as representative as possible of all democratic elements in the population, and that free elections are held as soon as possible thereafter.

Responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles away can no longer be avoided, I think, by this great nation. Certainly, I don't want to live to see another war. As I have said, the world is smaller—smaller every year. The United States now exerts a tremendous influence in the cause of peace.

Responsibility Must Be Accepted What we people ever here are thinking and talking about is in the interest of peace, because it is known all over the world. The slightest remark in either house of the Congress is known all over the world the following day. We will continue to exert that influence only if we are willing to continue to share in the responsibility for keeping the peace. It would be our own tragic loss if we were to shirk that responsibility.

Final decisions in these areas are going to be made jointly, therefore, and therefore they will often be a result of give-and-take compromise.

The United States will not always have its way 100 per cent, nor will Russia, nor Great Britain. We shall not always have ideal answers, solutions to complicated international problems,

even though we are determined continuously to strive toward that ideal. But I am sure that under the agreements reached at Yalta, the world will be a more stable political Europe than ever before.

Of course, once there has been a true expression out of the people's will in any country, our immediate responsibility ends, with the exception only of such action as may be agreed on by the international security organization we will set up.

Economic Help Needed The United Nations must also begin to help these liberated areas adequately to reconstruct their economy—I don't want them starving to death—so that they are ready to resume their places in the world. The Nazis were machines that stripped these areas of materials and machine tools, trucks and locomotives and things like that. They have left the industry of these places stagnant, and much of the agricultural areas are unproductive—the Nazis have left the land in a partial ruin, in their wake.

To start the wheels running again is not a mere matter of relief. It is to the national interest that all of us see to it that these liberated areas are again made self-sufficient and productive, so that they do not need continuous relief from us. I can say that as an argument based on plain common sense.

One outstanding example of joint action by the three major Allied powers was the solution reached at Yalta, on which, the Polish question was a potential source of trouble in post-war Europe, as it had been some time before, and we came to the conference determined to find a common ground for its solution, and we did.

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent and prosperous nation. That's the thing we must always remember, those words, agreed to by Russia, by Britain and by me, the objective of helping Poland a strong, independent, self-sufficient nation, with a Government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

To achieve that objective it is necessary to provide for the formation of a new government, stronger representative than had been possible in Poland, was enslaved. Accordingly, steps were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing provisional government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include representatives of the Poles and those abroad. This reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland.

Polish Election Scheduled However, the new Polish provisional government of national unity will be pledged to hold a free election as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot.

Throughout history Poland has been the corridor through which attacks on Russia have been made. Twice in this generation Germany has struck Russia through this corridor. To insure European security and world peace a strong and independent Poland is necessary to prevent that from happening again.

The decision with respect to the boundaries of Poland was quite a compromise. I don't agree with all of it by any means, but we could go as far as Britain wanted in Poland, as far as the United States and we could go as far as I wanted in certain areas. It was a compromise. The decision was a compromise under which the Poles would receive compensation in territory in the north and west in exchange for what they lost by the Curzon line in the east.

The limits of the western border will be permanently fixed in the final peace conference. We know enough about the East. In the new strong Poland quite a large slice of what is now called Germany. And it was agreed also that the new Poland will have a large and long coastline and many islands, and that East Prussia, most of it, will go to Poland and the corner of it will go to Russia. Also (what shall I call it) that the "amannous" of the Free State of Danzig, I think Danzig will be a lot better if it were Polish.

Curzon Line Called Fair It is well known that the people of the Curzon line are predominantly Polish, and that the people west of the line are predominantly Polish, except in that part of East Prussia and East Pomerania which will go to new Poland. As far back as 1919 the representatives of the Allies agreed that the Curzon line represented a fair boundary between the two peoples. You must also remember there was no Poland at all before the war, and Polish Government, before 1919, for a great many generations.

I am convinced that this agreement on Poland, under the circumstances, is the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent and prosperous Poland.

Now the Crimea conference was a meeting of the three major military powers on whose shoulders rest the chief responsibility and burden of the war. Although for this reason another man was not present, France was not a participant in the conference—no one should detract from the recognition that was accorded there to her role in the future of Europe and the future of the world.

France has been invited to accept a share of control in Germany, and to participate as a fourth member of the Allied control council of Germany.

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And, finally, we have asked that France be associated with us in our joint responsibility over the liberated areas of Europe.

Agreed on Yugoslavia Agreement was reached on Yugoslavia, announced in the communiqué, and we hope that it is in process of fulfillment. But it is not only that, but in some other places we have to remember there are a great number of prima donnas in the world, and who wish to have their say. Before anything will be done, we may have a little delay.

Press Photo Proposed As Model for Monument WASHINGTON, March 1—Use of a war picture taken by an Associated Press photographer as a model for a monument was proposed in Congress today.

Representative Hendricks, Democrat, of Florida, introduced a bill authorizing erection of the monument here as a tribute to "the heroic action of the Marine Corps as testified by the marines in this photograph."

Explaining his bill to the House, Mr. Hendricks declared: "Never have I seen a more striking photograph."

"I have provided in the bill that this picture be a model for the monument, because I do not believe any product of the mind of the artist could equal this photograph in action."

The photograph, taken by Joe Rosenthal, and distributed through the wartime art picture pool, shows a group of marines of the Fifth Division's Twenty-eighth Regiment, planting the American flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

Poland or in Yugoslavia, and maybe more. Worse than that, there actually began to grow in some of these places queer ideas of "spheres of influence" which were incompatible with the basic principles of international collaboration. If allowed to go on unchecked these developments might have had tragic results, in time.

It is fruitless to try to place the blame for this situation on one particular nation or another. It is the kind of development which is almost inevitable unless the major powers of the world continue without interruption to work together and assume joint responsibility for the solution of problems which may arise to endanger the peace of the world.

Discusses Liberated Areas We met in the Crimea determined to settle this matter of liberated areas. Thinking that might happen, that we can't see at this moment might happen suddenly, unexpected, next week or next month, and I am happy to confirm to the Congress that we did arrive at a settlement—and incidentally a unanimous settlement.

The three most powerful nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area, liberated from Nazi occupation, or any former Axis satellite, are a joint responsibility of all three Governments. They will join together during the temporary period of instability after hostilities, to help the people of any liberated area, or of any former satellite state, to solve their own problems through firmly established democratic processes.

They will endeavor to see to it that interim governing, and the people who carry on the interim government between occupation by Germany and tribulation—that such an interim government will be as representative as possible of all democratic elements in the population, and that free elections are held as soon as possible thereafter.

Responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles away can no longer be avoided, I think, by this great nation. Certainly, I don't want to live to see another war. As I have said, the world is smaller—smaller every year. The United States now exerts a tremendous influence in the cause of peace.

Responsibility Must Be Accepted What we people ever here are thinking and talking about is in the interest of peace, because it is known all over the world. The slightest remark in either house of the Congress is known all over the world the following day. We will continue to exert that influence only if we are willing to continue to share in the responsibility for keeping the peace. It would be our own tragic loss if we were to shirk that responsibility.

Final decisions in these areas are going to be made jointly, therefore, and therefore they will often be a result of give-and-take compromise.

The United States will not always have its way 100 per cent, nor will Russia, nor Great Britain. We shall not always have ideal answers, solutions to complicated international problems,

even though we are determined continuously to strive toward that ideal. But I am sure that under the agreements reached at Yalta, the world will be a more stable political Europe than ever before.

Of course, once there has been a true expression out of the people's will in any country, our immediate responsibility ends, with the exception only of such action as may be agreed on by the international security organization we will set up.

Economic Help Needed The United Nations must also begin to help these liberated areas adequately to reconstruct their economy—I don't want them starving to death—so that they are ready to resume their places in the world. The Nazis were machines that stripped these areas of materials and machine tools, trucks and locomotives and things like that. They have left the industry of these places stagnant, and much of the agricultural areas are unproductive—the Nazis have left the land in a partial ruin, in their wake.

To start the wheels running again is not a mere matter of relief. It is to the national interest that all of us see to it that these liberated areas are again made self-sufficient and productive, so that they do not need continuous relief from us. I can say that as an argument based on plain common sense.

One outstanding example of joint action by the three major Allied powers was the solution reached at Yalta, on which, the Polish question was a potential source of trouble in post-war Europe, as it had been some time before, and we came to the conference determined to find a common ground for its solution, and we did.

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent and prosperous nation. That's the thing we must always remember, those words, agreed to by Russia, by Britain and by me, the objective of helping Poland a strong, independent, self-sufficient nation, with a Government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

To achieve that objective it is necessary to provide for the formation of a new government, stronger representative than had been possible in Poland, was enslaved. Accordingly, steps were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing provisional government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include representatives of the Poles and those abroad. This reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland.

Polish Election Scheduled However, the new Polish provisional government of national unity will be pledged to hold a free election as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot.

Throughout history Poland has been the corridor through which attacks on Russia have been made. Twice in this generation Germany has struck Russia through this corridor. To insure European security and world peace a strong and independent Poland is necessary to prevent that from happening again.

The decision with respect to the boundaries of Poland was quite a compromise. I don't agree with all of it by any means, but we could go as far as Britain wanted in Poland, as far as the United States and we could go as far as I wanted in certain areas. It was a compromise. The decision was a compromise under which the Poles would receive compensation in territory in the north and west in exchange for what they lost by the Curzon line in the east.

The limits of the western border will be permanently fixed in the final peace conference. We know enough about the East. In the new strong Poland quite a large slice of what is now called Germany. And it was agreed also that the "amannous" of the Free State of Danzig, I think Danzig will be a lot better if it were Polish.

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lay while we listen to more prima donnas.

Quite naturally, this conference concerned itself only with the European war and with the political problems of Europe, and not with the Pacific war.

In Manila, however, our combined British and American staffs made their plans to increase the attack on the enemy, and to come out and try it again.

The Japanese war lords know that they are not being overlooked. They have felt the force of our B-29's, and our carrier planes. They have felt the naval might of the United States, and they are very anxious to come out and try it again.

The Japs know what it means to hear that "The United States Marines have landed." And we can add, having two Jims in mind, "that the situation is well in hand."

Capture of Manila Lauded They also know what is in store for the homeland of Japan now that General MacArthur has completed his magnificent march back to Manila, and that Admiral Nimitz is establishing his air bases right in their own back yard.

But, lest somebody else lay off work in the United States, I can repeat what I have said, even in my sleep, in short sentences. We haven't won the war yet," with an "s" on wars.

It is a long tough road to Tokyo. It is longer to go to Tokyo than it is to Berlin, in every sense of the word.

The defeat of Germany will not mean the end of the war against Japan. On the contrary, we must be prepared for a long and costly struggle in the Pacific. But the unconditional surrender of Japan is as essential as the defeat of Germany. I say that advisedly, with the magnitude in mind that that is especially true for plans for world peace are to succeed. For Japanese militarism must be wiped out as thoroughly as German militarism.

On the way back from the Crimea I made arrangements to meet the King of Egypt, King Saud, Emperor of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Our conversations had to do with matters of common interest. They will be of great mutual advantage because the King of Saudi Arabia, the Emperor of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing provisional government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include representatives of the Poles and those abroad. This reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland.

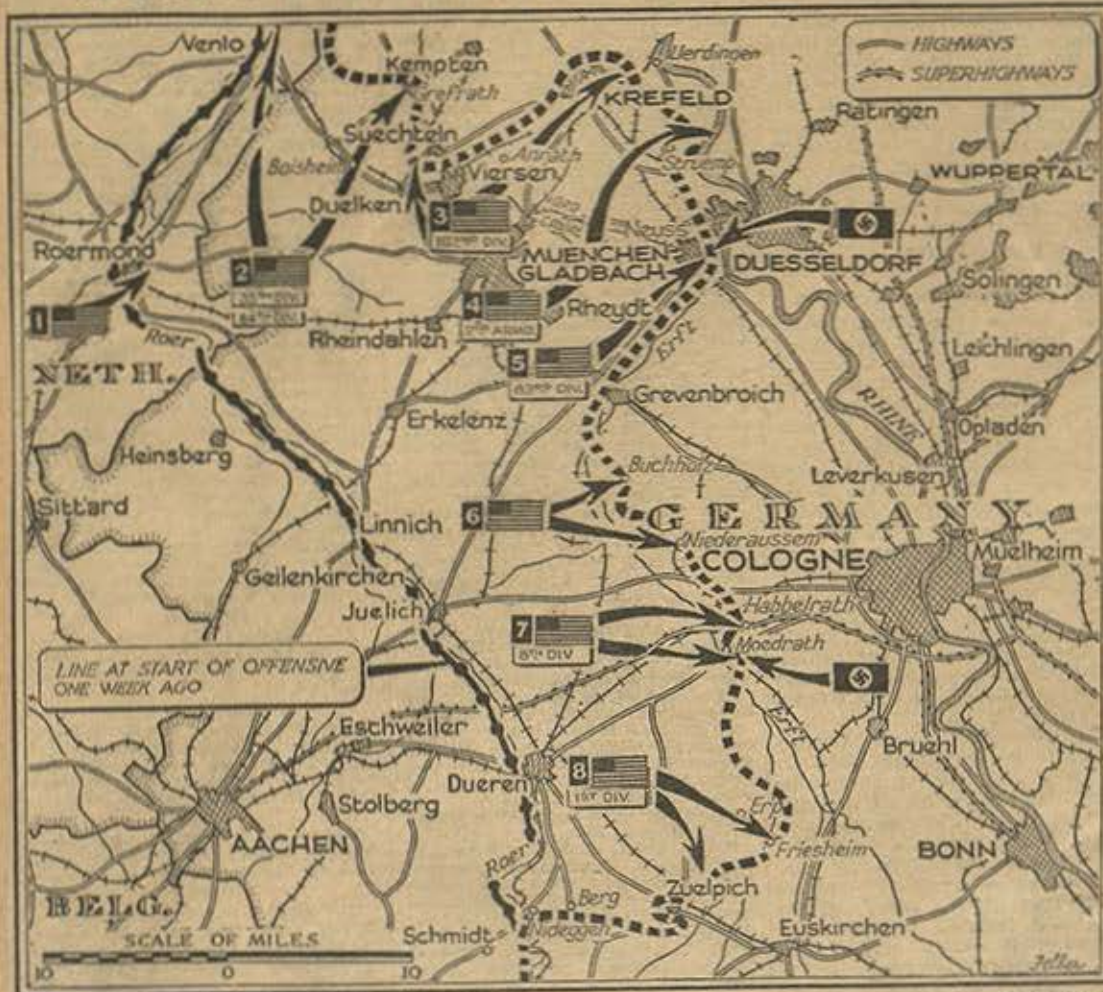
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GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT ACROSS THE RHINE



While elements of the Ninth Army occupied Roermond (1), other units collapsed the German salient to the east, racing north to take Venlo and Grefrath (2). Another thrust won Duiken, Viersen and the important city of Krefeld and reached within a mile of the Rhine in a move to cut off the Uerdingen escape bridge (3). Armored units reached the river near Struemp (4) and infantry at Neuss (5), where it battled at the western approaches of the bridges to Duesseldorf. The First Army drove into Buchholz and Niederaussem (6) and Habelrath (7) and beat off counter-attacks at Moedrath. It also swept through Erp and Friesheim, thirteen miles from Bonn, and almost encircled Zuelpich (8). [A general map of the western front is on Page 2.]

EISENHOWER TOURS NINTH ARMY FRONT

Calls Progress 'Eminently Satisfactory'—Enemy Shots Fall Near General

By JULES B. GRAD
Stars and Stripes Correspondent
For the Combined American Press

WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER, East of the Roer, March 2—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, announced tonight:

"A week ago today the Ninth and First Armies jumped off to participate in the offensive initiated by the Canadian First Army in the north on Feb. 8.

"Progress has been eminently satisfactory and casualties gratifyingly light.

"The Ninth Army has reached the Rhine near Duesseldorf and Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's troops have captured at least 17,500 prisoners."

In the wake of his Rhinebound offensive, General Eisenhower earlier today was carried over smashed German roads to within five miles of the great industrial city of Duesseldorf.

Has Narrow Escape

The Supreme Commander, accompanied by General Simpson, was anxious to travel by jeep nearer the Ninth Army's objective, but his crowded "on the spot" inspection trip to divisions and corps did not permit it. But he did manage to see some action, although it was not pre-arranged by his aides.

Shortly after he crossed the turbulent Roer River, a jet-propelled plane raced over his four-jeep convoy and strafed a division command post that the General reached a few minutes later.

Squadrons of Thunderbolts quickly drove off the plane, then went on to bomb and strafe a concentration of enemy tanks on the shores of the Erft Canal near by.

The Supreme Commander and his British military assistant, Col. James F. Gault, narrowly escaped possible injury when the airstrip from which they left for their headquarters was shelled seconds later.

During the grueling inspection, he visited the Twenty-ninth and Eighty-third Infantry and Second Armored Divisions and Nineteenth Corps.

The most dramatic moment came when he planted his feet firmly on a rubble path atop the 300-year-old fortified citadel of Juelich and looked down at the panorama of destruction sprawled for miles around.

This was the German fortress that the Twenty-ninth Division captured less than a week ago.

"Juelich will be something for the Germans to think about in the future," General Eisenhower quietly told General Simpson.



Poles (left), who were taken by the Nazis during the campaign in Poland, face Germans, now in turn prisoners of our Ninth Army in Garzweiler. The Germans were mostly Home Guards left to defend the town.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)

9TH HITS RHINE AT 2 POINTS

*Routs Nazi 15th, Splits Ruhr;
Patton's 3d Captures Trier*

—Story on Page 3



The Bonds Are Broken. Polish soldiers, (left), taken by the Nazis in Poland, face their erstwhile captors, who have just fallen into the hands of the Yanks at Garzweiler, Germany. The town, southwest of Dusseldorf, was liberated by the 9th Army, which yesterday crashed through to Rhine, overrunning crumbling enemy resistance. —

(Official Signal Corps photo via Associated Press Wirephoto)

9TH ARMY AT THE RHINE, FOE FLEES IN ROUT; FIRST ADVANCES, BRITISH DRIVE REPORTED; RUSSIANS CLOSING TRAP; NEW GAINS ON IWO

NEUSS IS CAPTURED

Patrols Reported Over the Rhine—Krefeld and Venlo Seized

THIRD CLEARS TRIER

Canadians Only 10 Miles From Junction With Americans in North

By CLIFTON DANIEL
 By Wireless to The New York Times.
 PARIS, March 2.—The Americans reached the Rhine at two points today, and German forces west of the river, hacked to bits by the blows of three Allied armies, began to tumble back over it in confusion and under a destructive attack by hundreds of Allied planes.

Within a very few days a seventy-five-mile stretch of the river, marked by four great Rhineland cities with a normal combined population of nearly 2,000,000, should be under the complete domination of Allied guns.

Two of those cities, Cologne and Duesseldorf, already are being shelled, and the American First and Ninth Armies are driving hard toward two others, Bonn and Duisburg, at the entrance to the Ruhr.

Disaster Hits Germans

In the greatest day for Allied arms in western Europe since last August, Venlo, Krefeld and Neuss were captured, and disaster befell Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's forces on the western Rhineland Plain today. He is waging a desperate struggle to rescue enough troops from the debacle to defend the Rhine and the Ruhr against inevitable Allied crossings.

[Front line dispatches to London newspapers said Ninth Army patrols already had crossed the Rhine. The Associated Press reported.]

Founding north and south toward each other, both the American Ninth and the Canadian First Armies broke the crust of German defenses guarding the gateway to the Ruhr today and before nightfall had approached to within ten miles of each other, squeezing German forces between them.

[The Germans broke off the battle with the Canadian First Army and fled toward the Rhine. The Associated Press said, and a dispatch from the front reported that British troops found the important town of Weeze abandoned when they entered it in this drive.

[The Berlin radio reported that the British Second Army had crossed the Meuse (Maas) River to join in the battle to crush the German forces west of the Rhine. The Associated Press also said. Press services reported that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower toured the Ninth Army front and quoted a dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters that said the Battle of the Rhine was nearing an end.]

German Forces Split

The Ninth Army made a clean cut across the Rhineland Plain from Venlo on the Meuse to Neuss on the Rhine, severing all contact between Marshal von Rundstedt's disjointed and piecemeal forces at the northern and southern ends of the front.

East of Neuss, both American tanks and infantry drove up to the west bank of the storied Rhine and by this afternoon were exchanging shots with the Germans on the other side around Duesseldorf. [Press services reported a furious battle for the Rhine bridges there.]

Only ten miles southeast of Duisburg, the Ninth Army also captured the medieval city of Krefeld, now one of the principal industrial cities of the Rhineland. East of Krefeld troops thrust to within a mile of the Rhine in an effort to bar the Urdingen bridge to the

NEUSS IS CAPTURED IN SWEEP TO RHINE

Continued From Page 1

feeling German forces. It took only six hours to drive the overwhelmed German troops out of Krefeld, which had a peacetime population of 170,000.

To the south, the stubborn German resistance before Cologne was slowly being broken and American First Army forces moved forward within five miles of the city, which is Germany's third largest.

Further south, American First Army tanks rolled across the plain within thirteen miles of Bonn. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army shared the day's successes with the capture of Trier, the oldest city in Germany. Civilian stood on street corners and cheered their conquerors for the first time in Germany. It was reported from the front.

After the triumphs of yesterday and today, which were revealed in great flood of news today with the lifting of the blackout on the Ninth Army's operations, the little west of the Rhine is one no longer for square miles but for the instruction of German forces that fight again another day, one will escape. But the better weather, the fewer will live to cross the Rhine.

Aware of the desperation of Marshal von Rundstedt's plight, the depleted Luftwaffe risked its few pilots and scanty oil supply against the Allied forces in strength for virtually the first time in years. As a result the Luftaffe lost more than 150 aircraft

last night and today to ground and aerial gunners.

To effect their evacuation, the Germans have eleven bridges between Weasel and Cologne, plus twenty-five ferry points and twelve pontoon bridge sites. At least four of the bridges are temporarily impassable—the Hohenzollern bridge at Cologne having been hit only today by two bombs.

The aim of the Allies' armies is to destroy the Germans before they can reach the bridgeheads for which they are battling tonight.

During the past two days, while the news blackout still covered its operations, the Ninth Army drove spearheads as much as fifteen to twenty miles more into the German positions, overrunning vital objectives in a twinkling and giving German generals no time to reorganize their defenses. Three corps, the Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth, with a total of nine divisions—the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and 102d Infantry Divisions and the Second, Fifth and Eighth Armored Divisions—were disclosed to be making the attack.

Advancing abreast and echeloned in formation, the Twenty-ninth, Second Armored, Eighty-third and Thirtieth pressed the attack toward the Ruhr yesterday and today. Sweeping past Muenchen-Gladbach, the Second Armored battered its way past the Nord Canal west of Neuss yesterday, overrunning gun emplacements, tanks and antitank guns. Four miles short of Krefeld the division halted for a rest. Krefeld then was taken by the 102d Infantry Division today.

The Eighty-third Infantry Division appeared into Neuss itself which had its origins in a Roman fortress and was in modern times a manufacturing, shipping and grain trade center with a population of 60,000.

Its railyards and inland port were subsidiary to those of Duesseldorf across the river. From Neuss doughboys moved up to the Rhine and tanks followed them. North of there, other forces were only a mile or so from the river tonight.

The expert Twenty-ninth Infantry Division lagged behind the others to clean out the big city of Muenchen-Gladbach and the satellite city of Rheydt. They waded into ranks of Volksturm snipers, 88-mm gunners and milling civilians inside the city, after the 102d, Fifth Armored and Second Armored had surrounded the town and cut its exits.

Other elements of the 102d thrust on northwestward into Viersen and Duellen, while the Thirty-fifth, on the left flank, went through the Siegfried Line from the rear and entered Venlo, which was quickly cleared. A few German forces were caught facing the Meuse River around Roermond in this advance. [Grefath, east of

Foe Seized Kunning Home To Don Civilian Clothes

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 25—One German prisoner bagged by the Ninth Army today was particularly doleful.

He was captured twenty yards from his home—where he apparently had been rushing to get out of the war by getting into civilian clothes.

"He better take a good look at his house, now," commented Sgt. Frank Hayes of Los Angeles, Calif. "He won't see it again for some time."

Venlo, also fell, press services said.]

Gains continued without serious interruption today. Resistance collapsed one place after another. The Eighty-third Division received a counter-attack by tanks southwest of Neuss today but shook it off.

The Second Armored moved some tanks up to the Rhine alongside the Eighty-third and drove northwest of Neuss to cut the road to Krefeld after Neuss was captured. [The towns of Boesinghoven, Garstenstadt, Osterath and Struemp, the latter near the Rhine midway between Duesseldorf and Duisburg, were taken, The United Press said.]

While parts of the 102d were sweeping out Krefeld's streets, other units moved on with the Fifth armored, which had crossed the Neuss canal.

Between Krefeld and Venlo, the Thirty-fifth and Eighty-fourth Divisions took over a German salient and the Thirty-fifth Division thrust eight miles farther on past one roadblock after another to enter Straelen, six miles northeast of Venlo and halfway to Geldern along the main highway.

It is between Straelen and a point just north of Kevelaer that the Ninth and Canadian First Armies are driving hard toward each other. The distance between their spearheads was ten miles tonight.

In the most important gain of all, farther north Canadian armor smashed the fortified line in the Hochswald, leaving infantrymen behind to clean out the area. After a two-mile advance, the tanks cut through the woods along a railway to Xanten, beating down strong German ambush forces and came within two miles of Xanten, which the Germans are fighting to hold because it controls a Rhine crossing.

General Eisenhower asserted to-

day that the "progress has been eminently satisfactory and the casualties gratifyingly light." He also disclosed that Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's army had taken 17,500 prisoners, making a total of about 41,000 for the American First and Ninth and the Canadian First Armies.

The First Army's attack, which was on a smaller scale than the other two, put Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' forces within five miles of Cologne today. The First Army's bridgehead over the Erft River, which guards Cologne, also was expanded northeastward with a 3,000-yard advance into Niederaussen, 5,000 yards east of the river. The large town of Bedburg on the east side of the Erft also was entered. [Northwest of Niederaussen, Buchholz was entered, The Associated Press said.]

The Eighth Infantry Division almost completed the occupation of Moedraath on the main road from Dueren to Cologne. An advance to Habbelrath, two miles northeast of Moedraath, brought the division to within five miles of Cologne's outskirts.

The First Infantry Division moved into Gymnich, three and a half miles south of Moedraath, after a 5,000-yard plunge.

Armored forces farther south entered Born and Friesenheim on the road from Zuelpich to Cologne and there were only thirteen miles from Bonn. Zuelpich itself, was being gradually encircled.

The effect of today's advances was to give the American First Army a straight, solid, sixteen-mile front before Cologne from Niederaussen south to Friesenheim. From this broad base General Hodges' troops are advancing steadily on a great city that once had a population of more than 750,000.



(U. S. Signal Corps photo via A.P. Wirephoto)

THE BIG THREE MEET

Once more, the leaders of the three major Allied powers meet to shape the world's future. This time the meeting—the second for the Big Three—took place in the Summer Palace of the slain Czar Nicholas II near Yalta in Russian Crimea. President Roosevelt sits down at the conference table [▲] with Marshal Stalin, and then meets with Prime Minister Churchill [→] over a cup of coffee. Nazi Germany's doom was forecast by the statesmen, who also warned the German people that the longer they hold out, the costlier will be their defeat.



NINTH ARMY MEETS STIFFER DEFENSES

Germans Fight Hard to Keep
Escape Route Over Rhine
in Duisburg Area Open

PRISONER TOLL MOUNTS

One Group of 1,000 Enemies
Surrenders When Surprised
by Attack at Night

By SYDNEY GRUSON

By Wireless to The New York Times

WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY, in Germany, March 4—Infantrymen of the hard-fighting Eighty-fourth Infantry Division of the American Ninth Army fought their way into the streets of Homberg and above that town reached the Rhine in the most successful operations on the Ninth Army front today. Street fighting was going on in Homberg late this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the job of rolling up the German bridgehead west of the Rhine from Wesel to Rheinberg, through which the Elite paratroops still facing the Canadians in the north are expected to be moved over the Rhine, has begun. The successes of the Eighty-fourth Division caused a nine-mile constriction in the southern line of the bridgehead.

German Resistance Fanatical

The pace of the Ninth Army offensive, which put the American troops along a broad front of the Rhine after a week of the most fruitful fighting since the Normandy break-through, fell off today. The gains of the next two or three days also are expected to be measured in small distances compared with the pace set when armor was operating freely over the flat country during the last few days.

Fanatical resistance is now being met along the line of the bridgehead, induced mainly by the necessity of saving crack German troops. The bulk of the resistance on the Ninth Army front is coming from what is left of the Panzer Lehr Division and "some spare parts."

Moving into Moers under the cover of darkness, however, the Eighty-fourth took a column of Germans by surprise. The column scattered into buildings and cellars from where the Germans were surrendering today without a fight. Altogether about 1,000 prisoners were taken from the column, besides which the Eighty-fourth reported the capture or destruction of eleven enemy tanks and twelve anti-tank guns and the capture of seven artillery pieces, including some 155-mm. howitzers.

German Losses About 46,000

Yesterday's prisoner bag totaled 3,022 and for the eleven days of operation 26,694. The Germans are said to have lost another 20,000 in killed and long-term wounded. Against this our casualties are described as remarkably low, with the percentage of killed still a matter of great surprise and gratification.

A load was taken off the Ninth Army Command's mind today when the American First Army finally drove up to the Ninth's right flank and reached the Rhine with patrols to eliminate the threat of a counter-attack from that flank. There had been much concern here at the nakedness of the Ninth's right flank, and the drive north was made with a careful eye cocked all the time for what the Germans might try to do from that direction.

There was another meeting of Ninth Army and Canadian First Army troops today, elements of a Canadian division meeting troops of the American Fifteenth Cavalry Group. A German move to switch paratroops from the Canadian sector to this front failed to materialize, and it is thought now that the German Command will not commit the remainder of them against the Ninth Army. There are still several thousand paratroops west of the Rhine. They probably will be taken back over the river to provide the core of resistance against our eventual crossing.

The Germans blew up another of the bridges over the Rhine today, this one at Urdingen. The Eighty-fourth's capture of Moers threatens the Germans' communications to the Homberg bridge, and all they have left over which to make good the escape of their troops still west of the Rhine are the bridges covered by the Wesel-Rheinberg line.



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (center) with Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain (left), commander of the Nineteenth Corps, and Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, leader of the Ninth Army, at Inelich.

Associated Press Wirephoto (U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto)

30,000 Germans Confined To Homes in Captured Neuss

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

By Wireless to The New York Times

NEUSS, Germany, March 4—This Rhine city, which was cleared of enemy troops yesterday, has been placed under the control of the American Military Government section of the Ninth Army and today at least half of its normal population of 60,000 is learning what the Allied occupation of Germany means.

Those back in the United States who have been worrying over the possible "coddling" of German civilians in conquered territories will have to find something else to worry about.

The small group of officers and enlisted men forming the Military Government team that has taken over this industrial city is carrying out to the letter the terms laid down by the Allies for governing Germany.

The first order that was sent out by the captain in charge of this team prohibited the civilians from appearing on the city's streets until further notice. The order is being adhered to rigidly.

It was a strange experience to walk through the streets here this afternoon, knowing at least 30,000 inhabitants were confined to their homes. The only persons on the streets today were American troops and selected local German policemen, who were patrolling in mufti, wearing armbands issued by the Military Government.

There were sixty policemen, all former members of the regular Police Department of Neuss, who were performing the task, assisting the M. P.'s to keep civilians off the streets.

The bulk of the local police force was discovered yesterday in prisoner-of-war pens.

Clad in green gray uniforms that

loosely resemble the German military dress, they were rounded up along with troops yesterday and he day before by doughboys. The Military Government people discovered them late yesterday afternoon and had them released for duty.

Unarmed, they are patrolling the streets today. These men, the majority of whom are more than 50 years of age, are career policemen.

In this city Military Government officials found at least 3,000 Russians, Poles, French, Dutch, Belgians and several Algerians who are being housed and fed by us. A census is being taken of these expatriates who managed to stay behind when the German troops retreated.

The captain in charge said today that "these displaced persons are getting our entire consideration."

With all utilities, including light and water, completely wrecked by shelling and bombing it is a grim prospect facing the Germans who still are living here. About 50 per cent of the dwellings are uninhabitable, but where the German civilians are to live does not concern the Military Government.

"We do not care where they live," the captain, who must remain nameless for the present, said. "They've got to stay off the streets, so as not to interfere with our military operations."

Food to Be Rounded Up

In a few days all stocks of food hoarded in the homes and not destroyed in the shops will be gath-

ered up and sold to the German civilians. The money will go into municipal funds in a feeding project that will not cost us a penny. I asked the captain what was being done to avoid an epidemic of disease in view of the breakdown of the water and sanitation facilities.

"We have rounded up all the doctors and have given them identification so they will be able to call on all civilians," he said. "We have posted notices on all places where a water supply is available stating that 'this water is not safe unless boiled before drinking.' This is all we can do for the present."

He told me, also, that a number of local midwives had been rounded up to attend expectant mothers.

The properties that formerly belonged to American industrial firms and had been taken over by the Germans have been placed under guard. These include several large factories.

The captain said today that the German civilians in this first Rhine city to come under American control were docile and that the police and Buergermeister had been cooperative.

The Buergermeister was found by American troops awaiting them in his office and offered immediate cooperation. Today he, a tall, efficient-looking man, who might be the Mayor of any small American city, bustled in and out of the Military Government office bringing data and information.

"As long as he has the people behave themselves, we'll use him," the captain declared.

The Leaders of the Big Three Meet in the Crimea to Seal the Doom of Nazi Germany



President Roosevelt is greeted on his arrival at an airport in Yalta by the playing of the Russian national anthem. Prime Minister Churchill (standing next to Mr. Roosevelt) was at the field to greet the Chief Executive. Others identified are Secretary of State Stettinius and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotoff (standing next to Mr. Churchill).



President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin around the conference table with their aides in Yalta Palace. Reading clockwise from man at extreme left are Andrei Vishinsky, Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Vyacheslav Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar; Marshal Stalin; Ivan Maisky, Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Andrei Gromyko, Russian Ambassador to the United States; Admiral William D. Leahy; Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State; President Roosevelt; Charles E. Bohlen, chief of the State Department's division for eastern European affairs; James F. Byrnes; unidentified man; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Prime Minister Churchill; two unidentified men, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia.



Before going to Yalta the President and Prime Minister met aboard a warship in Malta. With them are their daughters, Mrs. Anna Boettiger and Mrs. Sarah Oliver.



Harry Hopkins (left), adviser to the President; Secretary of State Stettinius (center), and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, talking at Malta.



Marshal Stalin finds something to laugh about in L'vadia Palace as Prime Minister Churchill reaches into his cigar case for one of his favorite smokes.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

FOE SPLIT IN WEST

9th Gains Approaches to 2 Spans as 1st Cuts Enemy Lines in South

GERMANS FIGHT HARD

Resist Canadian Troops Above Wesel to Keep Escape Gap Open

By CLIFTON DANIEL

By Wireless to The New York Times

PARIS, March 4—Grimly opposed by German rear guards, American and British troops slugged their way today toward the last three permanent bridges remaining to the remnants of Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's two lower Rhineland armies, which are scrambling over the Rhine to re-form in haste for the coming battle of the Ruhr basin.

In a thrust north of Homberg, opposite the mouth of the Ruhr River, American infantry were reported from the front tonight to have slashed across the approaches to the Admiral Scheer Bridges leading into Duisburg and to have reached the Rhine near a railway bridge north of Duisburg.

[The German Transocean News Agency reported that American forces had tried to cross the Rhine but had been driven back, press services reported. There was no Allied confirmation.]

First 2 Miles From Cologne

To the south other American First Army troops battered their way three miles more through the outer defenses of Cologne to within two miles of Germany's third city, where the massive Hohenzollern Bridge still reaches across the Rhine to the eastern shore.

In the north British Tommies of the Canadian First Army pressed south along the Rhine to within eight miles of Wesel, where the third of the three bridges across the Rhine is situated. All other permanent structures either had been knocked into the river by the Allies' bombs, had been demolished by the Germans or had been denied to Marshal von Rundstedt's retreating armies by strong American forces standing on their approaches.

Using armor as a defensive crust to protect the withdrawal of their infantry—especially the leftovers of the four crack parachute divisions that were engaged in the north—German forces continued to fall back over the Rhine today. The weather came to the Germans' rescue and thick clouds, rain and snow prevented all but about 175 American medium and light bombers from attacking the retreating units.

German Front Is Split

Except to defend their bridgeheads and Cologne, whose fall would be a great blow to German prestige, the German soldiers showed no signs tonight of making any further fight for that seventy-five mile stretch of the Rhine between Bonn and Emmerich. North of where American forces cut through the defense lines and reached the river north of Cologne, nothing was left of the western Rhineland front but three pockets now being squeezed up against the river bank and one strip south of Cologne toward Bonn.

Up to last night more than 82,000 German prisoners had been captured since Feb. 1 by the four Allied armies in their progressively widening offensive. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army, which has been attacking the longest of all, took 30,000 of these.

The preliminary battle of the Ruhr basin, which was begun at least three weeks ago by the Allies' air forces' campaign to amputate the industrial basin from the rest of Germany, continued today with a concentrated attack by Royal Air Force heavy bombers on the railway yards at Wanne-Eickel and lighter blows by United States medium and light bomb-

FOE SPLIT IN WEST BY DRIVES TO RHINE

Continued From Page 1

ers at Recklinghausen, Lenkerbech and Eickel, all in the Ruhr valley. The freight yards were reported crowded, one with 1,000 cars.

Having cut across the gateway to the Ruhr at Homberg, the Allies compressed today the main German bridgehead west of the Rhine between Homberg and Xanten until it was only ten miles wide along the river and not more than six or seven miles deep anywhere.

Forces of the Canadian First Army moved south along the Meuse [Maas] today without opposition, drove all the Germans out of Geldern with the aid of the American Thirty-fifth Infantry Division and moved five miles north of Geldern to Issum, only seven miles from the Rhine at Wesel.

Farther north British troops came within three-quarters of a mile of Sonsbeck after the fortified woods of Ballkergerwald and the Hochwald had been swept clean of Germans and Canadian infantry moved on 1,000 yards southeast of the forest.

The Germans, making a particularly stiff fight west of Xanten to protect the ferry crossing over the Rhine bank, broke into Vynen, eight miles northwest of Wesel and Marenbaum, four miles northwest of Xanten.

This afternoon German opposition also stiffened against the Ninth Army forces pressing against the bridgehead from the south and the weather hampered Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's troops.

Doughboys of the Eighty-third Infantry Division cleared today the industrial town of Neuss on the Rhine opposite Duesseldorf, where all bridges are down. After a thirty-six-hour fight, the Second Armored Division finally mopped up Uerdingen on the Rhine east of Krefeld. Although they had blown the bridge over the Rhine from Uerdingen, the Germans had waged a desperate struggle to hold the town.

Rhine Reached Again

While fighting went on in Uerdingen, infantry moved north, clearing a stretch of nine miles along the river between Neuss and Uerdingen and tanks pushed out of Uerdingen into Kaldenhausen, five miles northeast of Krefeld and two miles from the Rhine.

Infantrymen of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division, who cleared Krefeld, pushed a full eight miles north and west and entered Moers and the outskirts of Homberg, just across the Rhine from Duisburg. While some of the division fought during the day to capture a half-mile stretch of Moers, other units were reported from the front to have pressed a mile and a half beyond Homberg to reach the Rhine near a railway bridge north of Duisburg. This and earlier thrusts cut off the approaches to both the Admiral Scheer and the Admiral Graf Spee bridges, which cross the Rhine north and south of Duisburg.

The Fifth Armored Division moved up beside the Eighty-fourth to the west of Moers, and other forces drove on four miles north-

west of Moers into Linfort, six miles from the Rhine. [Press services said Rheurdt was captured in this advance.]

Between Krefeld and Geldern the Eighth Armored Division had already cleaned up several towns.

It was disclosed tonight that in the drive that shattered the German Fifteenth Army General Simpson employed about 1,000 tanks and that his tank losses, considering the nature of the fighting, had been extremely low.

Actual figures bear out the assertion that our tank losses were light, but they were not released for publication.

With its break through to the Rhine north of Cologne today a task force of the Third Armored Division of the American First Army split the German forces between Cologne and Duesseldorf.

On the northern end the new pocket is marked by Derikum, three miles southeast of Neuss and less than two miles from the Rhine, and on the western side by Kspellen in the north and Stomeln in the south. The pocket was shrinking late today.

While the task force was spearheading to the Rhine, other Second Armored Division tanks, with forces of the 104th and Eighth Infantry Divisions, were closing in around Cologne to points five miles northwest of it, two miles from its northwestern outskirts, and two and a half miles west of it on the main highway from Dueren. The nearest force was the 104th, which drove nearly six miles late yesterday and today to reach Widders-

dorf. [Press services said the 104th had entered Loevenich, south of Widdersdorf.] The Eighth Division was on the main Cologne road fighting in the outskirts of Frechen. [A late Associated Press dispatch from the front said Frechen had been captured.] The First Infantry Division was fighting today in Liblar on the Ertf River seven miles southwest of Cologne while the Ninth Armored Division was closing in on Euskirchen, which is one of the main road junctions used in the Germans' December drive into the Ardennes and subsequent retreat. The Ninth Armored was only ten miles west of Bonn today.

Although the town has ceased to have much significance, American infantry finally fought into Gemünd and captured Schleiden east of Monchau today.

General Patton's forces made no spectacular advances during the day but reached points about three miles east and southeast of Pruem and between Pruem and Bitburg, and started clearing out the Germans between the Nims and Kyll Rivers. The Seventy-sixth Infantry Division took a bridge on the Kyll River and moved a mile beyond it into Kesten.

Other units of the Seventy-sixth, Tenth Armored and Ninety-fourth Infantry Divisions mopped up pockets around Trier and the Tenth Armored, operating now on both sides of the Moselle, took Pfaelz, three miles northeast of Trier. The Ninety-fourth beat off another German attempt to reduce the bridgehead across the Saar south of Moselle, repulsing more

than 300 German infantrymen near Zerf.

Though operating on a comparatively small scale, infantrymen of the American Seventh Army farther up the Saar kept the Germans worried about Saarbruecken, attacking both yesterday and today. They cleared most of Forbach, southwest of Saarbruecken and moved across the Forbach-Saarbruecken road to within 3,000 yards of the southern outskirts of Saarbruecken.

AMERICAN ARMOR ON THE ROAD TO THE RHINE



Tank destroyers of the Twenty-ninth Division rumbling through Muenchen-Gladbach

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

THE BIG THREE MEETING AGAIN TO MAKE PLANS FOR THE WORLD



Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin on the grounds of Livadia Palace

The New York Times (British Official Photograph)

YALTA PARLEY ENDS

Unified Blows at Reich,
Policing Spheres and
Reparations Shaped

FRANCE TO GET ROLE

Broader Polish, Yugoslav
Regimes Guaranteed—
Curzon Line Adopted

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

By LANSING WARREN

Special to The New York Times

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

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

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

Main Points of Accord

Major decisions of the conference include:

- (1) Plans for new blows at the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south.
- (2) Agreement for occupation by the three Allies, each of a separate zone, as Germany is invaded, and an invitation to France to take over a zone and participate as a fourth member of the Control Commission.
- (3) Reparations in kind to be paid by Germany for damages, to be set by an Allied commission. [The reparations commission will work in Moscow, where, The Associated Press reported, Secretary of State Stettinius arrived Monday with Ambassador Harriman.]
- (4) Settlement of questions left undecided at the conference at Dumbarton Oaks and decision to call a United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 to prepare the charter for a general international organization to maintain peace and security.
- (5) Specific agreements to widen the scope of the present Governments in Poland and Yugoslavia and an understanding to keep order and establish Governments in liberated countries conforming to the popular will and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.
- (6) A general declaration of determination to maintain Allied unity for peace.

The Handwriting on the Wall for the Nazis Is in the Advances of the Allies



German civilian in Krefeld painting out a sign which he claims was placed on the side of a building by Nazi party members against his will. Translated it means, "We greet only with Heil Hitler."

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)



Members of the American Ninth Army and the Canadian First Army after they met near Geldern, Germany

Our Ninth Army signalmen repair wires at a street corner in Echt, Holland, beside a building bearing a painted German propaganda message reading, "1918? Never Again!"

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

War News Summarized

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1945

American troops were fighting in the streets of Cologne, fourth largest city in Germany, after three columns of the First Army had broken into the historic town. The Ninth Army to the north reached Orsoy, four miles north of Homberg, and with the Canadian First Army whittled down the enemy's Wesel bridgehead. Clearance of the Rhine's west bank was in sight. To the southwest the United States Third Army speared deeper across the Kyll River on the road to Coblenz. [1:8; map P. 4.]

Armor and infantry of the First Army entered Cologne early yesterday morning from the north and west. Fighting was in the residential suburbs, factory districts and freight yards. [1:7; map P. 4.]

Heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force attacked the rail yards at Chemnitz, thirty-five miles from Czechoslovakia and feeder point for the Silesia front. Last night the RAF "in very great strength" hit Chemnitz once more in support of Red Army operations. [3:1.]

Russian forces drove closer to Stettin by capturing Stargard and Naugard. Seizure of Poizin compressed the pocket in which German troops along the Baltic are trapped. Other gains were scored toward Danzig and near Koenigsberg [1:5-6; map P. 2.]

Six of the ten Japanese divisions on Luzon, probably 90,000 men, have been destroyed, General MacArthur reported. The rest are being split up and cut to pieces, with their escape routes cut off. [13:1.]

Desperate Japanese counterattacks and attempts at infiltration of marine positions on Iwo

Island were all beaten back. There was little change in ground positions. [1:4.] Navy Secretary Forrestal said 2,050 marines had been killed in the Iwo fighting. [14:2.]

British armored forces, after an eighty-five-mile drive in eleven days, captured the Meiktila group of eight airfields in central Burma. The victory behind the Japanese lines cuts off some 30,000 enemy troops under attack in the Mandalay area. [1:6-7; map P. 12.]

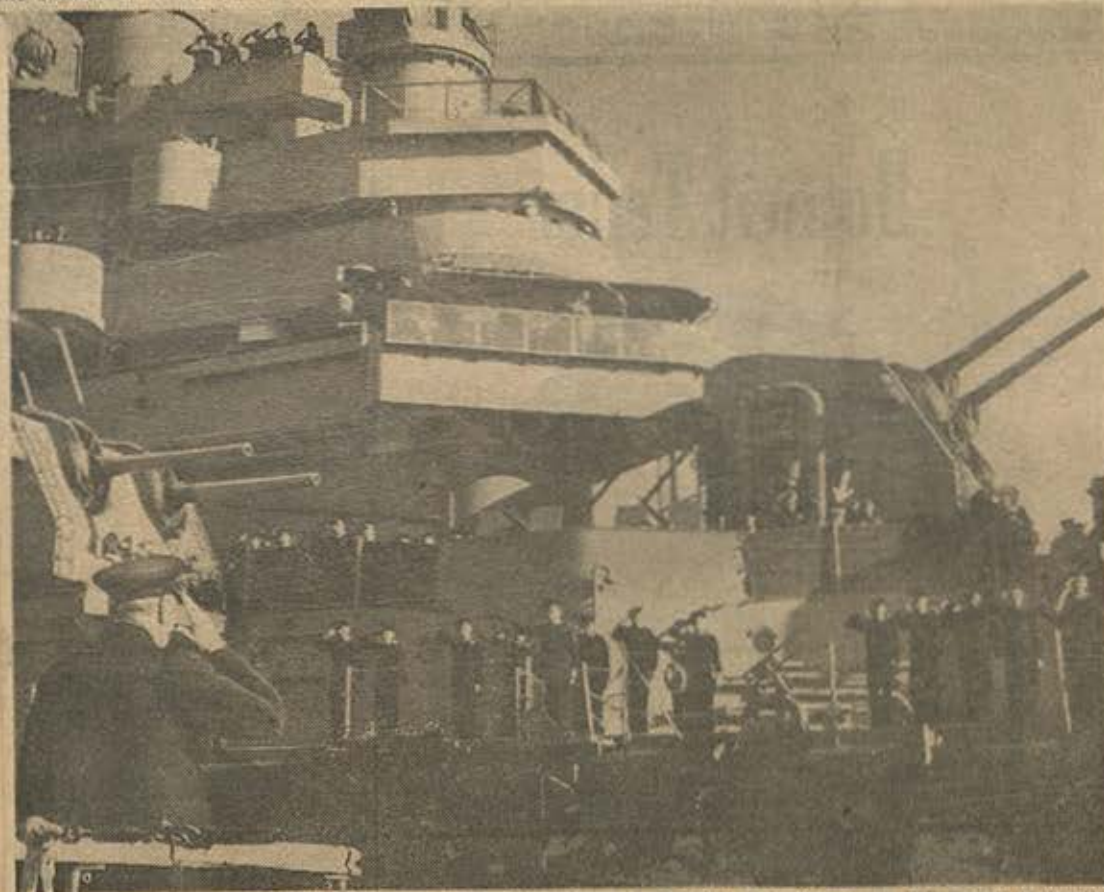
Thirty-nine nations have been invited to the San Francisco Conference on April 25. A place has been reserved for Poland when that country reorganizes its provisional government. Argentina did not receive a call. Secretary of State Stettinius explained the complicated distinctions in the voting formula reached at Yalta, which requires unanimous Big Five consent on matters involving the use of force. France, while accepting an invitation, refused to be a sponsoring power. [1:3.] In Paris it was said that Moscow had rejected the French conditions. [10:1.]

The Inter-American Conference in Mexico City approved the objectives of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, but suggested that American republics be permitted to settle hemisphere problems in their own way. Other suggestions will be presented at San Francisco. [8:1.] A formula to bring Argentina back into the hemisphere family was tentatively agreed upon. She would have to adhere to the Act of Chapultepec and the Atlantic Charter and declare war on the Axis. [1:5.]

MEETING SCENES: THE PALACE AT YALTA AND THE PORT OF MALTA



Here in the Crimea the conferences between the Allied leaders and their aides took place



Prime Minister Churchill (foreground) salutes from a British man-of-war as he greets President Roosevelt (arrow) on the bridge of an American warship as their ships pass each other in the Mediterranean port.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

VALETTA, Malta, Feb. 12 (AP)—Plans for stepping up the war against Japan as well as finishing off the conflict in Europe were discussed on this war-torn Mediterranean island by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

They and members of their staffs then flew to their Crimea meeting with Premier Stalin.

This information came from a high-ranking American officer and was the only mention of Japan in connection with the Big Three meetings.

VALETTA, Feb. 12 (Reuter)—Prime Minister Churchill had his

headquarters on board a British warship off Malta and from it called on President Roosevelt during their stay in Malta.

Members of the Prime Minister's party who were killed or injured when their plane crashed were brought ashore at Malta by a United States destroyer.

When Mr. Roosevelt landed he toured the island and received a great ovation from the people. The President's auto stopped before a marble plaque on the wall of the Grand Master's Palace, where the citation made by him to the people of Malta on Dec. 8, 1943, is inscribed in bronze.

The first indications that some-

thing unusual was happening came when persons in Valetta saw an American camera unit setting its apparatus.

Among those seen in the streets were Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King of the United States, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, British First Sea Lord; Admiral Sir James Somerville, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Laycock and Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

ALLIES SWEEP ON

Destruction of Last of
Enemy West of Rhine
Appears to Be Near

NORTH TRAP CLOSING

9th and Canadian Armies
Close In on Escape
Bridge Near Wesel

By DREW MIDDLETON

By Wireless to The New York Times.
PARIS, March 5—Three columns of Americans smashed into the shell-torn streets of Cologne today as three Allied armies continued the systematic reduction of the German bridgehead west of the last great natural barrier between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies and the Ruhr Basin. One tank column drove a mile into the city.

The elimination of all German forces on the west bank of the Rhine is in sight but it has become apparent that the momentum generated by General Eisenhower's offensive will not be great enough to carry the Allies' spearheads across the river without a pause for reorganization. The battle that is now being won is, in fact, merely a preliminary to the greater assault on the Rhine crossings.

Five Major Developments

There were five important developments in the great struggle for the Rhineland today. They were:

- (1) A task force of the Third Armored Division of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army swept down from the north and pushed a mile past the city limits toward the heart of the fourth city of the Reich.
- (2) American Ninth Army forces reached the Rhine at Orsoy, four miles north of Homberg.
- (3) A series of British, Canadian and American attacks whittled down the main enemy position west of the Rhine, the Wesel bridgehead, to a strip twelve miles long and six to seven miles deep.
- (4) The First and Ninth Infantry Divisions, veteran units of the American First Army, suddenly bounced across the Erft River and advanced 3,000 and 3,500 yards respectively toward the important Rhine crossing at Bonn, eight miles to the east.
- (5) Another war-hardened unit, the Fifth Infantry Division of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army, extended its bridgehead over the Kyll River, four miles east of Bitburg, last natural barrier before Coblenz.

Today's gains were made without maximum support from the air. Although three tactical air forces flew more than 1,700 sorties, bombardiers and pilots were much hampered by low cloud and icing conditions.

Wesel Bridge Founded All Day

Even so Mitchells of the British Second Tactical Air Force bombed the Rhine bridge at Wesel at fifteen-minute intervals all day with a total of 170 tons of bombs, and fighter-bombers harried the self-propelled guns shielding the German withdrawal there and elsewhere along the front. One pilot who dipped through the overcast for a look at Cologne reported that from 1,000 feet in the air the capital of the Rhineland looked like a dead city, but that anti-aircraft fire was extremely heavy on the east bank of the river opposite the city.

It is probable that the Germans destroyed the great Hohenzollern road and railroad bridge over the river at Cologne today. American troops in the city were shaken by a tremendous explosion around midday, and airmen reported no enemy traffic moving through the city toward that bridge, which had been pitted, but not destroyed by Allied bombings.

There is a yet no evidence of a German intention to defend Cologne block by block and house by

ALLIES SWEEP ON
TO CLEAR RHINE

Continued From Page 1

house. The three First Army divisions that tonight are pressing into the city encountered some resistance, but apparently nothing comparable to that that barred the path of the First Infantry Division into Aachen last autumn. What Germans there were in Cologne drew their main defense line west of the city to meet the "Timberwolves" of Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th Infantry Division. They were in no position to halt a swift slash into the heart of the city by the Third Armored Division which, after having reached the Rhine north of Cologne suddenly swung south, advanced 7,000 yards and took Loevenich two miles from the northern outskirts of Cologne yesterday.

Tanks Mile Into City

This morning Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, commanding the division, sent a task force into the city through the suburb of Bickendorf. Tanks smashed through spotty resistance for just over a mile past the city limits. There was some machine-gun fire and occasional shells but little concerted resistance.

Meanwhile, the 104th Division, advancing from the west, fought its way into the western outskirts through Muengersdorf and Junkersdorf. A patrol of the "Timberwolves" entered Cologne at 5 o'clock this morning and General Allen threw a battalion into the western outskirts four hours later. The defense was stiffer here, with the doughboys fighting slowly forward and knocking out enemy strong points.

The third unit assaulting Cologne, the Eighth Infantry Division, is moving in from the southwest after having taken Frechen, two miles from Cologne, and is methodically clearing the suburbs southwest of the city in the face of fairly determined resistance.

Fifteen villages around Cologne have been taken in the advance on the city. Loevenich, Weiden and Widderdorf were among the more important localities taken by the 104th Division, which repelled two counter-attacks made by 200 German infantrymen and five tanks late yesterday.

Allied troops reached the Rhine at three new points. Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar continued to hack up German bridgeheads west of the river. The northernmost of the new advances put Allied troops at Orsoy, three and three-quarters miles northwest of Homberg. Homberg itself is not yet cleared of the enemy, but General Simpson's infan-

trymen are gaining the upper hand. The Germans have blown up the three bridges in the Duisburg-Homberg area.

From Homberg south the Ninth Army controls a fifteen-mile stretch of the west bank of the Rhine to Neuss, while on the north the Wesel bridgehead has been cut to a twelve-mile strip, six to seven miles deep.

More Americans at Rhine

American First Army forces also have established themselves along the Rhine for a mile and three-quarters between Worringen and Dormagen. An advance of about 1,000 yards put General Hodges' troops in Dormagen. Two tanks and two self-propelled guns were destroyed in a sharp rearguard action with German troops at this point, one of the few places where the Allies' advance was hotly contested. Worringen was reached by part of the Third Armored Division.

Other columns of the American First Army, pushing toward the river south of Neuss, captured Grimlinghausen, two and three-quarters miles southeast of Neuss and reached the Rhine southeast of Duesseldorf. Farther south in this sector, doughboys stormed the villages of Schloherun, Niebenheim, Rosellen and Rosellerheiden, all three to six miles southeast of Neuss and about two miles west of the Cologne-Neuss road, which was cut by the advance to Grimlinghausen. Cavalry occupied Straberg and Delhoven in this sector after a sharp action with some German self-propelled guns.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry Division of the Ninth Army, which captured Moers yesterday, smashed northward to take Camperbruch and approach Rheinberg while a task force of the Eighth Armored Division also headed for this communication center, which is across the Rhine from the northern edge of the Ruhr Basin. [Late dispatches from the front said these troops had entered Rheinberg].

Revelen was overrun in this advance despite stiff defense by German anti-tank guns and dug-in tanks. The use of the ferry across the river here has been denied to the Germans and the western approaches to a railroad bridge over the Rhine two miles north of Homberg are interdicted by American artillery fire. The Germans have moved thousands of troops across the river in the past two days, however. The German Army, although tired, is capable of making a firm stand on the east bank of the Rhine.

Canadian and British troops of the Canadian First Army, fighting on the northern flank, captured Wardt, north of Xanten, and reached the outskirts of the latter town after they crossed the Xanten-Geldern road. All German troops now have been cleared from the Hochwald and the Balberger-

wald. West of Geldern, British troops closed up to the wooded area north of Issum while two small pockets west of Geldern were cleaned up.

The Canadian First Army has taken 18,000 prisoners since Feb. 8, it was announced today.

The fight flank of the Canadian Army is encountering stiffening resistance around Wesel, but most of it comes from self-propelled guns covering the German withdrawal. The number of infantry prisoners taken lately has been less than hitherto.

Two major ferry stations over the Rhine have been lost to the Germans in the last twenty-four hours, one at Rees and the other at Orsoy, north of Homberg. With the elimination of these routes the Germans now have only one permanent bridge, that at Wesel, in the northern part of their bridgehead over the river. This was the bridge that was bombed so heavily through the clouds today.

There is a semi-permanent bridge at Rheinberg, but it is a makeshift affair. There are believed to be several pontoon bridges remaining in the Wesel sector.

Elsewhere in the bridgehead, British troops captured Hamb and Martenbaum, and the small villages of Wickershamhof and Vynen. Generally they advanced

from one to six miles against spotty resistance.

Advances by the First and Ninth Infantry Divisions of the American First Army across the Erft River in the Euskirchen sector brought that comparatively quiet area back into the battle news. The First Division cleared the road east of Weilerswist, while to its right the Ninth Division drove the Germans out of Schwarzmar. The Ninth Division also completed the job of mopping up Euskirchen and pushed patrols a mile east of the town, three-quarters of which had been destroyed by Allied bombs and shells.

The Seventy-eighth Infantry Division is on the move south of captured Euskirchen. It struck east five miles today, moving through woods to drive the Germans from Billig and Kreuzwin-gart.

On the extreme southern end of the Allies' line the Seventieth Infantry Division of the American Seventh Army cleared the village of Stiring-Wendell, a mile and a half northeast of captured Forbach. Elsewhere the American front south of the Saar Basin is quiet.

A German prisoner-of-war camp was overrun in this area, and 1,250 Russian, French, Polish and Czechoslovak prisoners were released, of whom 400 were too ill to be moved and 600 were suffering from tuberculosis.

TANKMAN KEEPS DRY



Associated Press Photo.
Private Donald Ryder of the United States Ninth Army protects himself from the rain while awaiting orders to advance further into Germany. Ryder's home is in Kalamazoo, Mich.

RHINE CROSSING FORESEEN

Pravda Says Water Barrier Will
Not Deter Allied Armies

Noting that the American Ninth Army had reached the Rhine, the Soviet newspaper Pravda declared in an article quoted Sunday night by the Moscow radio that "there are no insurmountable water barriers," and added that the Rhine "will not be an insurmountable obstacle either."

Declaring that German troops in the west "are daily falling back farther and farther" before the advance of American and British divisions, Pravda, according to the domestic broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said "the Nazi Fatherland cannot feel calm about its watch on the Rhine."

The Text of Churchill's Report to the House of Commons on the Allies' Decisions at Yalta

LONDON, Feb. 27. (U.S.)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

The recent conference in the Crimea faced realities and difficulties in an exceptional manner that the results constitute an act of state on which Parliament should formally express its opinion.

The Government feel that they have the right to know what the stand will be of the House of Commons. A strong expression of support by the House will strengthen our position among the Allies. The intimate and sensitive connection between the executive government and the House of Commons will thereby be made plain, thus showing the liveliness of our democratic institutions and the subordination of Ministers to parliamentary authority.

The House should not shrink from its duty of pronouncing. We live in a time when the quality of decision is required from all who take part in our public affairs. In this we also see the firm, tenacious character of our political institutions and the generally of our parliamentary institutions, emerging as they do fortified from storms of war, and they will be made manifest.

We have therefore thought it right and necessary to place before the House a report in support of which I should like to submit facts and arguments to the House as the opening of this three days of debate.

The difficulties of bringing about a conference of this kind between the government of the principal Allies are only too obvious. The fact that, in spite of all modern methods of communication, fourteen months elapsed between Tehran and Yalta, is a measure of those difficulties. It is well known that the British Government greatly desired a triple meeting in the autumn. We rejoiced when at last Yalta was fixed.

U. S. British Meeting En Route

On the way there, the British and United States delegations met at Malta to discuss the wide range of our joint military and political plans. The combined chiefs of staff of the two countries were for three days in conference upon the great operations now developing on the western front and upon plans against Japan that it was appropriate to discuss together.

The Foreign Secretary, accompanied by high officials and assistants—some of whom unfortunately perished on the way—also met Mr. Stettinius, the American Minister of the second, a cruiser which bore the President steamed majestically into the battle-scarred harbor.

The meeting of the combined chiefs of staff was held in the afternoon, at which the President and I approved proposals which had been so carefully worked out in the preceding day for carrying out joint war efforts to the highest pitch and for the shaping and timing of military operations.

Meanwhile the Ministry of War Transport and American authorities concerned had been laboring on a vessel all to themselves at the problems of shipping supplies, guns, and other material to the front, and which affect employment and the reserve of oil, food, munitions and troops.

On all of these matters complete agreement was reached—very difficult and complicated matters, like making an international Broadband in which the times of all trains have to be varied if half a dozen unforeseen contingencies arise.

No hard and fast agreements were made in any of the political issues. These naturally were to form the subject of the triple conference and they were carefully kept open for the full meeting.

The reason why shipping is so tight at present is because the peak period of the war in Europe has been prolonged for a good many months beyond what was hoped for last autumn and meanwhile the peak period against Japan has been brought forward by American victories in the Pacific.

But instead of one peak period facing out or dovetailing into another, there is an overlap or double-peak period in two wars which we are waging together on opposite sides of the globe.

Shipping Shortage Great

Though for a couple of years our joint losses by U-boats have been and will be an appreciable factor in our main business and although the shipbuilding output of the United States flows on gloriously and although the Allies have today far more shipping than they ever had at any time spontaneously during the war, we are, in fact, more hard pressed by shipping shortages than ever before in the war.

The same double peak of war effort, of course, affects all of our preparations for a turnover to peace, including housing and much needed supplies for civilians.

All of these facts call for most stringent and searching economies on the military side, where indulgence or misallocation or extravagance of any kind is grave injury to the common cause.

They also lamentably hamper our power to provide for the dire needs of liberated territories. I am now prepared to have this laid out by law in my immediate safety reserves of food and oil except in cases where sure and speedy replacement can be made. Subject to this, we shall do everything in our power to help the liberated countries.

It is easy to see the rigorous character of discussions which Lord Leathers, who is highly competent in these matters, has conducted on our behalf, and we may be satisfied today with a fair and friendly distribution of the burden and hardship which has been agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States over the whole field of the interallied shipping pool.

There were diplomatic conferences proceeding on one vessel, military discussions proceeding on another, and there was this long business of shipping going forward on a third vessel. Then, at the end, the President arrived and the results were submitted to him and to me.

I kept in touch with what was going on and we jointly approved all these matters, on which action is immediately being taken. After that we all flew safely from Malta to airfields in the Crimea and motored over the mountains about which very alarming accounts had been given but which proved to be greatly exaggerated.

We found shelter on the southern slopes of Crimea, which was protected by mountains behind them, from the beautiful Black Sea Riviera and where there still remain undestroyed by the Nazis a few of the villas and palaces of the vanished imperial and aristocratic regime.

By extreme exertion and a very form of thoughtfulness and ingenuity our Russian hosts restored

Commons Debates Polish Issue; Motion of Disapproval Offered Conservative and Labor Members Propose to Modify Backing of Churchill by Protest Decision on Boundary

By JOHN MACCORMAC

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Disapproval of the treatment meted out to Poland at Yalta was the principal theme of the debate that followed Prime Minister Churchill's statement about the conference in the House of Commons today. It came from both Conservative and Labor members of Parliament and Conservative disapproval later crystallized unexpectedly in the tabling of an amendment to the Government's resolution moved by Mr. Churchill approving the three-power declaration of policy at Yalta, the amendment seeks to add to it a declaration that Parliament, "remembering that Great Britain took up arms in a war of which the immediate cause was the defense of Poland against German aggression and in which the overriding motive was the prevention of a great power dictatorship,"

The amendment was favored by Mr. J. H. Petherick and Comdr. R. T. Bower and apparently some twenty Conservatives will vote for it. Without specifically rejecting the resolution moved by Mr. Churchill approving the three-power declaration of policy at Yalta, the amendment seeks to add to it a declaration that Parliament, "remembering that Great Britain took up arms in a war of which the immediate cause was the defense of Poland against German aggression and in which the overriding motive was the prevention of a great power dictatorship,"

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Unilateral Action Opposed

The amendment "furthermore regrets the failure to insure to liberated nations which have been liberated from German oppression the full right to choose their own government free from the influence of any other power."

Arthur Greenwood, the chief Labor speaker, also criticized during the debate the unilateral decisions about Poland made at Yalta by the Big Three.

"It is a failure to forgive the principles of British justice," he said, "for the fate of a nation to be decided in its absence and behind its back."

Though he holds no brief for the Polish Government, Mr. Greenwood provided for our accommodation and comfort in the true style of Russian hospitality.

In the background were precipitous mountains and beyond them devastated fields and charred trees, the scene of a battle twice crossed by armies which surged in deadly combat. Here on this shore we labored for nine days and grappled with many problems, while friendship grew.

Why France Was Left Out

I have seen criticisms in this country that France was not invited to participate in the conference at Yalta. The first principle of British policy in western Europe is a strong France and a strong French Army. It was, however, felt by all three Great Powers assembled in the Crimea that while they were responsible for bearing to the world the burden of the conduct of the war and the policy intimately connected with the operations, they could not allow any restriction to be placed on their right to meet together as they deemed necessary in order that they might effectively discharge their duties to the common cause.

This view does not, of course, exclude meetings on the highest level between other Powers which would be in the interests of the common cause. France may, therefore, find many reasons for contentment with the Crimea decisions. Under these decisions France is to be invited to take over a zone of occupation in Germany which we will immediately proceed to delimit with her, and to sit on the Allied Control Commission in Germany which will regulate the whole affairs of the country after unconditional surrender has been obtained.

France is to be invited to join the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China in sponsoring invitations to the San Francisco Conference, which has been arranged for April 25 this year. She is invited to join the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in operating the procedure laid down in the declaration of liberated Europe.

She is also a member of the European Advisory Commission to which most of the important tasks have been assigned—including advice to the Government of Germany upon the most important matters connected with the treatment of Germany—and which with French assistance has already completed in great detail all the terms upon which unconditional surrender will be received and accepted. Everything is provided for in that sphere.

Foe's Collapse Prepared For

If we were confronted tomorrow with the collapse of German power there is nothing which has not been foreseen and arranged beforehand by this important European Advisory Commission, consisting of Mr. Winant, Ambassador Gousev and Sir William Strang of the Foreign Office, which is also to advise us on various matters connected with Germany apart from the actual taking over by our military authorities.

All these arrangements show clearly the importance of the role which France is called upon to play in the settlement of Europe and how fully it is realized she must be intimately associated with the other Great Powers in this task.

In order to give a further explanation of the proceedings of the conference, we invited Mr. Bidault, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to visit London at the earliest opportunity. He was good enough to come, and during the last few days we have had the pleasure of a series of clarifying talks with him in which he has been able to become fully informed of the whole position and to express in the most effective manner the views and wishes of France upon it.

Of the world organization there is little I can say beyond what is contained in the report of the conference and, of course, in the earlier words which emanated from Dumbarton Oaks. At the Crimea the three Great Powers agreed on

Russia's Role in Pacific Let Open by Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Prime Minister Churchill's speech today in the House of Commons today that Russia might line up with the western Allies in the Pacific war, but his office said tonight that he intended to leave the question open.

A semi-official text quoted the Prime Minister as having said that the San Francisco conference would bring together all the United Nations that had declared war on Germany and Japan before March 1. Since Russia is to be at the conference, this caused speculation on Russia's probable role in the Pacific conflict. A check with press-gallery stenographers supported the view that Mr. Churchill had used the word "and."

Later, however, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said examination of Mr. Churchill's notes disclosed that he "definitely" intended to say "Germany or Japan" in referring to the war declarations.

The Russian frontiers included all Finland and the Warsaw salient stretching to within sixty miles of Breslau. Russia is, in fact, accepting a frontier which will extend to the east of that which was Russian territory and had been for many generations under the Czarist regime.

Marshal Stalin told me one day in a plain abode to the Curzon Line because Bialystok and regions around it were taken from Russia. Marshal Stalin and the modern Soviet Government make no such claim and freely agree to that view taken by the Allies' Commission in October 1939 in other directions.

A line is not a frontier. If it is drawn on a map and not merely traced on the ground, it is not a frontier. When we were at Moscow in October Marshal Stalin made this point to me and told me he thought there might be deviations of eight to ten kilometers in either direction, or hills or actual sites of particular villages. It seems to me this was an eminently sensible way of looking at the problem.

However, when we met at Yalta the Russian line was changed and it was made clear that all such minor alterations would be at the expense of Poland and not at the expense of Poland in order that the Poles might have their minds at rest as to the future of all that territory should that part of the business which should be sent to the Admiralty to prepare the fleet for the impending German war. In its main essentials it seems to be one story of a thirty-year war in which the British, Russians, Americans and French have struggled to their utmost to resist German aggression, which caused the most grievous sacrifices to all of us, but whose people, whose country has been twice ravaged over whose assets and whose blood has been poured out in tens of millions of lives in the common cause now reaching its final accomplishment.

There is a second reason which appears to be apart from this sense of continuity which I feel. But for the prodigious exertions and sacrifices of Russia, Poland was doomed to utter destruction in the hands of the Germans. Not only Poland as a state and nation, but the Poles as a race were doomed by Hitler to be destroyed or reduced to a servile state.

Three-and-a-half million Polish Jews are said to have been actually slaughtered. It is certain that enormous numbers have perished in one of the most horrifying acts of cruelty—presumably the most heinous—ever witnessed in the history of man. When the Germans clearly avowed their intention of making the Poles a subject and lower-grade race under the Herrenvolk, suddenly, by a superb effort of military force and skill, Russian armies in little more than three weeks—since in fact we spoke on these matters here—have advanced from the Vistula to the Oder, driving the Germans in ruins before them and freeing the whole of Poland from the four cruelties and oppression under which the Poles were writing.

In supporting the Russian claim for the Curzon Line I repudiate and repulse any suggestion that we are making a questionable compromise yielding to force or fear, and I assert with the utmost conviction the broad justice of the policy upon which, for the first time, all the three great Allies have now taken their stand.

Moreover, the three Powers have now agreed that Poland should receive a substantial accession of territory both in the north and west. In the north she will certainly receive in place of the precarious corridor the great city of Danzig and the greater part of East Prussia west of Koenigsberg and south, and a long wide seacoast on the Baltic.

In the west she will receive the important industrial province of Upper Silesia and in addition such other territories to the east of the Oder as may be decided at the peace settlement to detach from Germany after the views of a broadly based Polish Government have been ascertained.

Thus it seems to me that this talk of cutting half of Poland off is very misleading. In fact, the part which is to be sent to the Curzon Line is to be sent to the Curzon Line by size. It includes the enormous dismal region of the Priepet Marshes which Poland held between two wars and it exchanges for that far more fertile and developed land in the west from which a very large proportion of the German population have already departed.

No Seed of Future Wars We need not feel that the talk of heavy new lands will be too heavy for Poland, or that it will bring about another German re-venge, or that it will—to use a conventional phrase—lay the seed of future wars. We intend to take steps far more effective than those which followed the last war, because we know much more about this business so as to render

your consider all these matters and the way they have been put forward and the temperate, patient manner in which they have been put forward and discussed, I have rarely put a case in this House which I could commend more confidently to the good sense of members of all parties.

Even more important than the frontier of Poland within limits now disclosed is the freedom of Poland. The home of the Poles is settled. Are they to be masters in their own house? Are they to be free, as we in Britain or the United States or France are free? Is their sovereignty and independence to be untrammelled or are they to come to the mere protection of the Soviet state, forced against their will by an armed majority to adopt a Communist or totalitarian system?

A most sovereign declaration has been made by Marshal Stalin and the Soviet Union that the sovereignty independence of Poland is to be maintained, and this decision is now joined in by Great Britain and Great Britain respectively. Here also a world organization will in due course assume a measure of responsibility. Poles will have their future in their own hands with the single limitation that they must honestly follow in harmony with their Allies a policy friendly to Russia.

The procedure which the three Great Powers have united to adopt to achieve this vital aim is set forth in unmistakable terms in the Crimea declarations. Here also a measure of consultation with a view to the establishment in Poland of a new provisional government of national unity, with which the three major Powers can all enter into diplomatic relations instead of some recognizing one Polish Government and the rest another—a situation which, if it had survived the Yalta conference, would have proclaimed to the world disunity and confusion. We had to settle it and we settled it there.

No Binding Restrictions No binding restrictions have been imposed on the scope and method of these consultations. The British Government intended to do all in their power to insure that they shall be as wide as possible, and representative Poles of all democratic parties are given full freedom to come and make their views known. Arrangements for this are now being made in Moscow by a commission of three, comprising Mr. Molotov and Mr. Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, representing the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain respectively.

It will be for the Poles themselves, with such assistance as the Allies are able to give them, to agree upon the composition and constitution of the new Polish Government of national unity. Thereafter His Majesty's Government have made and the suffering they have undergone, the contribution they have made to our present victory, the great victory in which Poland has a vital interest to have complete agreement with her proper neighbors to the east—when

principles in dealing with all these problems for generations to come. Finally under a world organization of nations great and small, victors or vanquished will be secure against aggression by indisputable law and overwhelming international force.

The published Crimea agreement is not a ready-made plan imposed by the Great Powers on the Polish people. It sets out the agreed view of the three major Allies on means whereby their common desire to see established a strong, free, independent Poland may be fulfilled in co-operation with the Poles themselves and whereby a Polish Government which all the United Nations can recognize may be set up in Poland, which will become for the first time a possibility now that practically the whole country has been liberated by the Soviet armies.

The fulfillment of the plan will depend upon the willingness of all sections of democratic Polish opinion in Poland or abroad to work together to give it effect. But the plan should be studied as a whole and with the main common objective always in view. The three Powers are agreed that the acceptance of the eastern frontiers, and so far as now can be ascertained on the western frontiers, is an essential condition of the establishment and future welfare of a strong, independent, homogeneous Polish state.

The proposals on the frontiers are in complete accordance with the views expressed by me in Parliament on behalf of the British Government many times during the past year. I ventured to make announcements upon this subject at a time when a great measure of agreement was not expressed by other important parties to the affair.

The eastern frontier must be settled now if the new Polish administration is to be able to carry on its work in its own territory and to do this in unity with the Russians who are behind their fighting front.

The western frontiers, which will involve substantial accession of German territory to Poland, cannot be fixed as part of the whole German settlement until after the Allies have occupied German territory and until after a fully representative Polish Government has been able to make its wishes known.

It would be a great mistake to press Poland to take a larger portion of these lands than is considered by her and her friends and allies to be within her compass to man, to develop, and with the aid of the Allies and the world organization to maintain.

Case Put Up to the Commons

I have now dealt with the frontiers of Poland. I must say I think it is a case which I can confide with the greatest of confidence to the House of Commons to take an impartial line drawn long ago in which the British commission took a leading part, the moderation with which the Russians have strictly confined themselves to this line, the sacrifices which they have made and the suffering they have undergone, the contribution they have made to our present victory, the great victory in which Poland has a vital interest to have complete agreement with her proper neighbors to the east—when

Poland Saved by Russia

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CHURCHILL: 'ONE GOOD STRONG HEAVE WILL WIN THE WAR'



The Prime Minister inspecting the "Dragon's Teeth" defenses of the Siegfried Line at Aachen. Accompanying him are (left to right) Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke and Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the United States Ninth Army.

CHURCHILL VISITS RHINE FRONT AREAS

Continued From Page 1

and it needed the combined persuasion of General Simpson and two of General Simpson's corps commanders to keep him from going on to the river.

[A London dispatch said Mr. Churchill returned there Tuesday. Accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, he flew from England to Belgium last Friday and was greeted at the landing field by his daughter Mary, a member of the ATS, the British version of the Wacs.]

When General Simpson told him that they could not afford the chance of the Prime Minister being so far forward, Mr. Churchill offered to ride across the newly conquered land in a tank and reluctantly accepted the verdict against him.

A silent and impassive few of the 13,000 persons still living among Aachen's ruins watched the cavalcade of eighteen motor cars, headed by Mr. Churchill's staff car, come into what once was the proud capital of Charlemagne's empire and now is an example of the destruction that Hitler is bringing to Germany.

Just before reaching Aachen Mr. Churchill stopped the cavalcade at a little road bridge where the Siegfried Line was broken. With Field Marshal Montgomery and the generals, he clambered down the bank of a ditch and among the anti-tank traps. With this gesture, which he would not allow to be photographed, he showed his opinion of the line.

The next stop was on the west bank of the Roer River by the catacombs from where the Twenty-ninth Division of General Simpson's army crossed the river to capture Juelich in the first moments of the great offensive.

Mr. Churchill refused to drive over the bridge. Turning to General Simpson, he said:

"After so magnificent a job your troops did here it is an honor to walk across the bridge."

Just outside the tunnel leading into the Juelich citadel, moated thick-walled fortress where a handful of Germans held out before being killed by flame throwers and infantry, Mr. Churchill and the generals ate a lunch.

Mr. Churchill climbed up the wall of the citadel and looked down on the ruins of Juelich.

"There is a splendid sight of German devastation," said one officer.

"It is, indeed," Mr. Churchill answered. "There will be no unemployment in this town after the war."

RHINE REACHED AT ANOTHER VITAL POINT



Further compressing the foe's Wesel pocket, American troops captured Ossenberghoven (1). With the seizure of Zons (2) the Rhine was completely cleared between Duesseldorf and Cologne, which was being mopped up (3). South of Cologne our troops took Meschenich (4) and in the direction of Bonn they stormed Bruhl, Alfter and Gielendorf (5). Other units of the First Army turned south toward the rampaging Third Army. They cleared Kirchheim and Schweinheim and plunged through Rheinbach to the approaches to Ahrweiler (6). In the Third Army's spectacular drive infantrymen reached Pelm (7), one armored division leap-frogged them to advance to Kelberg (8), while another armored division, moving roundabout to find the best roads, raced through Polch and gained the bank of the Rhine just north and west of Coblenz (9). On the right of this drive Schwarzenborn was entered (10).

CHURCHILL VISITS RHINE FRONT AREAS

Grimly Satisfied, He Says 'One Good Heave' Will End War — Fires Big Gun at Foe

By SYDNEY GRUSON

JUELICH, Germany, March 3 (Delayed) — Prime Minister Churchill visited Germany today. He came twelve miles into the Reich at this battered town and had to be dissuaded by Lieut. Gen. W. H. Simpson from going on to the Rhine River, reached by General Simpson's American Ninth Army only the day before.

[While visiting the front of the Canadian First and the British Second Armies, Mr. Churchill was quoted as saying that "one good strong heave" by both the eastern and western Allies would bring an end to the European war. The United Press reported.]

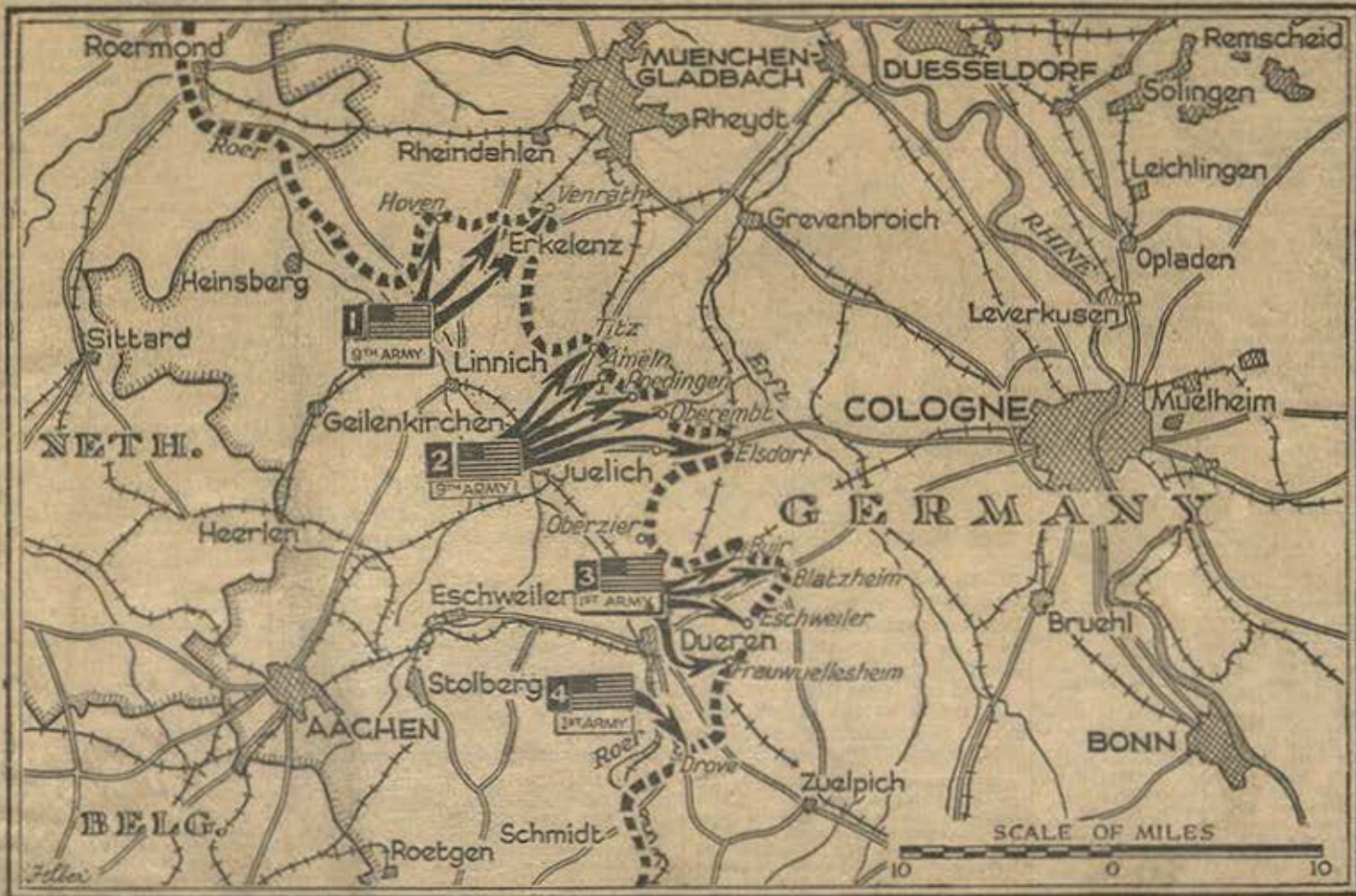
Grimly satisfied, Mr. Churchill saw ruins of Juelich and Aachen and rode among the dragon's teeth of Adolf Hitler's Siegfried Line where it was pierced on the road to Aachen.

He was accompanied by General Simpson, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commanding the Twenty-first Army Group, and Sir Alan Brooke, British Chief of Staff,

'FOR HITLER - PERSONALLY'



AMERICAN PUSH TOWARD THE RHINE GATHERS MOMENTUM



Pressing toward Muenchen-Gladbach, the ninth Army captured Hoven and Erkelenz and skirted around Erkelenz toward Venrath (1). Duesseldorf and Cologne were being threatened by drives that enveloped Titz, Ameln, Roedingen and Oberembt and crashed into Elsdorf (2). Other drives overran Buir, Blatzheim,

Eschweiler and Frauwelllesheim (3). Beyond Blatzheim our men were only ten and a half miles from Cologne, which was being shelled by our big guns. Southeast of Dueren First Army troops pushed beyond Drove (4). A map of the entire western front, showing the drives by four Allied armies, appears on Page 2.

Churchill Appeals to Commons To Affirm Decisions of Yalta

Continued From Page 1

He has Premier Stalin's word for it, he told the House of Commons, that Russia has no ulterior designs in this regard, and he avowed that his experience had taught him to take Marshal Stalin's word as his. The Prime Minister said, because of the unity among the Allies on how a conquered Germany will be treated after her surrender. There is no intention of destroying the people of the Reich, he said, but there is complete agreement that the land of the Kaiser and Adolf Hitler never again shall be permitted to disturb world peace. Therefore, he insisted, there is no real danger of a German war of revenge.

The Prime Minister suggested that those Poles who have fought under the Allied command and who for one reason or another are loth to return to their own country under the new conditions, may find asylum here under British citizenship.

He was unable to disclose the agreed formula for voting in the

security council of the new world league, but he asserted it was one that would avoid dictatorship by the big powers, but would not emasculate their authority in the face of their huge responsibilities. There was not time in his brief sojourn in the Middle East to resolve the problems of the relations between the Jews and the Arabs. Items of news in it. Among them was the announcement that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee would be Britain's representatives at the San Francisco conference.

On Middle Eastern affairs he had little to add, but much to detract from the speculation occasioned by the announcement that he and Mr. Roosevelt had consulted with some outstanding personalities there. Britain, he said, stands for the independence of Lebanon and Syria with sympathy for the French desire to retain special influence there, while the United States, favoring the independence of these States, has little sympathy for special privilege for anyone.

YANKS CLOSING TRAP ON 50,000 GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

Major-Gen. Hugh Gaffey, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's former chief of staff, covered seventy-five miles in fifty-eight hours and reached the Rhine at a point specified only as the area of Coblenz. Another column of this division drive southward from the Mayen vicinity and last was reported three miles from the Moselle.

Bonn in Fighting Arc.

The First Army pressed upon Bonn in an arc last reported from two to three miles away. The Bonn bridge across the Rhine was reported down.

In the Wesel area north of the Ruhr capital of Duesseldorf, the Canadian First Army launched two dawn attacks against the forty-square mile pocket where 20,000 German troops last were reported fighting resolutely.

Gen. Eisenhower's seven active armies all were on the Rhine, and held more of its west bank north of the Alps than did the Germans. The last of the Rhineland was as good as lost. The Germans had the west bank only in the Saar wedge between the Moselle and the French border north of Strasbourg, plus a disappearing strip between Bonn and Coblenz, and the eight mile Wesel pocket.

Gen. Eisenhower's armies were lined up for a crossing.

For the third successive day, the front was drenched. Clouds hung as low as 600 feet.

The Third Army breakthrough left the German Seventh Army and the tag end of the Fifteenth Army shattered in one of the most complete defeats the enemy yet has suffered in the West. Some German divisions still were trying to fight it out along the Kyll River. Perhaps these were not yet aware that their supply lines were broken and their escape routes cut.

Infantry Follows Up Fast.

Just north of the Fourth Armored Division's corridor to the Rhine, the Eleventh Armored Division also smashed the German lines and raced halfway from the Kyll to Mayen. Infantry was pouring down both corridors as fast as trucks could carry them. The mop-up proceeded swiftly.

Tanks and self propelled guns were moving too fast to bother with the thousands of uncounted prisoners or the booty. American tanks raced on past great abandoned German supply dumps, and smoldering ruins of Nazi armor and trucks. Down the road to the west, motley columns of German soldiers and liberated foreign slave laborers plodded—the soldiers to cages, the laborers to freedom at last.

Cologners Run Wild.

Some desultory fighting still was reported in the extreme southeast Cologne district of Marienburg. The 104th Division was mopping up the die-hards in the city.

Civilians in Cologne, released from twelve years of Nazi rule, ran wild yesterday, raiding the city's wine stocks and stores. They carried off all the goods they could—boxes of cheese, cases of liquor, and clothing.

All the Rhine west bank north of Cologne to Holland was in Allied hands except for the Wesel pocket. There the German First

First Army Cuts Escape Gap to 17 Miles in Dash Near Bonn.

NEWS BLACKOUT ON RHINE

Eisenhower Seen Preparing for Crossing—Nazis Fight Hard at Wesel.

Paris, March 8 (A. P.).—The American First Army was reported in the German communique today to have charged twelve miles to the Rhine city of Remagen, narrowing to seventeen miles the escape hatch of perhaps 50,000 enemy troops caught in the Eifels by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's plunge to the river near Coblenz.

A bridge crosses the Rhine at Remagen, thirteen miles southeast of Bonn. The American First and Ninth Divisions assaulted that old university city from a siege arc two to three miles away on the north, west and south.

Precisely how close the Third Army was to Coblenz, a major traffic center, was not specified. Both the First and Third armies were cloaked in news blackouts, the better to confuse the five or six German divisions pocketed between them.

[A Blue Network broadcast said the First Army was a mile and one-half from Bonn and three from Bad Godesberg, where Neville Chamberlain met Hitler just before the Munich conference. German resistance was said to have collapsed, with Americans racing through town after town virtually unopposed.]

The Germans said the First Army had crossed the Ahr River, last water barrier between them and the Third Army, and that Gen. Patton's tanks were "advancing through the Eifels in the Rhine-Moselle triangle."

2,500 Square Mile Trap.

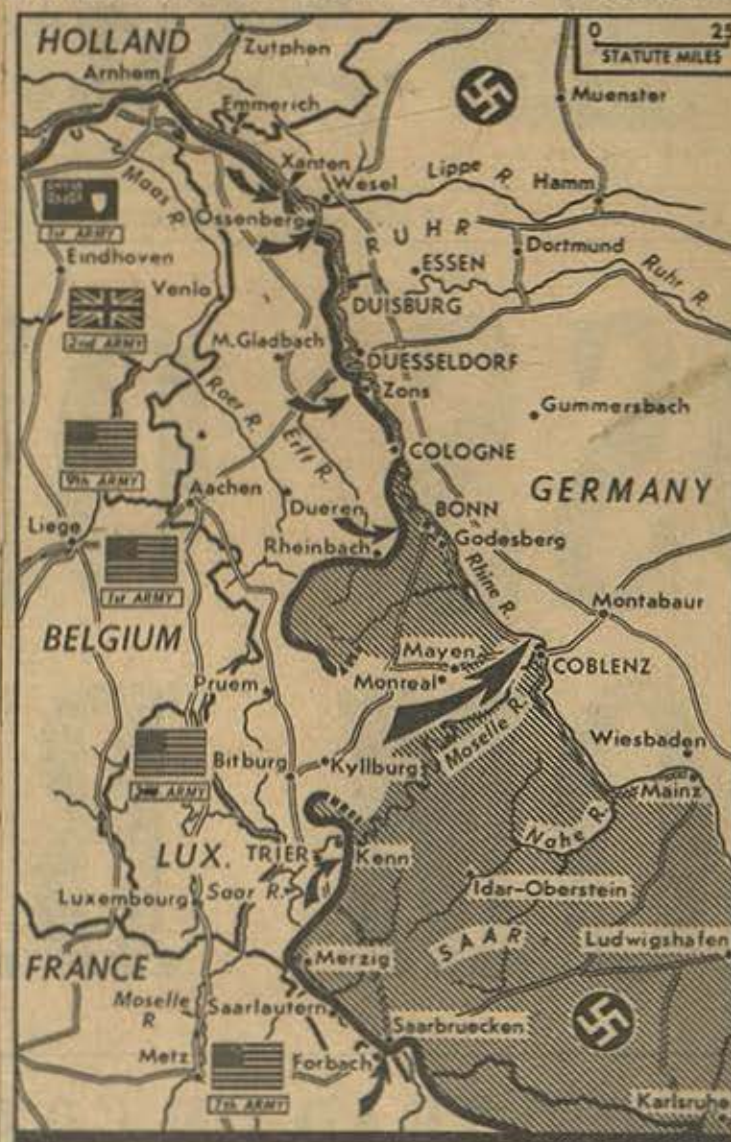
Both armies had achieved breakthroughs and both were attacking under news blackouts, but there was reason to expect that the trap would close within a matter of hours, cutting another 2,500 square miles off the Reich.

Third Army censors passed this cryptic message: "Nothing new was reported officially on the Fourth Armored Division which reached the Rhine yesterday, but tanks are not yet across the river."

"It is reasonable to expect a stringent clampdown on news from the Rhine front from now until the Yanks cross the stream," a front line dispatch said.

The breakthrough of the Fourth Armored Division, led by

BUILDING UP FOR RHINE CROSSING



Associated Press Map. March 8, 1945.

As a portentous news blackout was drawn over movements on much of the western front, Gen. Patton's Third Army exploited the gains of the drive which carried to the Rhine yesterday. The First Army tightened on Bonn. The Germans in the Wesel pocket fought fiercely to keep the American Ninth and Canadian First armies from crushing the pocket.

Parachute Army fought a stiff rearguard action while comrades crossed the river by anything that would float. The attacking American Ninth Army and the Canadians and Britons received an 88-mm. shell every second.

"The German command apparently has ordered all units in the line to fight to the finish for the Wesel bridgehead," Associated Press Correspondent Robert Euston reported from the Ninth Army front.

The Ninth Army on the south

side of the pocket still was trying to get into Ossenberg, five miles south of Wesel. German planes and artillery were active around Duesseldorf. The Americans and Germans both suffered heavy casualties.

Canadians assaulting the Wesel pocket from the north were driven from Veen yesterday, but they recaptured the town and drove the Germans 1,000 yards east of it. The Canadians attacked in their Kangaroos—armored troop carriers.



The only sign of life to greet Maj. Gen. Charles Gierhart, commanding general of the 29th Division (left), and a mine clearing party as they entered ruined city of Julich, in Germany, was this stray dog. (International Photo)

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945.

THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED! SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL; V-E WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY; OUR TROOPS ON OKINAWA GAIN

GERMANY SURRENDERS: NEW YORKERS MASSED UNDER SYMBOL OF LIBERTY



Thousands filling Times Square in spontaneous celebration yesterday

Silence at Grave Recalls Roosevelt V-E Day Pledge

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—There was only silence today at the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President whose pledge of complete victory over Nazi Germany was fulfilled at last.

Soldiers with rifles quietly patrolled the rose garden in which Mr. Roosevelt was buried April 15—three weeks before the unconditional surrender he had demanded and confidently predicted.

The guards smiled when they heard the news, exchanged a few murmured words and resumed their slow pace along the ever-green hedge that surrounds the still unmarked grave.

Mrs. Roosevelt was in New York City.

YANKS CROSSED RHINE ON BRIDGE

BARRIER BREACHED

American Daring Spreads
Confusion in Foe East
and West of Rhine

BRITISH IN XANTEN

9th Army Joins Allies
in Drive to Wipe Out
Enemy Near Wesel

By DREW MIDDLETON
As Written to The New York Times

PARIS, March 8—Veterans of the United States First Army have smashed across the Rhine between Cologne and Coblenz and established a bridgehead on the eastern bank, thus breaching the last great natural barrier between the western Allied armies and the heart of Germany.

Four Allied armies are sweeping up to the river from the area of Coblenz north to Nijmegen, knifing through German rearwards. The disorder of the enemy forces west of the river is becoming a rout, and the winning of the bridgehead east of the Rhine indicates that confusion has spread to the eastern shore, where the enemy had been expected to stage a bitter and protracted defense.

The first crossing was made by elements of the First Army at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon, while the First Division of that army was battering its way into the city of Bonn, fifteen and a half miles south of Cologne. According to an announcement by the Twelfth Army Group tonight, this famous division has cleared half of Bonn, a city of 100,000 people.

Link Reported at Remagen

The location of the American bridgehead over the Rhine was not disclosed in a special announcement by this headquarters. According to a Reuter dispatch from London, the crossing was made at Remagen. Earlier the German radio had reported that United States First Army forces had advanced to Remagen, twelve and a quarter miles south of Bonn on the Rhine. The Ludendorf railroad bridge over the Rhine from Remagen to Erpel on the east bank was intact and passable on Feb. 21, according to the latest information available at this headquarters.

Earlier the German radio had reported that American troops had captured Bad Neuenahr, on the Ahr River, and then pushed eastward five-eighths of a mile to reach the Rhine at the village of Kripp, where the Ahr flows into the Rhine two and a half miles southeast of Remagen.

The forcing of the Rhine should be a heavy blow to German morale. Hundreds of stories and legends of German folklore are set in the Rhine valley, and the great river was an impassable defensive barrier in the minds of the Germans. Not since 1805, when Napoleon swept across Europe from the English Channel coast to rout the Austrians at Ulm, has the Rhine been crossed by an invading army. To the Germans of the Second and Third Reichs it was a safeguard against invasion stronger than any Hindenburg or Siegfried Line.

Germans Are Amazed

The thrust to the Rhine swept through scattered German units amazed to see American forces so far behind their front.

Late yesterday afternoon General Hodges sent forces across the river. Since then tanks, guns and doughboys have been streaming across the river, encountering only light artillery and mortar fire in the bridgehead. The movement has now been going on for thirty-one hours. It is probable that the Americans have established themselves over a considerable area since the special announcement from this headquarters says a bridgehead has been established.

In military terminology a bridgehead means that sufficient

BARRIER OF RHINE IS BREACHED BY 1ST

Continued From Page 1

ground has been gained beyond a river line to insure the passage of reinforcements and to establish a line far enough advanced so that the river bank is outside the range of the enemy's light artillery. This would mean a depth of at least 7,000 yards (about four miles), which is about the range of the enemy's 77-mm. gun, his light field piece.

The potentialities of the Rhine bridgehead are enormous. If it expands at a normal rate to the north and south, 50,000 or more German soldiers between the First and Third Armies west of the Rhine will be cut off from all means of retreat—if, indeed, this has not already been done.

The next few days will certainly answer the question of the German strength east of the Rhine, for the enemy will surely make a desperate effort to seal off the bridgehead. The number of German troops and the quantity of the armor that appear to counter-attack the United States First Army's forces in the bridgehead should be a good indication of how much the German Army has left in men, tanks, guns and gasoline.

U. S. First Widens Grip on Bank

From Cologne south the First Army rumbled toward the Rhine today, clearing German troops from nine towns and reaching the Rhine at Rodenkirchen and east of Gederot, which is seven miles south of the Hohenzollern Bridge at Cologne, as well as at Bonn. The First Division, which entered Bonn yesterday afternoon, had

cleared half of it against scattered resistance by noon today. Although it has not yet been announced here, it seems likely that the rest of the town has been swept clean of the enemy and another city on the Rhine is in American hands.

North of Bonn eight infantry divisions reached the river at Rodenkirchen, then lunged on to enter Surthe, two and a quarter miles to the south, and clear that town. Elements of this division also reached the Rhine after clearing Gederot.

All resistance has ceased in Cologne itself, where the Third Armored Division and one of four infantry divisions are up against the river after mopping up a few small pockets south of the town.

In addition to clearing Bonn, the First Division also drove the Germans out of Herzdorf, a mile east of Bruehl and a mile from the Rhine, and captured Sechtem, on the railroad west of the Rhine, after an advance of 3,500 yards. Other First Division forces cleared Dulsdorf, in the southwestern approaches to Bonn, and Dramsdorf, a mile west of Bonn, from which they moved into the northwestern outskirts of the city.

The Ninth Division, which has been fighting at the side of the First for more than two years in Africa, Sicily and Europe, smashed into Bad Godesberg, twelve miles south of Bonn, and had cleared more than three-quarters of it at last reports from the front. Bad Godesberg was the site of the second Hitler-Chamberlain meeting in early autumn of 1934 preceding the final meeting at Munich, when "peace in our time" was "guaranteed."

Bad Godesberg has a population of 23,000. The troops fighting there have cut the Bonn-Coblenz road, which runs through it, and it is probable that by tomorrow morning the town will have been cleared.

GERMANS CAPITULATE ON ALL FRONTS

American, Russian and French Generals Accept Surrender in Eisenhower Headquarters, a Reims School

REICH CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR MERCY

Doenitz Orders All Military Forces of Germany To Drop Arms—Troops in Norway Give Up —Churchill and Truman on Radio Today

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Associated Press Correspondent

REIMS, France, May 7—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and the Soviet Union at 2:41 A. M. French time today. [This was at 8:41 P. M., Eastern Wartime Sunday.]

The surrender took place at a little red school house that is the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The surrender, which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction, was signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl. General Jodl is the new Chief of Staff of the German Army.

The surrender was signed for the Supreme Allied Command by Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff for General Eisenhower.

It was also signed by Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for the Soviet Union and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

General Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterward General Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the Supreme Commander.

Germans Say They Understand Terms

They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

They answered yes.

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland, followed by successive aggressions and brutality in internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

After having signed the full surrender, General Jodl said he wanted to speak and received leave to do so.

"With this signature," he said in soft-spoken German, "the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands.

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

Surrender Brings Complete Victory

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Complete victory in Europe was won by the Allies today with the unconditional surrender of Germany.

[The first announcement that Germany had capitulated came at 8:09 A. M., Eastern Wartime when German Foreign Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk stated in a broadcast over

Continued on Page 3, Columns 2 and 3

The War in Europe Is Ended; Nazis Sign Surrender Terms

Continued From Page 1

the Flensburg radio that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, new Chancellor of Germany, had ordered the unconditional surrender of all German armed forces.

[The official Allied announcement will be made at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning when President Truman will broadcast a statement and Prime Minister Churchill will issue a V-E Day proclamation. Gen. Charles de Gaulle also will address the French at the same time.

[In his broadcast announcing the German surrender, Count Schwerin von Krosigk called upon the Germans "to stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken."

["Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds the German people will be made effective."

But from Paris itself, headquarters of SHAEF, there was a complete blackout of news on the AP wire between the receipt here of Mr. Kennedy's original dispatch and the story describing the celebration in the capital. Slow in transmission, that story, which was filed from Paris at 11 P. M.

publication, but there was no textual announcement.

"Similar word was received by The United Press."

Similar Stories From Paris

The UP and INS carried similar stories datelined Paris, saying that earlier an announcement had been made that the AP's filing privi-

The United Nations of W

UNITED STATES

Declared war on Japan Dec. 8, 1941, on Germany and Italy Dec. 11, 1941, on Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania June 5, 1942.

ARGENTINA

Severed relations with Germany and Japan Jan. 26, 1944; declared war on Germany and Japan March 27, 1945.

AUSTRALIA

Declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939, on Italy June 11, 1940, on Japan Dec. 8, 1941.

BELGIUM

Invaded by Germany May 9-10, 1940. Government in exile declared war on Italy Nov. 23, 1940, on Japan Dec. 20, 1941.

BOLIVIA

Declared war on Germany, Italy, Japan and Axis satellites March 5, 1942.

BRAZIL

Ended relations with Germany, Italy and Japan Jan. 28, 1942; declared war on Germany and Italy Aug. 22, 1942.

CANADA

Declared war on Germany Sept. 10, 1939, on Italy June 6, 1940, on Japan, Hungary and Rumania, Dec. 7, 1941.

CHILE

Severed relations with Axis Jan. 20, 1943; declared war on Japan April 11, 1945.

Said an Allied naval force of forty-eight ships had been sighted at the entrance of Oslo Fjord and a landing was expected "at any moment."

UNITED KINGDOM

Declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939, Italy June 11, 1940, Finland, Hungary and Rumania Dec. 7, 1941; Japan Dec. 8, 1941, Thailand Jan. 1, 1942.

FRANCE

Declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939, and on Italy June 11, 1940. Armistice with Germany and Italy June 25, 1940.

GREECE

Invaded by Italy Oct. 28, 1940; by Germany April 6, 1941. Armistice with Axis April 23, 1941.

The Axis

GERMANY

Attacked Poland Sept. 1, 1939; Norway April 8-9, 1940; Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands, May 9-10, 1940; Greece, April 6, 1941; Yugoslavia, April 6, 1941. Declared war on U. S., Dec. 11, 1941.

JAPAN

Attacked United States, Philippines, Malaya, Hong Kong, Dec. 7, 1941, after fighting in China from 1937.

ITALY

Declared war on France and Britain June 11, 1940, Russia June 22, 1941, U. S. Dec. 11, 1941. Surrendered Sept. 9, 1943.

BULGARIA

Declared war on Soviet Union June 22, 1941. Britain

Sevez Says Negotiators Differed

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, May 7—There was one official voice on the surrender heard in Paris tonight or rather it will be heard when the Figaro appears tomorrow morning. That was the voice of General Sevez who, in spite of the complete lack of other official confirmation of German's capitulation, told a reporter for the Figaro that it was he who had signed the capitulation for France.

General Sevez said that the discussion went on all afternoon and late into the night. German General Friedeburg seemed crushed by the emotional effect of the surrender, General Sevez said.

"Sometimes we were separated from the Germans and discussed questions among the Allies," he declared. "Sometimes the Germans took places facing us. Each point discussed led to further discussion.

"We were seated behind a narrow school table. General Smith had General [Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick E.] Morgan and me at his right while General Susloparoff was at his left. When the Germans came in, we were already seated. All three Germans bowed before us without a word.

"Repeatedly the Germans went to a telephone booth connected directly with Doenitz. We did the same to talk with our superiors. Only General Smith remained in direct contact with General Eisenhower, whose residence was at Reims.

"When the capitulation was signed General Eisenhower received the three Germans. It was finished at 2:40 o'clock Monday morning. I was

Our Tactics Revamped

Hard Lessons of Experience Evident
In Virtual Absence of Aerial Support

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The brilliant sweep of Allied armies to and across the Rhine last week showed that our commanders have made use of the hard lessons of experience.

Tactical innovations, relatively old on the Russian front but relatively new to the American armies, have been tried in our latest offensive with great success.

One big fact stands out from the fighting of the last six weeks—Allied advances have been made and victories won without the benefit of major or continuous close air support. Weather limited severely our ability to utilize our great air superiority. But the victories were won, anyway, because at long last the Allied armies in the west have a great superiority in ground effectiveness over the German armies facing them.

However, weather alone was not responsible for one major change in the technique we previously have used in the employment of air power for the support of ground troops.

In the St. Lô breakthrough and the British offensives at Caen in Normandy, and again in our first attacks against Aachen and the Westwall, we prefaced the drive by ground troops with intense bombardment by heavy bombers, of enemy front-line and artillery positions. When the Canadian First Army (which is actually 27 per cent Canadian and 73 per cent British troops) started the present offensive near Emmerich and Goch, its drive also was initiated by a saturation bombing of the enemy's front lines by Allied heavy bombers.

Resistance Not Eliminated

But, when the American Ninth and First Armies broke across the Roer River in the operations that have resulted, in less than three weeks, in a crossing of the Rhine, no prior attack of the enemy front lines by our heavy bombers was made. Instead, the Americans made the crossing by night, after a relatively short (forty-five minutes) but very intense artillery bombardment.

In part, this change from previous practice may have been the result of weather, or bombers may not have been used because of the desire of our commanders to get across the Roer at night. But, in part, the new technique may have been the result of Russian and German experience and some of our own battle experience. The use of heavy bombers against enemy front lines often has resulted in the past in the mistaken bombardment of our own lines as well as the enemy's. The effects upon the enemy, moreover, usually have been temporary; resistance never has been eliminated by "saturation" bombing by our heavies, and sometimes the progress of our tanks has been blocked by damage and rubble.

Neither the Russians nor the Germans—neither of whom has a heavy bombardment force in the sense that we have—use saturation air attack as a prelude to break-through, although both use close support by fighter-bombers, etc. Both use massed artillery fire—short but intense—and keep the fire support continuous as they advance by great numbers of tanks or self-propelled guns and mortars and strafing attacks from planes. We seem to have adopted much of this technique in our latest campaign. But, in some sense, we have improved upon it.

Whenever the weather permitted during the drive to the Rhine, and that was not often, we used our tactical air support—fighter-bomb-

ers and medium bombers in far greater numbers than the Germans and Russians—to bomb and strafe close in front of our advancing troops. The heavy bombers, however—unlike their use at the start of previous offensives—bombed communications well behind the enemy front deep in Germany.

Leaders' Personalities Shown

When the Roer crossing was achieved, armor then was used in greater mass and with more daring than in most previous operations. Farther south, after the Third Army got across the Kyll, the Fourth Armored and, later, the Eleventh Armored Divisions were shaken loose and—without regard to their flanks—tore cross-country to the Rhine. In part, the tactics of these last two divisions reflected the personalities of their commanders—particularly that of Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, formerly Chief of Staff to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

General Gaffey has been a "tanker" for years and believes in the bold and the daring. His division—the Fourth Armored—which was first commanded last summer in Normandy by a hard-riding, hard-swearer cavalryman, Maj. Gen. "P" Wood, has won an enviable reputation.

These drives to the Rhine by armor quickly were followed up by infantry which consolidated and mopped up the ground, and the armored wedges thus thrust into the enemy lines later were joined at their tips, something after the fashion of the "Wedge and Kessel" tactics used by the Germans and Russians.

When the First Army's spearhead reached to Remagen on the Rhine, a young lieutenant changed the course of history by leading his men across a bridge, damaged but still passable, that the retreating Germans had neglected to blow up. The crossing of the Rhine, without pause, even though it was an opportunistic operation and one probably not foreseen by the High Command, nevertheless does show a determination, which undoubtedly was a reflection of policy, to keep the momentum of our drive moving.

Russian Plan Followed

We followed the same tactics the Russians have found so useful in the east. When the Russians, rolling forward in a great offensive, reach a formidable river line which they know may take weeks or months to breach completely, they thrust bridgeheads across it wherever opportunity offers, as rapidly as possible, even though they know those bridgeheads may be quickly contained by the Germans and some of them may be wiped out. In other words, the Russian forward tide of motion laps at the enemy dike of resistance and some of it curls across the dike before the dike can be properly sandbagged. When the whole army has drawn up to the river, the pockets of resistance behind have been wiped out and supplies are ready and organization perfected for a breaching of the river line on a grand scale, the bridgeheads established perhaps weeks or months previously are of fundamental value. This pattern of action has been repeated time and again, most recently at the Vistula, the Oder—and now the Rhine.

In other words, American tactics in our recent battles show the influence of Russian and German practice, demonstrate we are learning combat lessons and, in perspective, probably will prove to be some of the most finished operations in the long and proud history of the American Army.



(By AP Wire)
Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (left, front) accompanied by Gen. William Simpson of the 9th Army, leaves Julich Citadel after inspection tour. Gen. Raymond McLain is at the right.

War News Summarized

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

Two German counter-attacks against the First Army's Remagen bridgehead were broken up by American artillery yesterday while United States tanks and infantry hammered out gains up to a mile, capturing seven towns, including Linz, and fighting into Honnef. At last reports the bridgehead was nine miles long and three deep. The Germans reported another crossing of the Rhine ten miles above Coblenz.

The Allies hold the Rhine's west bank from the Netherlands to Coblenz and that of the Moselle for twenty miles northeast of Trier and sixteen southeast of Coblenz. The Third Army gained from three to six miles and captured thirty-one towns. [All the foregoing 1:8; map, P. 2.]

Coblenz was being evacuated as the Fourth Armored Division tightened its arc about the city. [3:8.] Berlin said that the British Second Army was preparing to cross the Rhine between Emmerich and Wesel. [3:3-4.]

Allied bombers from Britain dropped more than 8,500 tons of explosives on Reich cities. More than 1,000 RAF heavies smashed Essen, home of the Krupp plant, which is under fire of United States Ninth Army big guns. Nearly 2,000 American planes hit submarine building yards at Hamburg, Kiel and Bremen and oil refineries in the area. [4:2.]

Russian troops, closing in on Danzig from two directions, started a wedge between that city and the port of Gdynia. Moscow made no report of activity on the Oder or Stettin fronts, but between Lake Balaton and Budapest in Hungary a German

counter-offensive was making progress. [1:7; map P. 5.]

In the face of these Allied gains Hitler, in a Heroes' Day speech, said there would be no repetition of 1918 if the Germans fought fanatically. [4:5.]

Rumania's new Government has inaugurated broad agricultural reforms and has begun removing opposition elements from official positions. [5:6.]

The same B-29 fliers who attacked Tokyo with 2,300 tons of bombs Saturday delivered a similar blow to the aircraft center of Nagoya, leaving five square miles in flames. Both attacks were made at low level, catching Japanese anti-aircraft guns off range. [1:3.]

The Forty-first Division of the United States Eighth Army landed near Zamboanga, on Mindanao's southwest tip, drove the surprised Japanese garrison to the hills and quickly captured four villages. The landing on the second largest Philippine island was the twenty-first of the campaign. Further gains were made on Luzon. [1:5-6; map, p. 8.]

The Third and Fourth Marine Divisions broke through Japanese lines on Iwo Island and captured most of the east coast, while the Fifth Division compressed the rest of the enemy garrison into a small area at the northern end. [1:4.]

Lord Louis Mountbatten conferred for three days in Chungking with Chinese and American military leaders to coordinate his Southeast Asia operations with those in the China theatre. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said "a decisive battle on the mainland is drawing close." [1:6.]

NEW INSIGNIA ISSUED

U. S. Command Officers Now
Wear Green Band on Shoulders

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 11 (AP)—Command officers of the United States Army now are authorized to wear a narrow green band beneath their shoulder insignia.

One of the first to attract attention to the new insignia was Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the United States Ninth Army, who recently was photographed with the band on his shoulder.

The band is authorized for commissioned officers of all ranks who actually command troops, to distinguish them from officers who operate only in an executive capacity.

CITY'S CELEBRATION CHILLED BY MAYOR

Frenzied Seven Hours Ended by La Guardia's Plea to the Crowds to Go Home

ORGY OF PAPER THROWING

Garment District Goes Wild as Women Kiss Service Men, Treat Them to Drinks

By MEYER BERGER

For seven hours yesterday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., 1,000,000 or more New Yorkers danced in the streets in victory celebration—only to learn that reports that the war in Europe was ended were premature, or at least unofficial.

Mayor La Guardia's voice, high-pitched and unusually emotional, filled most of the din at 3:15 P. M. Tremendously amplified in the WNYC public-address system in Times Square, where celebrants packed the roadways and sidewalks, it pleaded:

"I want all the people of the City of New York who have thoughtlessly left their jobs to go home or to return to their jobs, and I want to beg of them again, that having taken time off, not to do it again.

"Just remain on your jobs as a tribute to the men who have won the war in Europe and as a token of support to the men who are fighting and dying at this very moment in the Pacific."

Group Boos at Mayor

Somewhere in the vast throng that had lapsed into sudden silence when the Mayor's voice reverberated across Times Square, one little group boomed, but the sound died when he appealed to the crowd in behalf of the dying.

He went on, still emotionally: "Maybe there's still some fighting going on [in Europe]. You don't know and I don't know. Let's not be childish about it. We have trusted in Eisenhower; we have stood by our Government through this war. Let's be patient for just a few more hours and behave in a manner befitting the great people of a great democracy."

A hush closed on the square. Men, women, soldiers, sailors, marines, baby-sitters and high school freshmen in the tremendous throng looked sheepishly at one another.

Crowd Begins to Break

Almost instantly as seen from a high vantage point, the crowd started to break up. Bare patches of pavement in Times Square showed where none had showed since 10 A. M. Crosstown traffic moved suddenly east and west. Sporadic clowning, open drinking and juvenile hilarity broke out here and there, but only briefly.

From the moment the Mayor's plea rang in Times Square, the celebration began to taper off. By 4:30 P. M. mounted policemen clattered into the avenues, out of side streets, and their horses herded celebrating disbanded onto the sidewalks as patrolmen called sharply, "Keep moving there. Get on the sidewalks."

A cruising police sound truck boomed constant admonition: "Go home, or return to your jobs."

It repeated over and over, hoarsely. "President Truman says he will not announce V-E Day until announcement is ready at the same time in Great Britain and in Russia."

The crowd fell apart, faster and faster. By 5 o'clock, when THE NEW YORK TIMES electric bulletin board broke out again, after a lapse dating back to Jan. 18 last, thousands could stand to read the first message, "London says announcement of V-E Day will come tomorrow at 9 A. M." without congesting the sidewalks.

Touched Off by Radio

The wild street celebrations were touched off early in the morning when radio announcers relayed The Associated Press message that the war in Europe was ended.

Housewives, factory workers and office staffs caught it up at around 9:35 A. M. It swept the city with pale velocity. Men and women, under strange, shouted it to one another, singly and in groups. Housewives screamed it from their windows. Clerks and typists shrieked it from skyscrapers.

River craft, east and west, took it up and fed the din with siren and whistle blasts. Cabbies pounded it out on their horns.

Women ran down Twenty-third Street and in Eighth Avenue excitedly shouting, "It's over! The war's over!" and other tongues passed it along. Men and women ran from homes, hotels and from the subways, many unable to decide how best to express their joy.

They stared at one another. They stared, for no good reason, at the sky. They stared toward the rivers where the hoarse-calling ships made wailing chorus.

War-Valuable Paper Wasted

Then the great paper and cloth-throwing orgy began. Paper in every possible form and description, cascaded from 100,000 windows. Scrap paper, ledgers, playing cards, torn telephone book fragments, stationery, streamers, ticker tape—paper invaluable to the war. It came from private dwellings, from factories, and from the skyscrapers all over the city.

The garment center, from the low Thirties to Fortieth Street, put on the most incredible show of all. Here paper and torn telephone books did not quite express their extreme ecstasy. They threw bale upon bale of textiles into the street.

Raven, silk, woolsens, prints, foulards—every conceivable remnant in every possible shade and hue—turned and squirmed in the thin morning sunlight. Delirious men and women, in some places, cast women's garments onto the sidewalks.

At Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, one enthusiast let loose an entire bolt of shiny white cloth. It belled in the wind like an

As New York and London Hailed the News of the Unconditional Surrender of Germany



The joy stock jumped to a new high in Wall Street



Allied service men and women celebrating in London's Piccadilly Circus



Flooded by the paper shower in Times Square

enormous sail—curled and writhed and finally twisted itself on an electric sign.

Streets Covered by Rubrics

Within the hour, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and Broadway, were eight to ten inches deep in multi-colored fabrics. Thrifty passersby forgot their delirium long enough to salvage the larger remnants, and in some cases, whole dresses or slips, from these increasing mounds.

Passing trucks, pleasure cars and cabs were draped with the materials. It clung to ledges, sills and ornices and the wind played with it and tore it. Men and women in the streets tore it from their hats and from their shoulders.

Then the very garment workers who had set it all adrift on the morning wind, were released by their employers, or simply went AWOL to wade and dance in this weird confetti of their own making. They sang, they formed snake dance groups, they bought bottled liquor and drank it in the streets.

They seized every passing service man and plastered his face with lipstick. They forced drinks down sailors' and soldiers' lips. They called to other workers, still at their windows, "Home! Home! The war's over!" and raised enticing arms toward them.

In the Acme Corset Company on the third floor at 138 West Thirty-fourth Street, opposite Macy's, a dozen shrill women stood at the windows waving bottles of liquor. They screamed by passing service men, "Hey, soldiers! Hey, sailors! Come on up and get a drink."

Service Men Heed Calls

Enlisted men and officers broke from the crowds to take advantage of the offer. As they stepped from the elevators, the girls swarmed at them, offering the bottles. They cried, "Go ahead, boys. Drink, and good luck to you," and the visitors quaffed deeply and grinned.

Susie Campo, a lively little blond woman, laughed as they drank. She shrieked, "Don't go back to camp, boys. Go AWOL. Mrs. Campo's husband, it turned out, is Corp. Joe Campo, just released from a German prison camp but not yet back in the States.

A Times Square jeweler, seized with the common fever, ran up to a passing news photographer. He shouted, "I have two sons overseas. They'll come home to me now." Impulsively he dashed into his shop, came out with a hand-some wrist watch and pressed it on the photographer.

He cried, "Keep it. I want you to have it."

The bewildered photographer had not quite absorbed this welcome shock when a few yards down the street a stationer charged up to him with a carton of cigarettes and thrust them at him. The stationer was in much the same state of hysteria as the jeweler. He insisted, "Take that. Keep that."

Madness Engulfs Midtown

By 11 P. M. the common madness had seized all of midtown. Similar scenes were enacted in the financial district, in Foley Square and in Herald Square. There, as uptown, paper and cloth turned and twisted and spiraled in the sun, hour upon hour. There, too,

the crowds danced and drank in the streets.

As seen from the Empire State tower at that hour the city was in the throes of an astonishing blizzard. The strong morning wind took the paper aloft. It glittered and glistened in the sunlight. Startled pigeons flew excitedly around these flurries.

East, west, north and south, the scene was the same, with most of the paper-tossing concentrated in the Thirties and Forties from river to river. It soared to incredible altitudes. The entire balcony on the Empire State Building's eighty-sixth floor was littered with it, all drifted up from below.

Writhing paper serpents in various colors floated past high office windows. Confetti filtered into shops and apartments. At noon three small white silk parachutes careened around a corner of the Empire State Building, with gusts urging them crazily on. They bore inked messages no one could read.

Fifth Avenue was caught up in the general hubbub and excitement, but with traditional dignity, it soon recovered its balance. There, too, paper showers were thick and lasted for hours, but the shoppers and other pedestrians were inclined to be less vocal, and no liquor bottles broke out there.

An Island of Quiet

The Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue preserved its scholarly calm, an island of quiet in a sea of raucous sound and high revelry. A library official said, "We noticed only the usual quiet. There was a brief, excited murmur when the rumor filtered through, but nothing like a demonstration."

It was obvious from the outset, after the first surge of factory workers into Times Square, that small fry—mostly boys and girls of high school age—were trying to keep the demonstration whippy to frenzy. Most of the adults seemed more sober, less inclined to continue the uproar.

Some returned overseas veterans frowned on the celebration. A wounded man resting his injured knee beside the Paramount Theatre in Forty-third Street said, bitterly, "What are they hollering about? It ain't over." Other overseas men felt the same way about it, though the majority were infected with celebration fever, and joined the dancers and shouters.

In the earlier stages of the celebration, Times Square was host to some two dozen "Hillers" and "Muscolinis." Bill Eckert, a Philadelphia in the Merchant Marine, brushed his dark hair over his forehead, put on a little mustache and was led through the streets by three other seamen. They had a noose around his neck.

Knots of men and women ran behind, boing and laughing.

Service Men on Balcony

About 10:30 A. M. two soldiers and a sailor appeared on the west balcony of the Times Tower in the Square, just above the electric sign. One strutted up and down the ledge with his overseas cap set sideways on his head, and gestured as Mussolini so often did on the balcony in Rome.

Another like Eckert, swept his dark hair over his eyes and went through exaggerated mouth pantomime in excellent imitation of

Der Fuehrer, to the crowd's great delight. Roars of laughter rolled up the mid-town canyon walls and the crowds at the spot grew more dense.

Eastward, in the Grand Central zone, the Chania, Chrysler and other skyscrapers had most of their windows open to the mild May air. Torn paper fluttered from the windows and travelers hurrying out of Grand Central Terminal stopped in the thickening throngs to stare aloft at this phenomenon.

Yet there were many quiet spots in the city. Yorkville, Manhattan's German center, was sober and inordinately still. The lower East Side, a Jewish district, was astonishingly calm. Residential areas generally, in all five boroughs, quieted after the initial excitement.

Chinatown accepted the report as true, but preserved its philosophical calm. Staten Island had its hysterical moments, but they never reached mass proportions. The greatest volume of sound there came from craft moored in its harbors. For a half hour before 11 A. M. they hooted hoarsely in chorus, then subsided.

Planes Fly Low Over City

At 1:30 P. M. two sharp-lined fighter planes from Long Island roared low over the midtown district, their powerful propellers setting up clattering racket in the skyscraper canyons. Women screamed at their swift, rushing passage, then burst into hysterical laughter. The planes banked over Times Square and doubled back.

The spontaneous assemblages in the midtown area swamped bars and restaurants. Harassed bartenders and waiters "ran themselves ragged" trying to serve the throngs that literally carried them off their feet.

Little cruelties and little misunderstandings caused minor trouble throughout the day. A crowd of schoolboys threw hats and sticks at two dachshunds placidly waddling in Park Avenue near Fifty-fifth Street on leashes.

The urchins screamed, "Get those German mutts off the street," and the frightened dog ailing the dogs pleaded, "They're not German. They were born here." Two detectives drove off the attackers and the girl hurried home with the dogs.

On the lower East Side, Anthony de Filippo, a candy worker, broke out a Nazi flag sent home from the wars by his son, Capt. Joseph de Filippo. The gesture was misunderstood by a crowd of passing celebrants, including six sailors, who stormed into the house and made him haul the flag down.

Didn't Mean It as Honor

To the crowd that assembled, roaring its anger, poor Papa de Filippo explained in vain, "I do this to show the shame of the Nazi flag, not to honor it." He was not harmed.

While all this revelry and excitement swept the city, countless thousands of adults, more thoughtful than the rest, went to city churches to attend special masses and special services.

Through the afternoon, Times Square took on something of the atmosphere of a little village com-



Taking in the jubilation on Forty-second Street

mon. Soldiers and civilians sat at the curbs, discussing the news, swapping drinks. Some even sat on the pavement. Ice cream peddlers sold their wares from little carts there.

Circus pitchmen moved eastward from Eighth Avenue, keen for the unexpected and livelier market. They sold tinsel batons, American flags, carnival hats, and great numbers of assorted badges. Rattles, cowbells, paper horns and other noisemakers found ready buyers.

Street sweepers worked around the dancers and other celebrants. Some 800 extra Sanitation Department men set up their hose and rushed as much as they could of the day's accumulation of fabric and paper. None of it was salvageable.

Mayor Disperses Crowd

Then came the Mayor's voice, and the crowd's disintegration.

By 7 P. M. Times Square, not quite back to normal, but carrying less than the equivalent of a Saturday night throng, bore its human tide with dignity and the shouting and the singing died away to a whisper. The brown-out was maintained, and the pedestrian moved through its sobering gloom.

A 190-piece band from a church at Ninth Avenue and Forty-third Street that came to the Square to sound "Taps" at Father Duffy's statue was gently turned home-ward again by the police without sounding a note.

A truck driver who thundered into the area with a ten-ton job, hoping to offer free rides to celebrants was much put out when traffic men shooed him westward after he had taken some forty-five persons aboard.

A whimsical little man who had hired a horse and a dray and had draped it with black crepe tried to stage a funeral procession in the Square, but he, too, was shunted into a side street and was warned not to come back.

By 8 P. M., except for unusually heavy drinking in many of the pleasure-belt night clubs, the Forties and Fifties had sunk into normal war routine. The day of false celebration, so like the Nov. 7, 1918, false armistice hilarity, was at an end.

gne Today: This Was Once the Beautiful Cathedral City of the Rhine



The main railroad station was reduced to a twisted mass of steel by the repeated Allied bombings



Germans surrendering to an American patrol in front of the cathedral



American troops picking their way through the devastated city
The New York Times (British Official)

Germans Put Soldiers Out
WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 12 (AP)—Reports to the United States Ninth Army today said that some tattered remnants of German divisions reaching the east bank of the Rhine near Wesel were having difficulty finding billets because civilians and police were forcing them from small towns, fearing the Allies otherwise would bomb and shell their homes.

Luftwaffe Attacks Cub Planes
WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 12 (AP)—The once-powerful German Air Force has declared war on the Cubs, the tiny American planes used as artillery spotters. For the first time, Luftwaffe fighters are being sent out solely to attack these small slow craft that spot for our big guns shelling the factory cities of the Ruhr.

NEW YORK BATTERY RIPS KRUPP WORKS

8-Inch Piece Pours Shells Into Essen—Crew Claims 100 Per Cent Results

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 12—Early this afternoon an 8-inch rifle, called by its crew the "aggressor," raised its muzzle at a high angle from the ground. The commander of the battery, First Lieut. Frank J. Dobran, of 1800 Amethyst Street, the Bronx, shouted "Fire!" There was a shattering roar and the ground lurched underfoot. Over the Rhine, headed for the Krupp Works and other military targets in Essen, the huge projectile hurtled.

It was the 741st shell the "aggressor" had hurled at the enemy since it first went into action at St. Malo last August 17.

"At last we've got a really juicy target," said Lieutenant Dobran as his crew swabbed out the rifle barrel. Lieutenant Dobran's battery—A—is one of the 8-inch batteries assigned here on the Ninth Army front to shell the sprawling German armament factories that spawn German war materials.

Although they have been subjected to an intensive air bombardment by both British and American heavy bombers it is estimated that the huge plants are still running at 50 per cent capacity. Against this output the Ninth's heavy artillery has been keeping up a constant hammering the last three days from positions east of the Rhine.

The damage being inflicted by Battery A is described by its crew as a "100 per cent New York job."

By one of the strange coincidents of the war, all but one of Lieutenant Dobran's sixteen men are from upper New York State. Pvt. Walter H. Slaughter of Louisville, Ky., drives a tractor when the guns are on the road.

"He's a rebel and doesn't count," explained Pfc. Arthur Zall of Syracuse.

In the last three days this rifle and the other five of the unit have hurled slightly more than four tons of high explosive shells into Essen. For the first time in the war Germany's largest armament works is under United States artillery fire and the heavy artillery commanders are making the most of the Germans' disunity to blast the vital installations.

"We never see what we are hitting," said Lieutenant Dobran, "but we know we are hitting what we are shooting at."

Sgt. Wilbur Kreidler of Buffalo, chief of the section, spoke up and declared: "We've seen some of our work as we moved up, and I can tell you that this is the best gun and the best crew in the whole Army."

WELCOME TO EISENHOWER IS CITY'S GREATEST; HE CALLS FOR STRONG U.S. TO MAINTAIN PEACE; MARINES SLASH TO OKINAWA TIP, SPLITTING FOE

AS CITY ROARED ITS WELCOME FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER YESTERDAY



Thousands packed the Plaza and park in front of City Hall to greet the Supreme Allied Commander

4,000,000 SEE HERO

Roar of Sound Greeted
Triumphal Procession
in Jammed Streets

RAIN SPARES PARADE

But Drives General to
Cover at Ball Game—
Dinner Ends Day

Texts of Eisenhower day
speeches appears on Page 6.

By FRANK S. ADAMS

A homespun American from the plains of Kansas came back from the wars yesterday to a triumph such as Rome never gave a conquering Caesar.

From the moment General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower stepped from his plane at La Guardia Field at 10:17 A. M. until he retired late last night in his suite in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City gave him a reception of such overpowering bulk and enthusiasm as to stun the beholder.

Four million men, women and children cheered him as he rode through thirty-seven miles of the city's streets, according to the official estimate of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. Mr. Valentine said the reception unquestionably was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the city.

Cutting down sharply on an earlier estimate of 8,000,000 spectators that had been made by Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, Commissioner Valentine gave the Police Department's final estimate in a formal statement, in which he praised the efficiency of the police handling of the gigantic throngs.

Greatest of Receptions

"I go back a long way," Mr. Valentine had said informally to reporters a little earlier, when General Eisenhower returned to the Waldorf in the late afternoon to prepare for the official dinner in his honor last night. "I remember the welcome to Admiral George Dewey when he came back from Manila Bay, although I was only a kid of 18 then. I've seen them all since—the homecoming of the Twenty-seventh and the Seventy-seventh Divisions, General Pershing, Charles Lindbergh—and this beats them all."

Reporters who followed General Eisenhower as he modestly accepted the roar of the crowds on his tour of the city were quite willing to accept Mr. Valentine's verdict. It seemed incredible that people could be jammed so tightly as they were along the major sections of his route, such as Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Sidewalks were packed from curbstones to building lines and in many places the crowd had surged forward like a tidal wave to encroach on the asphalt pavements. In Times Square, along upper Broadway and again along Seventh Avenue through Harlem the spectators were permitted to occupy half of the entire roadway, and every inch of space seemed filled.

Every Window Filled

Enormous as were the crowds on the ground level, they were only a fraction of the whole. Every window, every fire escape, every balcony, every rooftop along the way was crowded, and so were those on side streets for blocks away from the thoroughfares on which the motorcade was passing if they promised to grant even a fleeting glimpse of the hero of the day.

In the skyscraper districts—passing Rockefeller Center and the Empire State Building, in the narrow canyons of lower Broadway, and in the garment district and Times Square areas—the cubic space occupied by the applauding throngs must have reached an astounding total. For twenty, thirty, forty stories and in a few cases even higher, they leaned out to see the man who led us to victory in Europe.

Every major function of the day

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

GENERAL BECOMES HONORARY CITIZEN

Medal Presented at City Hall
Acclaims His Leadership 'in
Defense of Human Liberty'

By ROBERT W. POTTER

A great city gave to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday a gold medal as "victorious Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in defense of human liberty," honorary citizenship for his "brilliant leadership" and an excited, insistent ovation at City Hall.

In modest acknowledgment, the General, referring to the official ceremony and to the welcome of cheering thousands all along his route from La Guardia Field, declared it was "an experience of a lifetime" to see "a great city rejoicing" because "one nasty job is finished."

To greet the General of the Army 250,000 persons, mostly women, packed City Hall Park from the tip at St. Paul's Chapel right up to the platform on the steps of City Hall, out to Broadway and Park Row and down the side streets, and stood in the windows of all buildings overlooking the lower park. Forty thousand persons sat or stood on chairs on the lawns under the trees. Many others were barely discernible in the upper windows.

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

GERMANY

PRUSSIAN TERRITORY



Inside

The INNER FORTRESS

THE Nazis never proclaimed the boundaries of their Inner Fortress, the territory which they boasted could not be entered by any enemy. Now, even the most ardent Nazi must suspect that the Fortress was an intuitive vision. The Allies are again confronted with the problem that they could not solve after World War I. What is to be done with Germany? This map shows the boundaries of Germany in 1937, before Hitler's program of expansion reached the point where it became an obvious challenge to the peace of Europe, and also in 1914, before the war that was expected to end war took place. The map shows how Prussia dominates the other German states by mere bulk and how impossible it is to consider Prussia as a geographical entity because of the way in which it is broken up by other states. We suggest that you keep this map; you will find it useful for reference when you read discussions of proposals regarding the future of Prussian militarism during the era of peace conferences.



LEGEND

- CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES ●
- STATE CAPITALS ○
- PROVINCIAL CAPITALS ▲
- NAVAL BASES ⊕
- 1937 BOUNDARIES —
- 1914 BOUNDARIES - - -

MILES
0 30 60

MILES
0 100 200

Eisenhower Day: It Was East Side, West Side, All Around the Town for the General Yesterday



In the financial district



School children cheered in Central Park



Under the Arch at Washington Square



A salute for the throng on Fifth Avenue

'Today Is Ike's Day,' Wife Says, Taking Part in Celebration Quietly

She Slips Unnoticed Into the Audience at City Hall and Later Is the Guest of Mrs. La Guardia at Luncheon

The wife of the conquering general had only one official comment to make yesterday. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared: "Today is Ike's day."

It was "Ike's day" without a doubt, but it was her day, too, for she shared the glory in a quiet way. She saw her husband to speak to him only once during the day, inside City Hall after the ceremony, when she asked him jokingly, "Can I touch you?" and then heard him laugh, but she did not have to tell him any more than that, for her pride in him flashed out of her blue eyes.

She refused to grant a special interview. "Don't quote me, too much. I keep in the background," she told one reporter. To another, apologizing for the non-interview policy, she said: "I'm afraid not. I have to rest after luncheon. I have to conserve my strength. In answer to a question about her husband she laughed, "I haven't seen him long enough lately to know anything about him."

Her easy, ready smile and her friendly manner showed that her refusal to give the interview was not in the nature of snobbery but because she sincerely felt the day belonged to the general alone. Her attitude was that of a woman who has said, as she did in Chicago, "The wife of a private and the wife of a general stand on common ground."

Six minutes before the general stepped out on the platform at City Hall she walked down to the first row of seats in the reserved section to the right of the speakers' platform, accompanied by Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mrs. Grover A. Whalen and Mrs. Walter Bedell Smith, wife of Lieut. Gen. Smith, chief of staff to General Eisenhower.

Not Recognized by Crowd
No one in the massed crowd recognized as the general's wife the youthful-looking, attractive, trim woman in the sheer black dress and shiny black straw hat. There was not a single cheer nor one pair of hands raised to clap as she sat down.

As Army officials filed on the speakers' platform, she craned her neck, looking in vain for her husband, then, as she spotted a tall young officer, exclaimed excitedly, "There's my child!" The "child" was First Lieut. John Doud Eisenhower.

A few seconds after the general marched onto the platform he saw her sitting below him and his face broke into that wide, engaging smile of his. During the talks she was as responsive as the most eager member of the audience. She laughed in glee when the Mayor remarked: "General, you ain't seen nor heard nothing yet." During her husband's speech she kept her eyes trained on him; roared in delight as the crowd did when the general said, "You can't do this to a simple farmer boy from Kansas."

string bean and tomato salad, huckleberry tart, French pastry, ice cream and ices, bab au rum coffee and tea (hot or iced), white and red wine and champagne. She was too busy meeting people who streamed up to her table to talk to her or to ask her to sign menus.

At the table with her sat Mrs. La Guardia, Mrs. Whalen, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Robert Taft Jr., daughter-in-law of the Senator, and Mrs. Eisenhower's mother, Mrs. John Doud. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doud came with her from Washington, as did Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. La Guardia appeared to be enjoying the day almost as much as the general's wife. Of her guest the Mayor's wife said, while awaiting her at luncheon, "Isn't she charming?" Mrs. Eisenhower told her luncheon companions how delighted she was that her son was able to attend the ceremonies.

Too Excited to Sleep
The excitement carried her through the festivities, but after lunch she started to look tired. She had spent a sleepless night, going to bed at 2:30 A. M. and waking about 4 because, as she explained, she was so excited. She managed to get an hour's sleep on the 7 A. M. train from Washington.

She did not go to the baseball game because she wanted to have her brunette hair done. She wears the sides swept back from her forehead and the front in bangs, which, she said, "were ruined" in the celebration in Washington. The bangs were invisible, hidden by the tilt of her perky ruffle-brimmed straw sailor.

Throughout the day she wore the two-piece short-sleeved black crepe dress, trimmed in black satin braid, in which she was clad on her arrival. Her costume also included short black gloves, black open-toed high-heeled pumps with bows, and a black leather shoulder bag. A large rhinestone pin shone on her left shoulder and she wore a two-strand pearl necklace, pearl button earrings and the gold charm bracelet decorated with insignia and symbols of her husband's Army career.

Admitting that she tired easily, Mrs. Eisenhower nodded at her 74-year-old father and said, "I think he is bearing up better than the rest of us."

She was met at the train by Mrs. La Guardia and her official hostess, Mrs. Butler B. Miltonberger, wife of Brigadier General Miltonberger. An elevator whisked her to the upper level at 11:10 A. M., and as she stepped off a small crowd applauded her. She smiled and waved cheerfully at photographers and then entered an official car, which led the motorcade downtown past crowds that had gathered to welcome her husband.

Last night she attended the dinner before taking an 11:30 train for Kansas, where she will be joined by her husband and son, who will fly out to the two remaining celebrations, one in Kansas City and the other in Abilene, where, before the war, the general's wife was just a housewife.

She has never flown. Her father, who is in the livestock business, explained, "She likes to keep one foot on the ground."



The stage was set in the theatrical district as the general moved through Times Square



At Polo Grounds with Mayor and Mr. Whalen



As the city's millions saw him

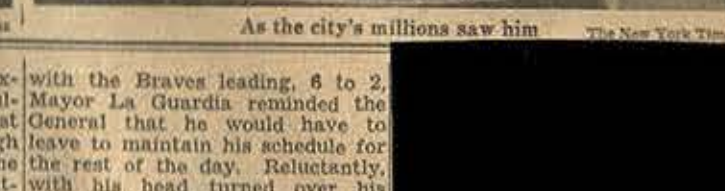
GENERAL PROVES REAL FAN AT GAME

Keeps His Own Box Score at Polo Grounds, Where He Sees the Giants Drubbed

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower is the kind of a baseball fan who can carry on polite conversations with a long succession of political dignitaries, patiently sign autographs for importunate collectors, and still crane his neck to follow the flight of curving foul balls, gesture with his hands to illustrate how a double play was performed, and keep his own box score with practiced deftness.

He proved this yesterday as he watched the Boston Braves administer a 9 to 2 drubbing to the New York Giants before 27,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds. The general sat in an open box behind first base until the first half of the fourth inning, when rain drove him under cover to the office of Horace Stoneham, president of the Giants, where he watched the game from a window.

Arriving at the Polo Grounds at 2:55 P. M., he received an ovation from the crowd as he was escorted across the turf to his box. He posed for photographers, chatting with the managers of the rival teams. Mel Ott, manager of the Giants, asked him whether it was true that he had once played semi-pro baseball. The general admitted that as a youth he had done so, under the assumed name of Williams.



As the city's millions saw him

move on the field despite an extraordinary succession of difficulties. Mayor La Guardia at first sat on one side of him and Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx on the other, both apparently talking to him steadily.

Soon after the first inning, Mayor La Guardia slipped back into the second row and Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick took his place at the general's left. Soon, Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, succeeded Mr. McGoldrick. Then Borough Presidents John Cashmore of Brooklyn and James A. Burke of Queens each had a turn at the seat, followed by various dignitaries from the city's welcoming committee.

As if this were not enough to distract most men, a constant succession of autograph hunters succeeded in penetrating the police guard about General Eisenhower's box. Nevertheless, he followed the game closely enough to look thoroughly disgusted when the Giants filled the bases with none out in the third, only to have the side retired without a score, through two successive force plays at the plate and a pop fly.

Rain Starts to Come Down
Rain began to fall at the start of the third inning, just after Culler, the Braves shortstop, had opened the scoring with a home run. It came down rather briskly in a few minutes, but the general remained in the open box until after one man was out in the first half of the inning. Then he was escorted to the private office of Mr. Stoneham.

"What the hell has happened to the pitching since I went away to the war?" he demanded of Mr. Stoneham as he entered the office. The Giant president, in view of the beating his team was taking, was at a loss for an answer. General Eisenhower followed the game with intense interest, almost falling from the window at one point when Rucker of the Giants hit home run.

At the end of the sixth inn...

ROAD IS UNDER FIRE

Troops in Bridgehead
Have Pontoon Span
Besides Bridge

THIRD OPENS DRIVE

Jumps Off Southeast of
Trier—Tactical Planes
Have Brilliant Day

By DREW MIDDLETON

By Wireless to The New York Times

PARIS, March 13—Troops of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army scrambling over the rough green hills east of the Rhine have deepened the Remagen bridgehead, bringing the Autobahn, the enemy's chief lateral supply route behind the front, under fire of 105-mm. guns, interdicting traffic along this vital highway.

The advance eastward by the veteran American infantrymen pushed the front line to within two miles of the road, extending the eastern perimeter of the bridgehead five miles from the Ludendorff Bridge. According to reports from the front, First Army engineers have flung a pontoon bridge across the river, and troops and material are pouring into positions despite heavy artillery fire and German air raids.

Except for the bridgehead the tempo of the war in the west on the ground has temporarily lessened. United States Third Army forces west of the Moselle continue mopping up operations, and the German bulge west of that river is collapsing as American forces advance from the northeast and southwest to whittle down the tiny stretch of the river bank held by the enemy. At last reports here this was only four miles long.

U. S. Attacks South of Trier

Third Army infantry forces, including the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division, opened an attack on a seven-mile front southeast of Trier today after crossing the Ruwer River. Opposition from enemy artillery, mortars and rockets was strong in the first phase of the operation, but by nightfall the doughboys were moving steadily eastward, reporting gains of a half mile to two and a half miles. The ground is extremely difficult, however, and swift progress should not be expected in this sector.

A patrol of the United States Ninth Army crossed the Rhine in the Duisburg area Monday, according to reports from the front today. The doughboys met heavy opposition before withdrawing. German patrols have also pushed across the river in the northern sector, these reports said, and one enemy patrol was captured in the Duisburg sector.

Aside from these operations the whole front from Remagen northward is quiet except for occasional shelling across the river by both sides.

2,750 Sorties Are Flown

Three Allied tactical air forces carrying out their campaign to isolate the Ruhr and the Remagen bridgehead had a busy day, flying 2,750 sorties in the face of increased resistance from the German Air Force. Twenty-two German planes were destroyed, five probably destroyed and seven damaged by Allied airmen, while four Allied bombers and seven fighters were missing from the air fleets at the close of operations. Full reports have not yet been received, however.

Much of the air effort was directed at preventing German reinforcement in the battle around Remagen and weakening the German Air Force's effort against the bridgehead by bombing the enemy air bases. Yesterday First Army anti-aircraft guns in the neighborhood knocked down nineteen German planes and probably destroyed six more, but German

ROAD IS UNDER FIRE
OF 1ST ARMY'S GUNS

Continued From Page 1

planes are still coming in by night and by day to take a crack at the Ludendorff Bridge. American gunners have shot down sixty-six German planes in five days and claim many "probables."

The Germans added railroad guns to their artillery bombarding bridges and the bridgehead area, reports from the front said today. There was little activity in the bridgehead last night. Today the doughboys captured a hill northeast of Hoenningen, which they bypassed in the advance south. At latest report there was sharp fighting in Honnef and Hoenningen, at the northern and southern extremes of the bridgehead.

Air operations have played a large part in limiting the movement of German troops to the bridgehead area, according to air officers at Allied Supreme Headquarters here. The number of German tanks and self-propelled guns in action around the bridgehead is placed at fifty, including some weapons and elements of the Eleventh Panzer Division, which was the first to arrive on the scene. This is a ridiculously low figure. Without taking credit from the air forces it may be questioned whether the enemy, fearing that the main blow might come in the Ruhr, has dared to send strong formations southward to counter-attack a position that is not yet gnawing at the vitals of the German Army.

All counter-attacks thus far have been on a small scale, evidently aimed at slowing down the expansion of the bridgehead rather than eliminating the position. The only one that won any success came yesterday, when the First Army troops were pushed off a couple of hills, which they retook today in a continuation of yesterday's attacks.

Indeed, the only new factor in the battle was the appearance of the enemy's railroad guns, which are usually 370-mm. pieces. The shells from such guns might conceivably knock out either of the bridges for a longer time than the lighter shells that the enemy has fired at them.

The First Army counted 765

prisoners yesterday and has taken 36,388 since the start of the current operation Feb. 23. The two active armies of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Twelfth Army Group have taken nearly 90,000 prisoners during the present operations. The Third Army today processed 6,446 Germans through its cages—a figure surpassing the Third Army's previous record of 4,992 on Aug. 10. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Army total since March 5 is approximately 39,500.

The final prisoner count for the American Ninth and Canadian First Armies during their march to the Rhine, which began Feb. 23, are 50,477. The American troops under Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's command captured 46,303 prisoners since the enemy's offensive in the Ardennes began Dec. 16.

The United States Third Army's operations today centered on the Moselle. To the north of the river forces pushing toward each other along its banks reached Ediger, three miles south of Cochem, coming from the northeast, while a force driving northeastward reached Alf, four miles from Ediger.

The German pocket, which at dawn was roughly six miles deep at its deepest point, was collapsing speedily, with elements of several badly battered divisions crossing the river to join the bulk of the German Seventh Army. Reports from the front say some divisions of this shattered army are continuing eastward for replacements and equipment.

All Bridges in Area Down

The United States Seventy-sixth Infantry Division, clearing up the river bank in the Alf area, reported all the bridges that the Third Army might have used for a crossing had been blown up by the enemy, who was escaping on ferries. Doughboys of this division cleared eight small towns and villages to the west and southwest of Cochem, among them Strotzbusch, Dohr and Kliding. The Tenth Armored Division, advancing northeast on the west bank of the river captured Bengel, Kinderbeuern and Reil, while the Fifth Infantry Division advanced five miles due west of Cochem.

The pocket around Laachersee, northeast of Mayen, finally has been cleared up.

The Third Army attack south of the Moselle has not yet been reported in detail. Infantry units, among them the Ninety-fourth Division, advanced in two columns.

One force pushed forward on a seven-mile front seven miles east of Trier.

This force met heavy artillery, mortar and rocket fire, receiving 4,100 rounds in the last twenty-four hours. The Ninety-fourth Division, advancing east and south-east of Saarburg, gained from a half mile to a mile and a half in a thickly wooded area nine miles east of Saarburg after crossing the Ruwer River. Resistance was comparatively light after the initial fire from guns and mortars, but progress was delayed by the terrain.

Greimerath, seven miles south-east of Saarburg, and Burg and Heid to the east were taken without strong enemy opposition. There was a light attack by Germans in the sector, but heavy casualties were inflicted on the small force of fifty infantry and three tanks.

There was a possibility that the American attack south of the Moselle might develop into a fairly important operation. At present, prospects of a break-through are slight because of extremely difficult terrain over which the doughboys must move and fight.

Fighter-bombers of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Force hammered nine fortified towns twenty-five miles south and southeast of Trier in the path of the advances today in support of the attack. They were Schillinger, Thomm,

Niederzorf, Saarwilligen, Nau-roth, Herodeskiel, Rappweiler, Scheiden and Rhiemfeld.

PORTRAITS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT



General Eisenhower is well pleased with the situation as he sits in his jeep during a visit to the German city of Juelich.

THE NEW YORK SUN, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1945.

RUINS SURROUND CATHEDRAL WHICH STILL STANDS



ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO.

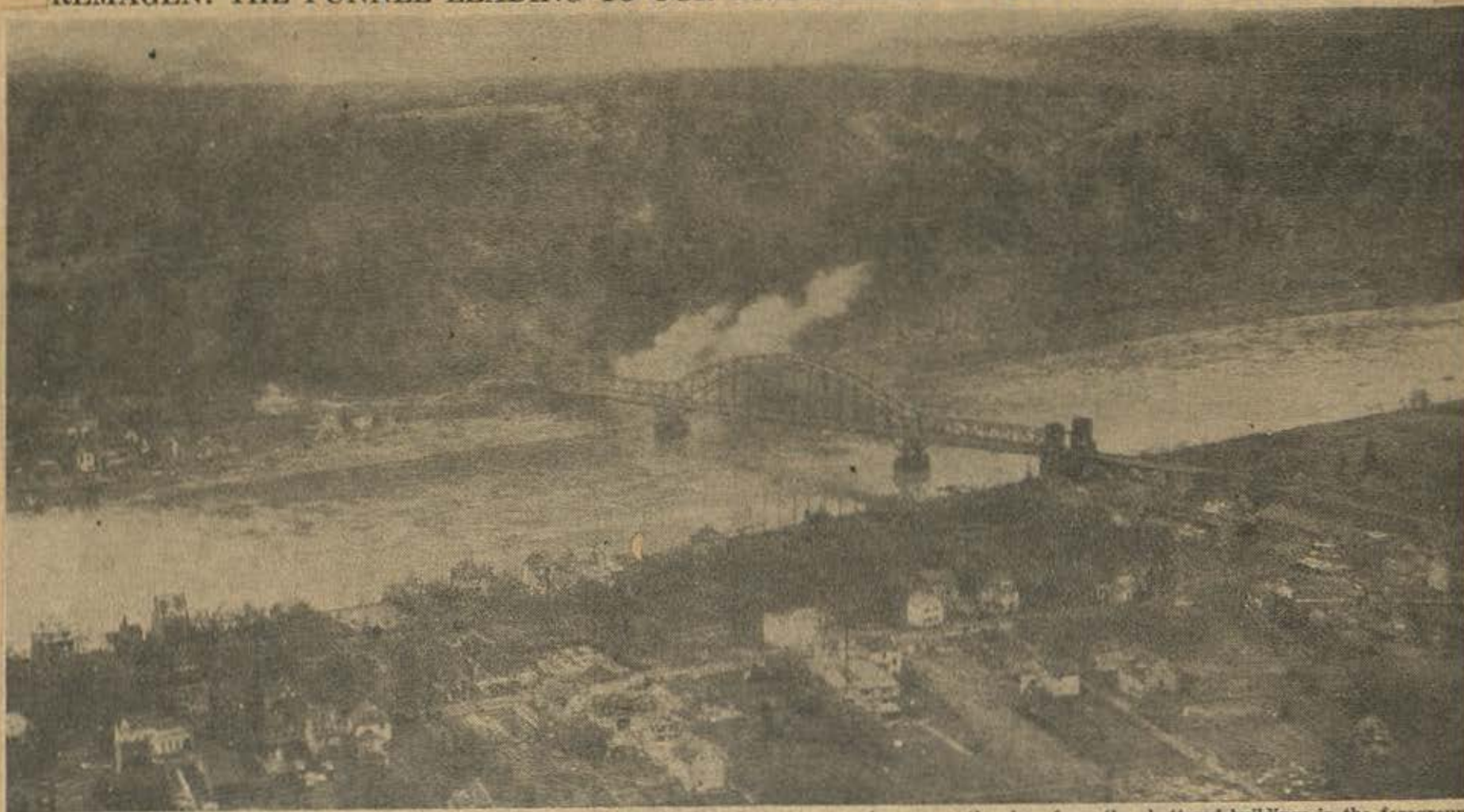
Homb-battered buildings near the structurally undamaged Cologne Cathedral testify to the marksmanship of Allied flyers, who had orders to spare the famous edifice. Across the Rhine is the Hohenzollern Bridge, which was blown up by retreating Germans.



German civilians of all ages wait in a yard in Erkelenz, thirty miles northwest of Cologne, to be registered.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

REMAGEN: THE FUNNEL LEADING TO OUR BRIDGEHEAD ON EAST BANK OF THE RHINE



The Ludendorff railroad bridge, over which supplies and troops of the First Army are pouring, spans the river from the shattered buildings in the foreground to the smoking hills on the far side—here our men are fighting. Yesterday the bridge was hit by attacking enemy airmen.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Tube Under Rhine Useless to Us; Nazis Smashed Lift at East End

Mine Tunnel to Duisburg Sealed by Our Men When Exit Is Found Barred by Damage After Visit of a German Patrol

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

By Wireless to The New York Times

OESTRUM, Germany, March 13 (Delayed)—A coal-mine tunnel leading from this town under the Rhine to the city of Duisburg, through which a number of Nazi troops escaped to the east as United States forces contracted the pocket of resistance last week, was sealed up yesterday by German mine workers under the supervision of Ninth Army officers.

The possibility of using the tube, which is a mile and three-quarters long and connects three mine shafts here with one shaft on the eastern Rhine bank, as a means of crossing the river were discarded by United States officers when they discovered that lifts leading from the eastern end to the surface, about 300 feet above, had been destroyed.

Today I had a look at the shafts at this end, which lead down from a plant called Gewerschaft Diergardt Mewissen No. 3. The tunnel into which these shafts lead was discovered a few days ago by United States infantrymen who took this town. The existence of the tunnel was revealed by workers in the plant.

United States military experts studied the mine plans and decided to explore the possibilities of the tunnel. It was then discovered that the lifts at the eastern terminus had been demolished.

A crew of eight German workers was assigned to block the tunnel.

A few days ago, while they were in the tunnel selecting a spot for the erection of walls to seal off our end, a patrol of German soldiers was met westbound in the tunnel on this side of the river. They held a conference with the workers and took down their names, threatening death to the workers' relatives on the other side of the Rhine if the miners obeyed our instructions.

When apprised of the plan to block the tunnel, the lieutenant and sergeant leading the enemy patrol became increasingly indignant. To emphasize an imprecation, the Nazi sergeant fired a shot into the tunnel floor. The shot broke up the party when the bullet ricocheted and struck the lieutenant in the leg, shattering a bone.

The patrol loaded the wounded officer in a small cart on the rails and took off for the east end of the tunnel. The workers continued their survey. In the confusion of the shooting, two workers who had been selected by the patrol as hostages escaped and rejoined the survey crew. The next day the tunnel was sealed off.

The relatively undamaged mine here, which was part of the works on the other side of the river, can be put into operation in a short time and begin to produce coal for us. Today there was steam up to power the machinery and enough workmen were about to carry on limited production.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1945.



(International Photo)
GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (left, front), accompanied by members of his staff, inspects what is left of the Nazi strongpoint of Julich. The Supreme Allied Commander stands near a bullet-riddled car, evidence of deadly fighting here.

AMERICANS RAISE A FLAG OVER THE RHINE



Technician Robert Biehler of Bowling Green, Ohio, hauls up a banner of fourteen stars and thirteen stripes at point where troops of the Thirtieth Infantry Division, Ninth Army, launched their assault. The flag was found in an abandoned river barge.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)



Resting their rifles on the railing of a riverside cafe in Uerdingen, infantrymen of the Ninth Army aim at the enemy across the Rhine.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)

U. S. Tanks Closing Traps Around Germans in Saar Basin

FOE IN DISORDER

1,000 Tanks Rip Through Germans, Springing One Trap Near the Nahe

7TH CUTS WESTWALL

1st Again Widens Its Bridgehead—9th Orders Rhine Path Cleared

By DREW MIDDLETON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, March 19.—The great battle for the Saar-Moselle-Rhine triangle, the last important area west of the Rhine held by German troops, is moving swiftly toward the conclusion of one of the war's most complete victories.

More than 1,000 tanks of four armored divisions of the United States Third Army swept eastward across the triangle today, pushing wedges of steel through disorganized rear areas of the German First Army.

Mainz, on the north; Ludwigshafen, in the center, and Kaiserslautern, on the south, are all menaced by a wall of tanks rumbling toward the Rhine on a forty-five-mile front that runs from Wolfheim, thirteen miles southwest of Mainz, in the north, to a point fourteen miles northwest of Kaiserslautern, in the south. [The Germans blew up two permanent and one pontoon bridge at Mainz, press service dispatches from that area said.]

First Reaches Ruhr Plain

The Third Army has cleared about half of the triangle, while the United States Seventh Army, smashing northward through the Siegfried Line, has pushed on in the area of Neunkirchen to positions only thirteen miles south of those held by the infantry on the right flank of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's eastward sweep.

To the north the United States First Army's Remagen bridgehead was expanded to the respectable dimensions of eighteen miles in length by eight miles in depth and developing slowly to the north despite heavy opposition, where infantrymen had reached the edge of the Ruhr plain.

[Opposite the Ruhr itself the United States Ninth Army cleared the way for a possible Rhine crossing by ordering German civilians evacuated from the west bank cities of Uerdingen, Homberg, Ossenberg, Orsoy and Rheinhausen, The Associated Press said.]

[The Germans were reported withdrawing from the Netherlands north of Nijmegen.]

French Clear Soil of Foe

French troops fighting northward today along the Rhine on the right flank of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's drive drove the enemy from the last bits of French soil still held by German troops.

As the beaten Germans streamed eastward toward the Rhine crossings and temporary safety, whipped on by shells from General Patton's tanks, they were lashed by a great weight of tactical air power. Throughout a hot, sunny day fighter bombers tore at the Germans retreating eastward, bombing and machine-gunning the vehicles that clogged the roads. Not since the Falaise Gap have pilots had so many targets.

During the day fighter bombers of the Ninth Air Force and the First Tactical Air Force destroyed 1,382 and damaged 794 motor vehicles, half of them in the triangle, and destroyed 313 and damaged 127 horse-drawn vehicles, all of them in the triangle.

There and elsewhere, fliers of the two forces destroyed 148 locomotives and 1,404 railroad cars and damaged 100 locomotives and 1,437 railroad cars. The railroads were cut at 262 places.

More than 5,179 sorties were flown by medium and light fighter bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force, the First Tactical Air Force and the British Second Tactical Air Force during the day's operations, pounding the fleeing Germans and communications east of the front.

Behind the front the Eighty-seventh Infantry Division, which completed the mopping up of Coblenz, also cleared the last two miles of the west bank of the Rhine between Coblenz and Bingen and Allied troops are now along the river from Bingen in the south to Emmerich in the north.

For moment the infantry divisions of the Third Army, which in every case made crossings of the Moselle have been relegated to a secondary role. Tanks which gained from two and a half to fifteen miles today, were the decisive factors in the offensive.

The Fourth Armored Division in the north, which started the drive, has run into heavy opposition east of the Nahe River. Fanning out from the Bad Kreuznach area, tanks of this division captured Spredlingen, five and a half miles east of the railroad center yesterday. After they repulsed a sharp enemy counter-attack that involved eighteen tanks and fourteen half tracks as well as infantry, the tanks smashed on. They drove the enemy out of Wolfheim, eight miles northeast of Bad Kreuznach after a two-mile advance. [Press services said these units pushed on into Vendersheim.]

Meanwhile, another column from the same division pushed two and a half miles to the southeast to enter Woellstein, five and a half miles southeast of Bad Kreuznach.

The Eleventh Armored Division is in Echelon, to the southeast of the Fourth. Today two columns from this outfit crossed the Nahe at two points. One force advanced four miles and cleared Schmidthachenbach. The other column swept through Meddersheim and Meisenheim and then turned southwest to meet with tanks of the unidentified armored division that General Patton is employing.

This division had advanced seven miles to the east and by its junction with the Eleventh Armored Division formed a pocket east of the Nahe River in which tank crews estimated 2,000 Germans might be trapped.

Tanks Push on Kaiserslautern

This armored division had two other columns slashing eastward in addition to the one mentioned above. One gained eight miles to the east to Lauterecken on the Gian River, seventeen miles northwest of Kaiserslautern. To the southeast a third column also made eight miles reaching Eitzweiler, fourteen miles northwest of Kaiserslautern.

The southernmost of the four armored divisions in line is the Tenth. It, too, advanced in three columns today.

The northernmost of these swept a German rearguard force out of its path, knocking out nine enemy tanks and advanced six miles to the east and northeast to reach a point fourteen miles west, northwest of Kaiserslautern.

A second column picked up five miles to reach a point fifteen miles west of Kaiserslautern, while the Third advanced five miles on a four-mile front and is now twenty-three miles west of the great road and railway center of the eastern Saar basin.

The first two of these columns are now across the main railroad lines and highways running north from the Saar.

Among the important towns cleared by the tank forces in the past twenty-four hours were Bad Kreuznach, scene of sharp fighting by the Fourth Armored; Sobernheim, ten miles to the southwest on the Nahe; Reichenbach, captured by the "nameless" division; Berschweiler, ten miles northeast of St. Wendel, taken by the Tenth.

Infantry, moving at a slower pace, is completing the job started by the armored divisions and is clearing villages and towns. The Ninetieth Infantry Division cleared Bingen and took Oberwessel in the north while the Eighty-seventh Infantry Division mopped up Bad Kreuznach and the surrounding area. Nine towns, including Baumholder, a railroad center twenty-three miles northwest of Kaiserslautern, fell to the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division.

80th Clears St. Wendel

The Eightieth Infantry Division, operating in the south with the Tenth Armored, cleared St. Wendel, an important manufacturing town ten miles northwest of Neunkirchen, toward which the Seventh Army's Forty-fifth Infantry Division is fighting. Other units of the Eightieth cleared eight towns, including Limbach and Mettnich.

The Twenty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Infantry Divisions of the Third Army, which are clearing up the western Saar Basin, also made considerable progress today. The Twenty-sixth pushed eastward from two to five miles from the Merzig area yesterday and made another two and a half miles to the east and southeast on a five-mile front today. The division took more than 1,200 prisoners yesterday, while today it captured Dirmingen and overran an artillery battery complete with men, guns and equipment.

The Sixty-fifth Infantry Division, which is across the Saar, is fighting two separate operations. One force, which took Dillingen, advanced two miles to the northeast today to enter Diefflen, while the other element was expanding the old Saarlautern bridgehead against moderate resistance.

During yesterday the Third Army counted 3,301 prisoners through its cages, but estimates were that 5,500 Germans had been captured during the day. General Patton's troops now have taken 68,874 prisoners since Feb. 1 and 233,067 since their activation.

The number of prisoners captured at Coblenz is not yet known. Last resistance there came from a group of SS officers and men in Fort Konstantin. They did not surrender until tank destroyers had riddled the fortress with shells and had killed or wounded most of its defenders.

Despite the danger to their right flank and rear the Germans in the Siegfried Line show no sign of withdrawing. The Seventh Army is meeting stiff resistance from pillboxes and other fortifications in the line, especially in the area of Saarbruecken.

The Forty-fifth Division, fighting

around Niederwuerzbach halfway between Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken, repulsed one small German counter-attack today and met heavy artillery and mortar fire as it hacked its way through Siegfried Line positions.

Twelve pillboxes were knocked out by the Forty-fifth's infantrymen, who entered Blieskastel and Webenheim to reach an area five miles west of Zweibruecken.

The Seventy-first Infantry Division, fighting across the frontier north of Bitche, was hammered by more than 500 rounds of artillery fire last night around Riedelberg.

The Forty-second Infantry Division, striking through the Hardt Mountains, drove the Germans from Schonau, nine miles west of Wissembourg, but resistance increased once the doughboys crossed the Saarbach River where a bridge was captured intact.

There have been several counter-attacks in this sector of the line. One of these drove doughboys from Bottenbach yesterday morning but they bounced back and recaptured the town, which is five and a half miles southwest of the railroad center of Pirmasens. The Third Infantry Division also repulsed a counter-attack around Sweix.

The 103d Infantry Division smashed northward four miles on a six-mile front, after it cleared Bobenthal, three miles northwest of Wissembourg. This division was the first Seventh Army unit to cross the German frontier in the offensive last December and it

was the first again yesterday with the same unit, the Third Battalion of the 411th Regiment, leading the way.

Rott, one mile southwest of Wissembourg, was taken by the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division, which late yesterday advanced five miles north.

The Fourteenth Armored Division on its right swept up and reached the outskirts of Wissembourg and Altenstatt, one-half a mile southwest of the town that gives its name to the Wissembourg gap. [Later reports from the front said these forces had fought their way into Wissembourg.]

French colonial troops took Soultz yesterday and crossed the German frontier for the first time since 1939 last night. [Press services said Scheibhardt was captured by French troops.] The Fourteenth Armored Division, in conjunction with the French, cleared Oberlauterbach and both forces were fighting at Lauterbourg.

Between the Third and Seventh Armies the rear areas of the German First Army presented scenes of indescribable confusion. Guns, trucks and tanks on roads intermingled with hordes of civilians and peasants who have left their farms and factory workers who have left their forges. Families are camping in the fields outside the heavily bombed Saar towns, which are being looted by the retreating German soldiers.

South of this the German First Army in the Siegfried Line is

fighting steadily. If they continue to fight, however, there is a good chance that General Patton, striking for the Rhine, will cut them off. The German problem is to hold just long enough to get heavy equipment across the river but not be caught themselves by General Patton's drive.

In the Remagen bridgehead advances of up to two and a quarter miles were made at the north and southern edges today.

The Seventy-eighth Infantry Division struck northward 3,000 yards along the Rhine, entering Oberkassel, three miles southeast of Bonn on the southern edge of the plain that runs north along the river to the Ruhr basin. [Press services said these forces also cleared Nonnenberg.]

Other infantry on the right met heavy artillery and nebelwerfer fire across the Autobahn but managed to gain 2,000 yards and capture Stockhausen, eight miles east of Honnef, and Orscheid and Orscheid. The Ninth Infantry Division on their flank met the same sort of resistance but captured Dinkelbach after a 3,000-yard ad-

6,000,000 HAIL EISENHOWER

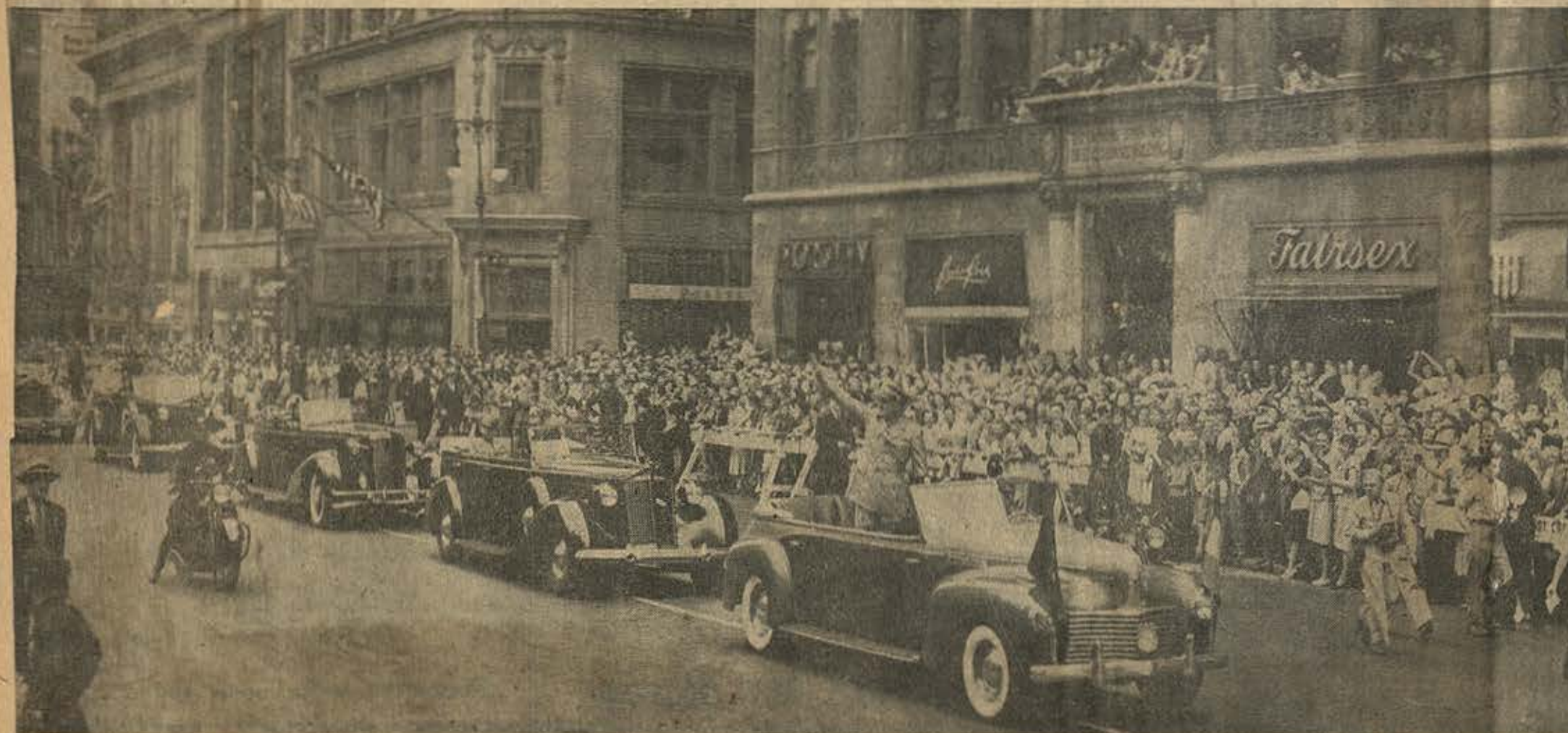
City Roars Out Its Mightiest Welcome

By HERBERT KAMM, *World-Telegram Staff Writer*

New York and its idolizing millions today showered an epic ovation upon a soldier of epic deeds, Gen. of Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Undaunted by drab skies that held a threat of rain, the biggest city in the country demonstrated its gratitude to the supreme Allied commander for his historic role in the triumph over Germany with a display that completely overshadowed

The Victorious General Comes Down the Avenue



As throngs jam the sidewalks, hailing Gen. Eisenhower, he waves a heartfelt response.

World-Telegram Photo by Palumbo

the riotous receptions he had received in London, in Paris and in Washington.

Gen. Ike—the name which GIs and generals alike prefer to call him—rode through New York's most famous streets crammed with throngs that police estimated at 4,000,000. And when the colorful procession carrying him and his aids reached City Hall another 2,000,000—the official police estimate—were waiting there to lend their tribute to the soldier of the hour.

Thus, on the first leg of Gen. Eisenhower's triumphal visit to the city—from La Guardia Field to City Hall—more people saluted him than turned out to greet Charles A. Lindbergh after his solo flight to Paris a generation ago.

Gen. Ike got his first taste of the kind of ovation New York is famous for when the official motorecade of 21 open cars came down flag-decked Fifth Ave., lined solidly with hundreds of thousands of shouting, jubilant Americans.

UP GRAND CANYON OF HEROES.

Then they took him up New York's famed grand canyon of heroes—up Broadway from Battery to City Hall—where the biggest financial district in the world welcomed him with torn paper, confetti and ticker tape, ignoring the pleas of city officials to save paper.

There were seats for only some 25,500 persons in City Hall Park for the ceremonies, at which Gen. Eisenhower received a gold medal and honorary citizenship from the city. But every available inch of space as far as the eye could see was occupied.

Following the City Hall reception, Gen. Ike and his party rode through other famous sections of the city—through Washington Sq., the garment district and Times Sq.—for still more of the tremendous cheers that rose over New York today.

Then he retired to Gracie Mansion for a brief rest and luncheon with Mayor La Guardia.

SALUTES CHEERING THRONGS.

Through it all Gen. Ike moved trim and good humored, his famous grin always on his face. He rode in an open car, standing and waving at the almost hysterical crowds and acknowledging their cheers and shouts of "Ike!" with salutes and the boxer's clinch over his head.

He stood in his car all the way down Fifth Ave. and up lower Broadway, leaning backward to accept the cheers of the hundreds who leaned precariously out of the windows of towering office buildings or sat on ledges high above the street.

The spectacle at City Hall left him almost breathless. The 54-year-old Kansan, who rose from the position of an obscure officer to command the greatest military force in history, made his first appearance before the City Hall masses at 12:15, stepping out on the blue rostrum superimposed on the dais covering the steps of the building.

The roar that ripped the air obviously moved him, for he swallowed hard as the sea of humanity rose as one and engulfed him with adulation. Members of his party and their wives—Mrs. Eisenhower among them—occupied seats on either side of the rostrum.

PATTON DRIVES EAST

Fourth Armored Division Sweeps Through Towns in Frankfurt Area

FIRST GAINS 6 MILES

British and Ninth Army Join and Then Widen Bridgehead in North

By BREW MIDDLETON

By Wireless to The New York Times.
PARIS, March 25—Tanks of the irresistible Fourth Armored Division of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army broke loose east of the Rhine today, sweeping forward twenty-seven miles to cross the Main River and set the pace for the five Allied armies smashing into the heart of the Reich from three bridgeheads east of the Rhine.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army, the first Allied force to cross the Rhine, launched a sharp and initially successful offensive in the center of its Remagen front. Armored columns bit through German defenses, advancing up to six miles on a five-mile front.

The largest, and tactically the most important, of the Allies' three bridgeheads, that of the Twenty-first Army group on the north, was expanded and deepened.

North Bridgehead Widened

Latest reports received here said that the bridgehead was now thirty miles wide and eight miles deep and both the Ninth and the British Second Armies were rushing men and supplies across the river.

The entire Western Front has now moved east of the Rhine, for the United States Seventh Army cleared up the final German pockets west of the river late yesterday and early today. The Germans counter-attacked on all three sectors of the front, but in no case was any blow heavy enough to cause more than a slight delay.

The ease with which General Patton's break-through was effected in the south, a prisoner total of close to 40,000 yesterday along the entire front, the lack of concerted enemy resistance or powerful counter-measures on any front all indicate the Wehrmacht's days as a field force are numbered. It may take months to clean up Germany and round up stray units, but the final defeat of the German Army as a cohesive military organism cannot be far away.

Famed Division Leads Drive

The Fourth Armored Division, leading a Third Army offensive for the third time this month, swept out of General Patton's bridgehead west and south of Darmstadt and smashed eastward in two parallel columns to capture a bridge intact over the main river and push across the stream.

Darmstadt, a city of 115,916 population, was taken by doughboys of the Ninetieth Infantry Division. Third Army troops have now captured or cleared eighteen towns east of the Rhine.

Combat Command B of the Fourth Armored Division advanced on the north, with Combat Command A pushing eastward on a parallel line to the south from Oberramstadt, five miles southeast of Darmstadt. Nightfall found tanks over the Main thirty-two miles east of the Rhine.

Juegenhein, Haehnlein and Prungstadt, all eight to ten miles south and southwest of Darmstadt, were captured by the armored division late yesterday and early today as their drive got under way.

The Third Army's original bridgehead over the Rhine is now nine miles deep and fourteen miles long and has been augmented by several other crossings of the river. The doughboys pushed over the river between Coblenz and Boppard at one minute after midnight last night, according to reports from the front. A German report

3D ARMY CROSSES THE MAIN IN SPURT

Continued From Page 1

said another crossing had been made between Boppard and St. Goarshausen, Reuter reported.]

The Ninetieth Infantry Division is pushing eastward on a six-mile front from Darmstadt to the northwest. The doughboys hammered out gains of five miles today and entered Grofenhausen, Griesheim and Weiterstadt against disorganized resistance.

Meanwhile a threat to the great city of Frankfurt on the Main is developing. The Fifth Infantry Division, whose Eleventh Regiment made the first Third Army crossing of the Rhine last Thursday night, smashed forward a mile and a half to two miles to the north and east of Mainz, capturing Rueselheim on the Main River five miles east of Mainz and ten miles southwest of Frankfurt, industrial manufacturing city with a pre-war population of 555,837.

Other forces pushed out to a point seven miles northwest of Darmstadt.

With elements of three divisions, the Fourth Armored and the Fifth and Ninetieth Infantry Divisions thrusting out from the bridgehead west of Darmstadt, General Patton sent infantry across the Rhine south of Coblenz last night. They met stiff resistance from well-entrenched German infantry on the east bank who raked the assault craft with fire from 20-mm. cannon. No reports have been received here from this division concerning its present position.

Still the Third Army's prisoners pour in. Yesterday was another record day and today the 300,000th prisoner was processed.

Before today's break-through the Third Army already had captured eleven towns in the bridgehead to secure a firm footing east of the river. They were Gross Geran, Griesheim, Bausheim, Nauheim, Koenigstadt, Klein, Geran, Buitelborn, Dornheim, Aestheim and Wallerstadt.

The United States First Army's offensive started in the center of the front while the First Infantry Division in the north was dealing with a long, strong but unsuccessful counter-attack.

Hodges Breaks Through

Armor was used in the center. The tanks broke through the defenses of the German Ninth Panzer Division and pounded eastward in several columns. One of these smashed six miles to the northeast to enter Flammersfeld, fourteen miles east of the Rhine and sixteen miles north of Neuwied.

Another column pushed five miles through the Germans to reach Rott, one mile southwest of Flammersfeld. Tanks of a third column gained five miles to the northeast to reach Limbach and swung around the town to enter Kircheln, while a fourth force swept the same distance to positions north of Fiersbach, two miles east of Kircheln.

The Ninth Infantry Division, on the right flank of this force, gained a mile to the east, clearing Neustadt after a brisk action in which policemen and German civilians joined enemy troops in the town's defense.

Doughboys of the Ninety-ninth Infantry Division picked up two and a half miles in a push south of the Autobahn, clearing Oberhunnfeld and two other villages in the area, ten miles north of Neuwied.

Farther south other infantry gained three miles to clear Stromberg and Isebung, while armored formations, advancing along the east bank of the Rhine, smashed through to reach Vallendar, three miles northeast of Coblenz.

Engers, four miles north of Coblenz, was captured late yesterday, as well as Oberbieder, Heimbach and Burghof.

The German counter-attack hit the First Division at 6:20 o'clock yesterday with German infantry, supported by five or six tanks from a Panzer division, striving to break through the American lines at a point ten miles east of the Rhine at Bonn and two miles south of Sieg.

Despite the attack the First Division was able to advance 2,500 yards in one sector to reach Krabeck, south of Sieg.

British and Ninth Push Out

Gains were smallest in the bridgehead north of the Ruhr held by the British Second Army, the United States Ninth Army and the First Allied Airborne Army but Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who visited the sector today, accompanying Prime Minister Churchill on a tour of inspection, said he was "very well satisfied" with the course of the battle.

The Anglo-American bridgehead in the north is tactically the most important of the three, even though General Patton has stolen the headlines. For it is here, and only here, that the Allied Expeditionary Force is at grips with the main German forces in the west and, moreover, is in a position to cut off the Ruhr Basin, Germany's last arsenal.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army occupies the northern half of the thirty-mile foothold east of the Rhine. The Highland and Lowland troops on the north have pushed in up to eight miles to strengthen their grip on six bridges over the Issel River seized by airborne troops yesterday.

Behind this firm front troops and equipment were pouring across the Rhine for the next stage of the offensive. Late today the British had moved 450 more vehicles over the river than they expected to have in the bridgehead at that time.

Wesel was cleared by the First Commando Brigade, which linked up with the Ninth Army to the south. Elsewhere the King's Own Scottish Borders crossed a super-highway northwest of Hamminkeim, five miles north of Wesel. There was fighting southwest of Rees and north of Haffen and Mehr.

Most of Rees was cleared today while north of the town, Speldrop was captured by Tommies who advanced to the outskirts of Beinen. The Fifteenth Panzer Grenadier Division, part of the German armored corps that formed the reserve of the German First Para-

NINTH ARMY FINDS ENEMY SPIRITLESS

Will to Fight Is Gone in Most of Germans Captured—U. S. Losses Remarkably Low

By JOHN MACCORMAC

By Wireless to The New York Times

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, March 25—If yesterday's story of Ninth Army achievement was of the first amphibious crossing of the Rhine in this sector, today's was of an imminent break-through that might open the way for a dash far into Germany. [Maj. Robert Hewitt of 259 West Twelfth Street, New York, said that a break-through had been accomplished, press services reported.]

The Ninth Army's bridgehead, which it may now be revealed was established by the Thirtieth and Seventy-ninth Infantry Divisions, has been widened to a width of eight miles and deepened to more than seven. Contact has been made between it and the bridgehead simultaneously established by the British Second Army on its left.

Of the two most formidable obstacles still before it—a raised motor highway under construction between Sterkrade on the south and a point halfway between Wesel and Bocholt on the north and wooded areas east and west of the highway—the highway has almost been reached and cut at at least one point and some of the woods has been attacked and cleared. At more than one point bridges have been erected over the Rhine and across them was pouring a steady stream of men and material.

Germans of Poor Quality

Into prisoner-of-war enclosures, established today east of the Rhine in spots that twenty-four hours earlier had been in German hands, was being herded a bag of German prisoners that at noon today totaled more than 2,000 and was increasing at an ever-faster rate.

Today's story was still of enemy resistance surprisingly feeble and American losses correspondingly low. The 119th Regiment of the Thirtieth Division reported only sixty-three casualties in two days of operations. Its Third Battalion had only one man killed and six injured.

On the other hand, Lieut. Col. Carlton Stewart of Newton, Mass., commander of the Third Battalion, reported that he had not seen a single dead German in two days. He explained, however, that the Germans made a practice of burying or carrying off their dead before they retreated and this was corroborated by one of his officers, First Lieut. Scott Youmans of St. Paul, Minn., who had the unique experience of having been captured by an SS regiment during the Germans' Ardennes offensive and of having been recaptured by the 119th Regiment six days later.

Still more symptomatic of Germany's impending defeat were the

quality and demeanor of the prisoners being rounded up today in Friedrichsfeld which, when this correspondent reached it, was some 2,000 yards behind the front line.

Germans' Spirit Broken

If Germany has no soldiers left of better quality than the first batch of prisoners that came under this correspondent's eye the war would now be over. They belonged to an anti-aircraft unit. Four said they had been cooks until called into the line to meet our attack. One, who told me he had been a butcher in civil life, said: "I never belonged to the Nazi party. I am 47 years old. I wouldn't be here now but for compulsion."

Another, wearing corporal's stripes, said he had been a soldier from 1935 to 1944 and then had been discharged as unfit for service, to resume his occupation of bookkeeping. Last November he was recalled into the Army, apparently much against his will. "We have been sitting three days in a cellar waiting to be captured," he asserted. Sixty per cent of the flak battery to which he belonged were anti-Nazi, anti-Hitler and knew Germany had finally lost the war, according to his assertion. His age was 48. The fourth member of the group was a comfortable-looking Viennese who revealed that the flak battery to which he belonged had seldom fired its guns in recent months for want of ammunition. He was 40.

German Officer Arrogant

But to correct any impression that Germany has entirely run out of real soldiers, a jeep arrived with a 32-year-old Oberleutnant riding arrogantly on its hood—no inconsiderable achievement in view of the fact that he had his hands clasped behind his head and a tommygun pressing against his back. His captors, First Lieut. R. H. Morgan of Toledo, Ohio, and Sgt. Delbert Mueller of Waterloo, Ill., had found him in a near-by field playing possum and waiting for darkness. He wore an Iron Cross Second Class and a first-class sash of defiance when I asked him if he, too, believed the war was lost for Germany.

"The war is not lost," he snapped. Asked how Germany could now win it, he said: "You will find out, the leaders still have something up their sleeve." Asked if he was glad that the war was over for him he replied: "No, I would rather be back fighting with my German comrades."

"Are you a Nazi?" was my last question.

"That is something you are for-

chute Army, was identified in this sector. General Dempsey's troops captured 2,500 prisoners yesterday while forces of the First Allied Airborne Army took 3,500 captives.

It was revealed today the British Sixth Airborne and the United States Seventeenth Airborne Divisions, which dropped east of the Rhine, are part of the Eighteenth Airborne Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway of the United States Army. The Seventeenth includes the 507th Parachute Regiment and the 194th Glider Regiment. [The German radio said more airborne troops were dropped in the area north of Wesel Sunday, press services reported.]

There was little late news from the Ninth Army sector where the Seventy-ninth and Thirtieth Infantry Divisions are spearheading the advance. The Army's sector of this bridgehead is also about fifteen miles long.

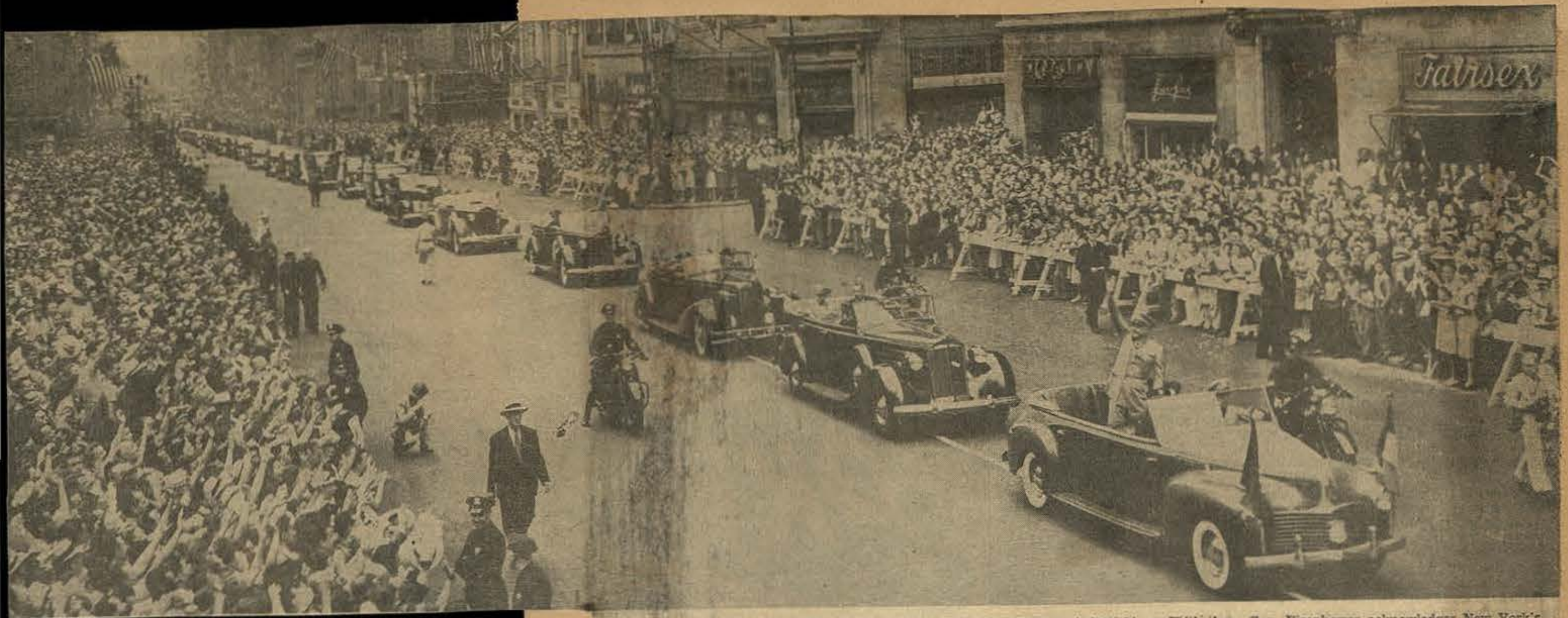
Doughboys crashed forward 4,000 yards today, crossing the Wesel-Duisburg Road to the east over a wide stretch.

The Thirtieth Division made eight miles to the east in the first thirty hours. The 117th Regiment was last reported a mile and a half from the road junction of Huenx on the Lippe Canal while another regiment made an advance of five to six miles from the river bank.

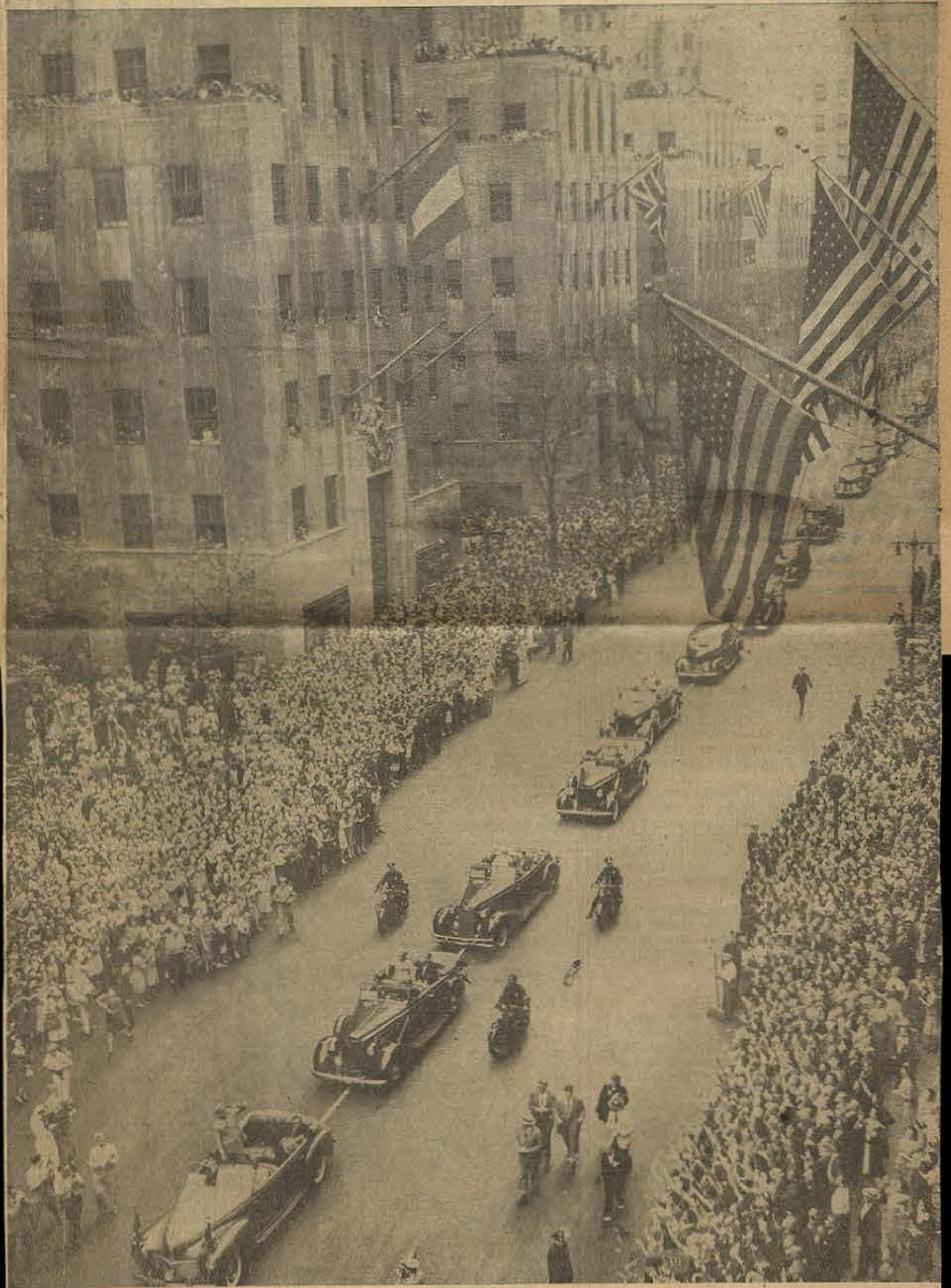
bidden by rules of war to ask of me to answer," he replied firmly. "I belong to the German Wehrmacht."

Not many like him are being taken in this bridgehead operation but there are some. One 118th Regiment prisoner, for instance, committed suicide when captured yesterday and another tried to escape today though wounded. Many could be pardoned for not having put up a more determined resistance, since they were members of "stomach" and "deaf" battalions—the very scrapings of the bottom of Germany's manpower barrel.

The German female in this bridgehead seems in some respects to be made of stouter material than the German male. One such emerged today from the cellar of a house less than two miles from the front line and, though there was little of her home left above the cellar line, she proceeded to sweep away the dust and rubble that covered its doorstep. In another such village, whose church had survived to leave a picture of fantastic ruin, women and children in their Sunday best answered the call of its deep-toned bell. Nazi Germany, which took up the sword, is perishing by the sword, but Germany survives in the person of the woman with the broom.



"THANK YOU VERY MUCH!"—As the victory cavalcade swings past 40th St. on Fifth Ave., Gen. Eisenhower acknowledges New York's tumultuous welcome in characteristic fashion. Mayor La Guardia rides in the car with the Supreme Allied Commander. Six million New Yorkers were reported to have welcomed Gen. Ike. Associated Press Photo.



PASSING RADIO CITY.—Thongs jammed the sidewalks, streets, windows and roof ledges as the Eisenhower caravan swung down Fifth Ave. past Radio City on its way to City Hall. The General and Mayor La Guardia are in first car (left foreground). New York gave Gen. Ike the greatest welcome ever accorded a returning hero. Associated Press Photo.

FRANCE

the Battleground

THIS map of the lands through which American soldiers and our Allies have been fighting their way toward Berlin is dedicated to the wives, sweethearts and families who want to follow the progress of the units with which their men are serving. The beach-head on the Normandy peninsula where the first landings were made and where the invading troops fought bitterly for weeks to hold their own, is shown in red. The arrows indicate the progress of the Allied Armies following the break-through on July 18, when St. Lo was captured and the sweep across France began. The dates on which the most important cities fell into the hands of the Allies are shown near the names of the cities.

(NEWS map by Staff Artist Sundberg)



Japan Surrenders! And Thousands in Times Square Hail the Victory



A mighty roar went up from the throng when the news was flashed on the Times Tower yesterday

CHURCHILL CROSSES RHINE TO VISIT AMERICANS



The Prime Minister talking to Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs (right), commander of the Thirtieth Division, while en route to the east bank to watch our Ninth Army in action. At the left are Maj. Gen. John Anderson, head of the Sixteenth Corps; Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, chief of the Ninth Army, and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. Associated Press (U. S. Signal Corps via Press Wireless)

CHURCHILL ESCAPES SHELL BY 50 YARDS

German Missile Lands Near By at Wesel—He Visits 9th Army Bridgehead East of Rhine

By The Associated Press.

WITH ALLIED FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE, March 25—Prime Minister Winston Churchill crossed the Rhine today for an inspection of British and American bridgeheads and came within fifty yards of being struck by a German artillery shell while standing on the shattered western end of the bridge at Wesel.

Mr. Churchill, described as looking "extremely well and pleased," during his tour of part of the British front entered positions occupied by the enemy as recently as thirty-six hours previously.

The Prime Minister spent a quarter of an hour with United States Ninth Army troops on the east bank of the river, being guided by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the Ninth. While he was in the bridgehead German sniper fire could be heard a few hundred yards downstream. He made the crossing in an American landing craft. [He then made a short cruise along the Rhine in the landing craft, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation. The United Press reported.]

Later, while he was peering through binoculars at the battered remains of Wesel, a German shell crashed fifty yards away. Other enemy fire landed in the river as

CHURCHILL ESCAPES SHELL BY 50 YARDS

Continued From Page 1

he watched from the western end of the bridge.

[The BBC added that while Mr. Churchill was on the bridge, Allied big guns were in action, landing craft were crossing the river and the sound of machine gun and rifle fire was clearly audible from the town. The United Press said.]

Mr. Churchill, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial Staff; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of the Twelfth Army Group, met at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. John Anderson, commander of the American Six-

teenth Corps. General Eisenhower was called away before the party crossed over to the east bank of the Rhine.

While on the east bank, the British leader was persuaded by General Simpson not to walk to the nearest village because it had not yet been cleared of mines.

Recalls Situation in 1940

On the east bank, Mr. Churchill looked over into German-held land and compared Adolf Hitler's problems now with his own in 1940, saying it was impossible to defend a long river line in strength, just as it was trying to guard a long coastline from invasion.

Shortly after a noon lunch of

fried chicken, Mr. Churchill looked out of the window of a building on the west bank, and mused:

"The last time I was on the Rhine was at Cologne during the last war. We cruised fifty miles upstream in a British gunboat."

NAZIS IN LAST STAND AGAINST U. S. 30TH

116th Panzer Division, Often Met and Defeated by the American Unit, Is Cuffed

By JOHN MACCORMAC

By Wirephoto to The New York Times.

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY, March 27—The story of the Ninth Army bridgehead—which on Saturday was a tale of the first amphibious crossing of the Rhine and on Sunday of the imminence of a breakthrough into open country—has become since yesterday the chronicle of a desperate gamble by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring to prevent that breakthrough by throwing against it the famous 116th Panzer Division, the crack armored unit of the German Army.

Deciding, apparently, that of the simultaneous threats to his sagging Western Front—presented by the British Army to the north and the Ninth Army's bridgehead to the south—the latter was the most crucial, Germany's man of the eleventh hour has hurried down from the Netherlands one of the few first-class units that the Wehrmacht still possesses.

How much of it and its armor managed to make their way through the seal set upon the bridgehead area by the Allied Air Forces is not known, but its infantry elements have already been identified, and it used tanks to support the counter-attacks that it has been making since yesterday against the bridgehead spearhead in the classic German manner when on the defensive.

Bridgehead Deepened

Despite all the counter-attacks the bridgehead has been deepened to a distance of fourteen miles from the Rhine on a ten-mile front. But the resistance was becoming steadily tougher today and may be still tougher tomorrow. The topography affords the 116th an opportunity to defend the ridge running south from a point somewhat west of the important town of Dorsten, on the northern edge of the Thirtieth Division's front.

Why Marshal Kesselring should have decided the Ninth Army's two-division attack was more dangerous than the British Second Army offensive north of it was the subject of speculation among Ninth Army staff officers. But his decision has cleared the ring for the third and perhaps last round of the duel that the Thirtieth Division and the 116th Panzer Division have been fighting since they first met when the Thirtieth closed the pocket behind Aachen last October.

"When we encircled Aachen," reminisced Maj. Ezekiel L. Glazier of Palm Beach, Fla., a staff officer of the Thirtieth, "it was the 116th Panzers that were thrown in against us. When we jumped off from the Siegfried Line for the Roer River we met them again. This is the third time they are tangling with us and, you can take my word for it, if they stick it out it will be their last."

If the major's prediction was bold the history of the Thirtieth, known to the United States Army as "Old Hickory," would seem to justify it. In World War I it played a proud part in every major Allied offensive and received more than half the British decorations awarded to American troops and twelve of the seventy-eight Congressional Medals of Honor. In this war it proved its mettle at St. Lo, where it spearheaded the breakthrough; in the Avranches elbow, where it repelled a massive German tank attack near Nortain; in the smashing of the Siegfried Lines last autumn and in the Belgian Bulge, where it helped to stop the von Rundstedt offensive Division.

Yesterday and today it proceeded methodically with the destruction of the 116th. Elements of the 116th were first detected in the bridgehead sector Sunday night by a forward battalion of the Thirtieth's 120th Regiment. Their presence on the Thirtieth's sector could be interpreted as a tribute, but it inevitably spoiled the prospects for an early exploitation of the Ninth Army's bridgehead as a breakthrough. Had the Thirtieth with supporting armor been able to make a dash for Dorsten Sunday, a breakthrough might have been achieved then and there.

Road to Dorsten Was Blocked

But, as it happened, the road to Dorsten had been blocked by three huge craters, which delayed the dash until Sunday night. By then word had arrived that the 116th had entered the bridgehead sector.

Since then the 116th has been fighting formidably, as it always does. It planted mines along the roads. When its artillery fired it fired in salvos instead of at spaced intervals, according to the usual methodical German fashion. It defended Gahlen, most important town on the road to Dorsten and a main road center, by fighting from street to street and from house to house.

It counter-attacked the Thirtieth's 117th Regiment in battalion strength with ten heavy tanks in support. It gave nothing away. It demonstrated how far more formidable a force it is than the 180th Volksgrenadier Division, which, when the Rhine was first crossed, constituted the only defense group in this sector.

But despite all the efforts of the 116th the Thirtieth took Gahlen, linked up with the Seventeenth Airborne Division on its right and cleared the villages of Heisterkant and Weehofen to the south. Meanwhile, more bridges have been built into the bridgehead and the fate of Germany seems indicated by the fact that the German Rhine, that emotional symbol and formidable military barrier of three days ago, is now a rear area.

40 Dachau Guards Convicted of Horrors; U. S. Military Court to Sentence Them Today

MARCH 26, 1945.

FOCUS OF

DACHAU, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP)—Forty officials and guards of the notorious Dachau concentration camp were convicted today by a United States Military Court on charges of murder, torture and starvation. They will be sentenced tomorrow.

The court, after having deliberated ninety minutes, found the camp commandant, Martin Weiss, and all the other defendants guilty of a regime of horror at the camp, which was overrun by American troops last April 30. Dachau then housed 32,000 men and 350 women.

The defendants sentenced to die will be hanged, which Germans consider an ignominious death. The trial lasted twenty-four days.

The accused took the verdict stoically, although a few flushed when their names were read. Nor was there any demonstration by the audience of nearly 300 German civilians who filled the courtroom in the camp itself.

The convicted included five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the Storm Troopers.

One physician, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling, was accused of having killed hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to finish the paper work

on the results, which he claimed indicated an anti-malaria vaccine.

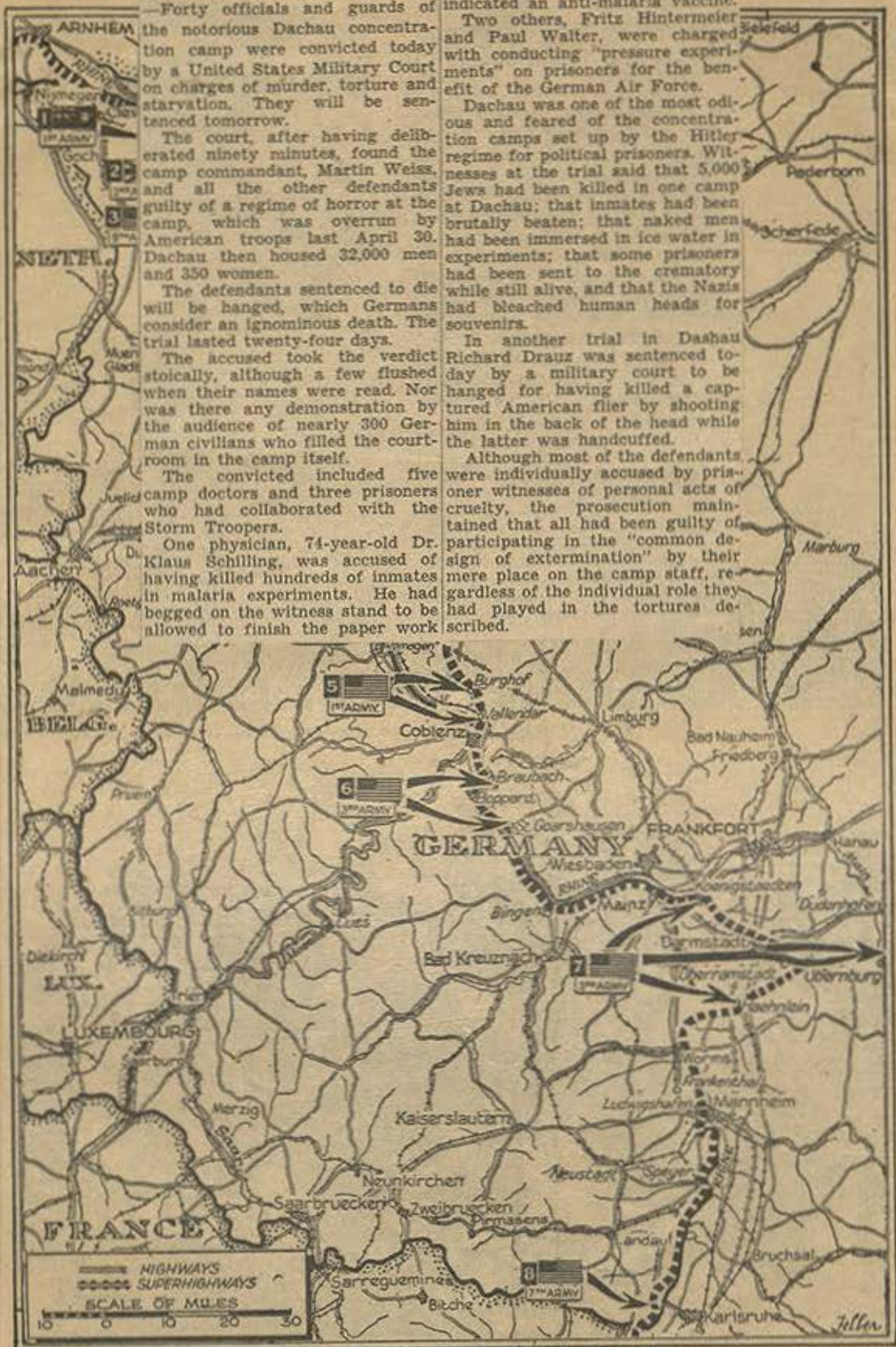
Two others, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure experiments" on prisoners for the benefit of the German Air Force.

Dachau was one of the most odious and feared of the concentration camps set up by the Hitler regime for political prisoners. Witnesses at the trial said that 5,000 Jews had been killed in one camp at Dachau; that inmates had been brutally beaten; that naked men had been immersed in ice water in experiments; that some prisoners had been sent to the crematory while still alive, and that the Nazis had bleached human heads for souvenirs.

In another trial in Dachau Richard Drauz was sentenced today by a military court to be hanged for having killed a captured American flier by shooting him in the back of the head while the latter was handcuffed.

Although most of the defendants were individually accused by prisoner witnesses of personal acts of cruelty, the prosecution maintained that all had been guilty of participating in the "common design of extermination" by their mere place on the camp staff, regardless of the individual role they had played in the tortures described.

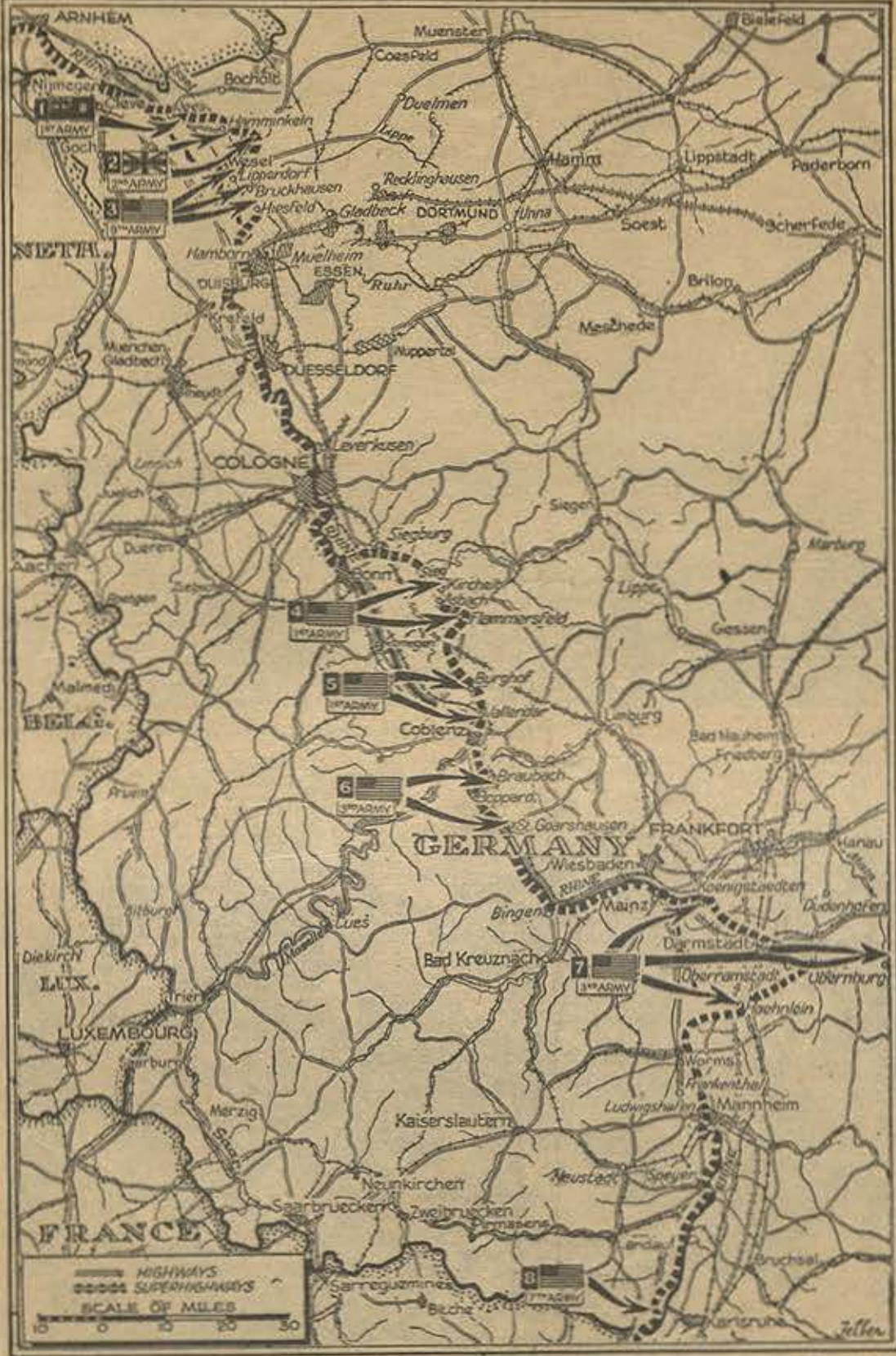
OF RHINE



In the new bridgehead in the north the Canadians (1) smashed past Rees, the British (2) drove through Hamminkeln and crossed the Issel River and the Americans (3) linked up with the British, probably at Lippendorf, broke clear in the neighborhood of Brückhausen and plunged beyond Hiesfeld. The Germans reported that new strong parachute forces had been landed by the Allies north and southeast of Wesel. The First Army lunged eastward to take Kircheib, Asbach and Flammersfeld (4) and southeastward to clear Burghof and Vallendar (5). Less than a dozen miles to the south the Third Army again spanned the Rhine, this time apparently around Braubach and St. Goarshausen (6). Its earlier bridgehead was vastly expanded (7). Infantry units seized Koenigstaedten and Darmstadt. Armored spearheads raced twenty-seven miles east from the area of Darmstadt and Oberramstadt and crossed the Main River. The point of crossing was not disclosed, but it may have been around Obernburg. Tanks also cleared Haehnlein. To the south the Seventh Army mopped up the last enemy pocket west of the Rhine.

NAVY REVEALS 'BAT'
SELF-GUIDED BOMB
 Missiles Used in Pacific Was
 Steered by Radar—Changed
 Course if Target Dodged
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—
 The Navy disclosed today that it
 used a self-guided missile called
 "the Bat" against Japanese ships
 and land targets during the late
 stages of the Pacific war.
 "The Bat," launched from a
 mother aircraft, steered itself to
 its target by radar.

FOCUS OF WAR IN WEST SHIFTS COMPLETELY EAST OF RHINE



In the new bridgehead in the north the Canadians (1) smashed past Rees, the British (2) drove through Hamminkeln and crossed the Issel River and the Americans (3) linked up with the British, probably at Lippendorf, broke clear in the neighborhood of Bruckhausen and plunged beyond Hiesfeld. The Germans reported that new strong parachute forces had been landed by the Allies north and southeast of Wesel. The First Army lunged eastward to take Kircheln, Asbach and Flammersfeld (4) and southeastward to clear Burghof and Vallendar (5). Less than a dozen miles to the south the Third Army again spanned the Rhine, this time apparently around Braubach and St. Goarshausen (6). Its earlier bridgehead was vastly expanded (7). Infantry units seized Koenigstaedten and Darmstadt. Armored spearheads raced twenty-seven miles east from the area of Darmstadt and Oberramstadt and crossed the Main River. The point of crossing was not disclosed, but it may have been around Obernburg. Tanks also cleared Haehnlein. To the south the Seventh Army mopped up the last enemy pocket west of the Rhine.

Text of Indictment of Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal

Following is the text of the indictment of major war criminals, as released by the War Department in Washington:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Against

HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, RUDOLF HESS, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, ROBERT LEY, WILHELM KEITEL, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, ALFRED ROSENBERG, HANS FRANK, WILHELM FRICK, JULIUS STREICHER, WALTER FUNK, HJALMAR SCHACHT, GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLLEN UND HALBACH, KARL DOENITZ, ERICH RAEDER, BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, FRITZ SAUCKEL, ALFRED JODL, MARTIN BORMANN, FRANZ VON PAPPEN, ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, ALBERT SPEER, KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH AND HANS FRITZSCHE, individually and as members of any of the following groups or organizations to which they respectively belonged, namely, die Reichsregierung (Reich Cabinet), das Korps des Politischen Leiter der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (Leadership Corps of the Nazi party), die Schutzstaffeln, Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei, commonly known as the "SS" and including die Sicherheitsdienst, commonly known as the "SD"; die Geheime Staatspolizei, (Secret State Police, commonly known as the "Gestapo"), die Sturmabteilungen der N. S. D. A. P., commonly known as the "SA," and the General Staff and High Command of the German Armed Forces, all as defined in Appendix B. Defendants.

Indictment

I. The United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the undersigned, Robert H. Jackson, Francois de Menthon, Sir Hartley Shawcross and E. A. Rudenko, duly appointed to represent their respective governments in the investigation of the charges against and the prosecution of the major war criminals pursuant to the agreement of London dated 8 Aug. 1945, and the Charter of this Tribunal annexed thereto, hereby accuse as guilty in the respects hereinafter set forth, of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity and of a common plan or conspiracy to commit these crimes all as defined in the Charter of the Tribunal and accordingly name as defendants in this case and as indicted on the counts hereinafter set out:

Count One: The Common Plan or Conspiracy

III. Statement of the offense: All the defendants, with diverse others during a period of years preceding 8 May, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit, or which involved the commission of, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in the Charter of this Tribunal, and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, are individually responsible for their own acts and for all acts committed by any persons in the execution of such plan or conspiracy. The common plan or conspiracy embraced the commission of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in the Charter of this Tribunal, and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, are individually responsible for their own acts and for all acts committed by any persons in the execution of such plan or conspiracy. The common plan or conspiracy embraced the commission of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in the Charter of this Tribunal, and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, are individually responsible for their own acts and for all acts committed by any persons in the execution of such plan or conspiracy. The common plan or conspiracy embraced the commission of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in the Charter of this Tribunal, and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, are individually responsible for their own acts and for all acts committed by any persons in the execution of such plan or conspiracy.

SIX OF THE TWENTY-FOUR NAZIS WHO HAVE BEEN INDICTED AS WAR CRIMINALS



Reich Marshal Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Dr. Robert Ley, Field Marshal Keitel

all related institutions, to direct and supervise the activities of all individuals within the State and to destroy all opponents. (D) The acquiring of totalitarian control of Germany (Political): The first steps in acquisition of control of State machinery. In order to accomplish their aims and purposes, the Nazi conspirators prepared to seize totalitarian control over Germany to assure that no effective resistance against them could arise within Germany itself. After the failure of the Munich Pact of 1938 aimed at the overthrow of the Weimar Republic by direct action, the Nazi conspirators set out through the Nazi party to undermine and capture the German Government by "legal" forms supported by terrorism. They created and utilized, as a party formation, die Sturmabteilungen (SA), a semi-military, voluntary organization of young men trained for and committed to the use of violence, whose mission was to make the party the master of the streets.

(E) Control of the press. On 23 Jan. 1933, Hitler became Chancellor of the German Republic. After the Reichstag fire of 28 Feb. 1933, the Weimar Constitution guaranteeing personal liberty, freedom of speech, of the press, of association and assembly were suspended. The Nazi conspirators secured the passage by the Reichstag of a "law for the protection of the people and the Reich" giving Hitler and the members of his cabinet plenary powers of legislation. The Nazi conspirators retained such powers after having changed the members of the cabinet. The conspirators caused all political parties except the Nazi party to be prohibited. They caused the Nazi party to be established as a para-governmental organization with extensive and extraordinary privileges.

(F) Resistance exterminated. (3) Consolidation of control. Thus possessed of the machinery of the German State, the Nazi conspirators set about the consolidation of their position of power within Germany and the extermination of potential internal resistance and the placing of the German nation on a military footing. (a) The Nazi conspirators reduced the Reichstag to a body of their own nominees and curtailed the freedom of popular elections throughout the Reich. They transformed the several states, provinces and municipalities, which had exercised semi-autonomous powers, into hardly more than administrative organs of the central government. They united the offices of the President and Chancellor in the person of Hitler, instituted a widespread purge of civil servants and severely restricted the independence of the judiciary and rendered it subservient to Nazi ends. The conspirators greatly increased existing state and party organizations, established a network of new state and party organizations and "coordinated" state agencies with the result that German life was dominated by Nazi doctrine and practice and progressively mobilized for the accomplishment of their aims.

(b) In order to make their rule secure from attack and to instill fear in the hearts of the German people, the Nazi conspirators established and extended a system of terror against opponents and supposed suspected opponents of their regime. They imprisoned such persons without judicial process and subjected them to persecution, degradation, despoliment, enslavement, torture and murder. These concentration camps were established early in 1933 under the direction of the defendants Goering and expanded as a fixed part of the terroristic policy and method of the conspirators and used by them for the commission of the crimes against humanity hereinafter alleged. Among the principal agencies utilized in the perpetration of these crimes were the SS and the Gestapo, which together with other favored branches or agencies of the state and party were permitted to operate without restraint of law.

(c) The Nazi conspirators conceived that, in addition to the suppression of distinctively political opposition, it was necessary to suppress or exterminate certain other movements or groups which they regarded as obstacles to their retention of total control in Germany and to the aggressive aims of the conspiracy abroad. Accordingly: (1) The Nazi conspirators destroyed the free trade unions in Germany by confiscating their funds and properties, persecuting their leaders, prohibiting their activities and supplanting them by an affiliated party organization. The leadership principle was introduced into industrial relations, the entrepreneur becoming the leader and the workers becoming dominated or enslaved. Thus any potential resistance of the workers was frustrated and the productive labor capacity of the German nation was brought under the effective control of the conspirators.

(2) The Nazi conspirators, by promoting beliefs and practices inimical to the Christian teaching, sought to subvert the influence of the churches over the people and in particular over the youth of Germany. They avowed their aim to eliminate the Christian churches in Germany and to substitute therefor Nazi institutions and Nazi beliefs and pursued a programme of persecution of priests, clergy and members of monastic orders whom they deemed opposed to their purposes and confiscated church property.

(3) The persecution by pacifist Nazi conspirators of pacifist groups, including religious movements dedicated to pacifism, was particularly relentless and cruel. (d) Implementing their "master race" policy, the conspirators joined in a program of relentless persecution of the Jews designed to exterminate them. Annihilation of the Jews became an official state policy, carried out both by official action and by incitements to mob and individual violence. The conspirators openly avowed their purpose. For example, the defendant Rosenberg stated: "Anti-Semitism is the unifying element of the reconstruction of Germany." Another occasion he also stated: "Germany will regard the Jewish question as solved only after the very last Jew has left the greater German living space." A Europe will have its Jewish question solved only after the very last Jew has left the Continent.

The defendant Ley declared: "We swear we are not going to abandon the struggle until the last Jew in Europe has been exterminated and is actually dead. It is not enough to isolate the Jewish people, the Jew has got to be exterminated." Anti-Semitism "Secret Weapon" On another occasion he was declared: "The second German secret weapon is anti-Semitism, because if it is consistent, pursued by Germany, it will become a universal problem which all nations will be forced to consider." The defendant Streicher declared: "The sun will not shine on the nations of the earth until the last Jew is dead."

These avowals and incitements were typical of the declarations of the Nazi conspirators through the course of their conspiracy. The program of action against the Jews included, disfranchisement, segregation, denial of civil rights, subjecting their persons and property to violence, deportation, enslavement, murder and mass extermination. The extent to which the conspirators succeeded in their purpose can only be estimated, but the substantial denial of civil rights, complete in many localities of Europe. Of the 9,000,000 Jews who lived in the parts of Europe under Nazi domination, it is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 have disappeared, most of them deliberately put to death by Nazi conspirators. Only remnants of the Jewish population of Europe remain.

(4) Education Reshaped. (e) In order to make the German people amenable to their will and to prepare them psychologically for war, the Nazi conspirators reshaped the educational system and particularly the education and training of the German youth. The leadership principle was introduced into the schools and the party and affiliated organizations were given wide supervisory powers over education. The Nazi conspirators imposed a supervision of all cultural activities, controlled the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion within Germany, as well as the movement of intelligence of all kinds from and into Germany and created vast propaganda machines.

(f) The Nazi conspirators placed a considerable number of their dominated organizations on a progressively militarized footing with a view to the rapid transformation and use of such organizations whenever necessary as instruments of war. (g) The acquiring of totalitarian control in Germany (Economic): The economic planning and mobilization for aggressive war. Having gained political power, the conspirators organized Germany's economy to give effect to their political aims.

(1) In order to eliminate the possibility of resistance in the economic sphere, they deprived labor of its rights of free industrial and political association as particularized in Paragraph (D) (3) (c) (1) herein. (2) They used organizations of Germany's business as instruments of economic mobilization for war. (3) They directed Germany's economy toward preparation and equipment of the military machine. To this end they directed finance, capital investment and foreign trade.

(4) The Nazi conspirators, and in particular the industrialists among them, embarked upon a large rearmament programme and set out to produce and develop huge quantities of materials of war and to create a powerful military potential. (5) With the object of carrying through the preparation for war, the Nazi conspirators set up a series of administrative agencies and authorities. For example, in 1934 they established for this purpose the office of the four-year plan with the defendant Goering as its director. It was intended to exercise control over Germany's economy. Furthermore, on 23 Aug. 1934, immediately before launching their aggression against Poland, they appointed the defendant Funk plenipotentiary for economic and on 30 Aug. 1935, they set up the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich to act as a war cabinet.

(6) Utilization of Nazi control for foreign aggression. (1) Status of the conspiracy by the middle of 1933 and projected plans. By the middle of the year 1933 the Nazi conspirators, having acquired governmental control over Germany, were in a position to enter upon further and more detailed planning with particular relationship to foreign policy. Their plan was to rearm and to reoccupy and fortify the Rhineland, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties, in order to acquire military strength and political bargaining power to be used against other nations. Versailles Treaty Attacked. (2) The Nazi conspirators decided that for their purpose the Treaty of Versailles must definitely be abrogated and specific plans were made by them and put into operation by 7 March 1938, all of which opened the way for the major aggressive step to follow, as hereinafter set forth. In the execution of this phase of the conspiracy the Nazi conspirators did the following acts: (a) They led Germany to enter upon a course of secret rearmament from 1933 to March, 1938, including the training of military personnel and the production of munitions of war and the building of an air force. (b) On 14 Oct. 1933, they led Germany to leave the International Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. (c) On 10 March 1933, the defendant Goering announced that Germany was building a military air force. (d) On 16 March 1935 the Nazi conspirators promulgated a law for universal military service, in which they stated the peacetime strength of the German Army would be fixed at 500,000 men. (e) On 21 May 1935, they falsely announced to the world, with intent to deceive and allay fears of aggressive intentions, that they would respect the territorial limitations of the Versailles Treaty and comply with the Locarno Pact. (f) On 7 March 1936 they reoccupied and fortified the Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles and the Rhine Pact of Locarno of 16 Oct. 1925 and falsely announced to the world that "We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."

and by 3 Sept. 1938, it was decided that all troops were to be ready for action on 28 Sept. 1938. (iii) Throughout this same period the Nazi conspirators were agitating the minorities question in Czechoslovakia, and particularly in the Sudetenland, leading to a diplomatic crisis in August and September, 1938. After the Nazi conspirators threatened war, the United Kingdom and France concluded a pact with Germany and Italy at Munich on 29 Sept. 1938, involving the cession of the Sudetenland by Czechoslovakia to Germany. Czechoslovakia was required to acquiesce. On 1 Oct. 1938, German troops occupied the Sudetenland.

(iv) On 15, March, 1939, contrary to the provisions of the Munich pact itself, the Nazi conspirators evaded the completion of their plan by seizing and occupying the major part of Czechoslovakia not ceded to Germany by the Munich pact. (4) Formation of the plan to attack Poland: Preparation and initiation of aggressive war, March, 1939, to September, 1939. (a) With these aggressions successfully consummated, the conspirators had obtained much desired resources and bases and were ready to undertake further aggressions by means of war.

(b) The German invasion of Poland on 1 Sept. 1939, was a direct result of the aggressive war against Poland. (c) The German invasion of Poland on 1 Sept. 1939, was a direct result of the aggressive war against Poland. (d) The German invasion of Poland on 1 Sept. 1939, was a direct result of the aggressive war against Poland.

(5) Collaboration with Italy and Japan and aggressive war against the United States. (a) After the initiation of the Nazi war of aggression the Nazi conspirators brought about a German-Italian-Japanese ten-year Military-Economic Alliance signed at Berlin on 27 Sept. 1940. This agreement, representing a strengthening of the bonds among those nations, was established by the earlier but more limited pact of 25 Nov. 1936, stated: "The governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, considering it as a condition precedent of any lasting peace that all nations of the world would be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by a new order of things, another in regard of their efforts in Greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned."

(b) The Japanese aggression conceived that Japanese aggression could weaken and handicap those nations with whom they were at war and those with whom they contemplated war. Accordingly, the Nazi conspirators exhorted Japan to stand by a new order of things. Taking advantage of the war of aggression then being waged by the Nazi conspirators, Japan commenced an attack on 7 Dec. 1941 against the United States of America at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines and against the British Commonwealth of Nations, French Indo-China and the Netherlands in the Southwest Pacific. Germany declared war against the United States on 11 Dec. 1941.

(c) War crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the course of executing the common plan or conspiracy for which the conspirators are responsible: (1) Beginning with the initiation of the aggressive war on 1 Sept. 1939 and throughout its extension into wars involving almost all the world, the Nazi conspirators carried out their common plan or conspiracy to wage war in ruthless and complete disregard and violation of the laws and customs of war. In the course of executing the common plan or conspiracy there were committed the war crimes detailed hereinafter in Count One of this indictment.

(2) Beginning with the initiation of their plan to seize and retain total control of the German State and thereafter throughout their utilization of that control for foreign aggression, the Nazi conspirators carried out their common plan or conspiracy in ruthless and complete disregard and violation of the laws of humanity. In the course of executing the common plan or conspiracy there were committed the crimes against humanity detailed hereinafter in Count Four of this indictment.

(3) By reason of all the foregoing the defendants, with diverse other persons, are guilty of a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity in the course of preparation for war and in the course of prosecution of war and of a conspiracy to commit war crimes not only against the armed forces of their enemies but also against nonbelligerent civilian populations.

(4) Individual, group and organizational responsibility for the offense stated in Count One. Reference is hereby made to Appendix A of this indictment for a statement of the responsibility of the individual defendants for the offense set forth in this Count One of the indictment. Reference is hereby made to Appendix B of this indictment for a statement of the responsibility of the groups and organizations named herein as criminal groups and organization for the offense set forth in this Count One of the indictment.

(5) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(6) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(7) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(8) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(9) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(10) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(11) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(12) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

(13) The German invasion on June 22, 1941, of the U.S.S.R. territory in violation of the Non-Aggression Pact of Aug. 23, 1939. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi conspirators deceitfully denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. without any declaration of war, and invaded the Soviet territory, thereby beginning Count One of the indictment.

Definition of the Crimes

(From the Charter of the International Military Tribunal)

Article 6. The Tribunal established by the agreement referred to in Article 1 hereof for the trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interest of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any of the following crimes: The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

(A) Crimes against peace. Namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

(B) War crimes. Namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of, or in, occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(C) Crimes against humanity. Namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds in execution of, or in connection with, any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan.

Count Two: Crimes Against Peace

Charter, Article 6 (A)

V. Statement of the offense. All the defendants with diverse others during a period of years preceding 8 May 1945, participated in the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of wars of aggression, which were also wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances.

VI. Particulars of the wars planned, prepared, initiated and waged. (A) The wars referred to in the statement of offense in this Count Two of the indictment and the dates of their initiation were the following: Against Poland, 1 Sept. 1939; against the United Kingdom and France, 3 Sept. 1939; against Denmark and Norway, 9 April 1940; against Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 10 May 1940; against Yugoslavia and Greece, 6 April 1941; against the U. S. S. R., 22 June 1941; and against the United States of America, 11 Dec. 1941.

(B) Reference is hereby made to Count One of the indictment for the allegations charging these wars were wars of aggression on the part of the defendants. (C) Reference is hereby made to Appendix C annexed to this indictment for a statement of particulars of the charges of violations of international treaties, agreements and assurances caused by the defendants in the course of planning, preparing and initiating these wars.

VII. Individual, group and organizational responsibility for the offense stated in Count Two. Reference is hereby made to Appendix A of this indictment for a statement of the responsibility of the individual defendants for the offense set forth in this Count Two of the indictment. Reference is hereby made to Appendix B of this indictment for a statement of the responsibility of the groups and organizations named herein as criminal groups and organization for the offense set forth in this Count Two of the indictment.

Continued on Following

Big Four Prosecutors Set Forth Violations of Treaties Committed by the Reich Leaders

Continued from Preceding Page

In Count One of the indictment: And he authorized, directed and participated in the crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including particularly anti-Jewish measures.

Seys-Inquart

The defendant Seys-Inquart between 1932-1945 was a member of the Nazi party, a General in the SS, State Councillor of Austria, Minister of the Interior and Security of Austria, Chancellor of Austria, a member of the Reichstag, a member of the Reich Cabinet, Reich Minister Without Portfolio, Chief of the Civil Administration in South Poland, Deputy Governor General of the Polish occupied territory and Reich Commissioner for the occupied Netherlands.

The defendant Seys-Inquart used the foregoing positions and his personal influence in such a manner that: He promoted the seizure and the consolidation of control over Austria by the Nazi conspirators set forth in Count One of the indictment; He participated in the political planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment; And he authorized, directed and participated in the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment and the crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including a wide variety of crimes against persons and property.

Streicher

The defendant Streicher between 1932-1945 was a member of the Nazi party, a member of the Reichstag, a General in the SA, Gauleiter of Franconia, editor in chief of the anti-Semitic newspaper Der Stuermer. The defendant Streicher used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his close connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: He promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the indictment;

He authorized, directed and participated in the crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including particularly the incitement of the persecution of the Jews set forth in Count One and Count Four of the indictment.

Keitel

The defendant Keitel between 1938 and 1945 was Chief of the High Command of the German armed forces, member of the Secret Cabinet Council, member of the Council of Ministers for the defense of the Reich and Field Marshal.

The defendant Keitel used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: He promoted the military preparations for war set forth in Count One of the indictment;

He participated in the political planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment;

He executed and assumed responsibility for the execution of the plans of the conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment;

He authorized, directed and participated in the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment and the crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including particularly the war crimes and crimes against humanity involved in the ill treatment of prisoners of war and of the civilian population of occupied territories.

Jodl

The defendant Jodl between 1932 and 1945 was: Lieutenant Colonel, Army Operations Department of the Wehrmacht, Colonel, Chief of OKW Operations Department, Major General, and Chief of Staff, OKW, Colonel General. The defendant Jodl used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his close connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: He promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the indictment; He promoted the preparations for war set forth in Count One of the indictment;

He participated in the military planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment; An he authorized, directed and participated in the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment and the crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including a wide variety of crimes against persons and property.

Raeder

The defendant Raeder between 1928 and 1945 was: Commander in Chief of the German Navy, General Admiral, Gros Admiral, Admiral Inspector of the German Navy and a member of the Secret Cabinet Council. The defendant Raeder used the foregoing positions and his personal influence in such a manner that: He promoted the preparations for war set forth in Count One of the indictment; He participated in the political planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment; And he authorized, directed and participated in the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment, including particularly the war crimes arising out of sea warfare.

Among Those Named in the Indictments Handed Up by International Military Tribunal



Martin Bormann



Franz von Papen



Arthur Seyss-Inquart



Albert Speer



Baron Constantin von Neurath



Hans Fritzsche

Doenitz

The defendant Doenitz between 1932 and 1945 was: Commanding Officer of the Weddigen U-Boat Flotilla, Commander in Chief of the U-Boat Arm, Vice Admiral, Chief Admiral and Commander in Chief of the German Navy, adviser to Hitler and successor to Hitler as head of the German Government. The defendant Doenitz used the foregoing positions, his personal influence and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: He promoted preparations for war set forth in Count One of the indictment;

He participated in military planning and preparation of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment;

And he authorized, directed and participated in the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment, including particularly the crimes against persons and property on the high seas.

Appendix B

Statement of criminality of groups and organizations.

The statements hereinafter set forth, following the name of each group or organization named in the indictment as one which should be declared criminal, constitute matters upon which the prosecution will rely in establishing the criminality of the group or organization:

"Die Reichsregierung (Reich Cabinet)" referred to in the indictment consists of persons who were: (1) Members of the ordinary cabinet after 30 Jan. 1933, the date on which Hitler became Chancellor of the German Republic; the term "Ordinary Cabinet" is used herein to mean the Reich Ministers, i.e., heads of departments of the Central Government; Reich Ministers Without Portfolio; State Ministers acting as Reich Ministers and other officials entitled to take part in meetings of this Cabinet; (2) Members of the Ministerium fur die Reichsverteidigung (Council of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich); (3) Members of the Geheimen Kabinetsrat (Secret Cabinet Council).

Under the Fuehrer these persons functioned in the foregoing capacities and in association as a group, possessed and exercised legislative, executive, administrative and political powers and functions of a very high order in the system of German Government. Accordingly, they are charged with responsibility for the policies adopted and put into effect by the Government, including those which comprehended and involved the commission of the crimes referred to in Counts One, Two, Three and Four of the indictment.

"Das Korps der Politischen Leiter der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (Leadership corps of the Nazi party)" referred to in the indictment consists of persons who were at any time, according to common Nazi terminology, "politische Leiter" (political leaders) of any grade or rank. The Politischen Leiter comprised the leaders of the various functional offices of the party (for example, the Reichsleitung, or party Reich directorate, and the Gauleitung, or party Gau directorate), as well as the territorial leaders of the party (for example, the Gauleiter).

The Politischen Leiter were a distinctive and elite group within the Nazi party proper and as such were vested with special prerogatives. They were organized according to the leadership principle and were charged with planning, developing and imposing upon their followers the policies of the Nazi party. Thus the territorial leaders among them were called Hohenstrasser, or bearers of sovereignty, and were entitled to call upon and utilize the various party formations when necessary for the execution of party policies.

Reference is hereby made to the allegations in Count One of the indictment showing that the Nazi party was the central core of the common plan or conspiracy therein set forth. The Politischen Leiter, a major power within the Nazi party proper and functioning in the capacities above described and in association as a group joined in the common plan or conspiracy, and accordingly share responsibilities for the crimes set forth in Counts One, Two, Three and Four of the indictment.

The prosecution expressly reserves the right to request at any time before sentence is pronounced that Politische Leiter of subordinate grades or ranks or of other types or classes to be specified by the prosecution, be excepted from further proceedings in this case, but without prejudice to other proceedings or actions against them.

"Die Schutzstaffeln der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (commonly known as the SS), including the Sicherheitsdienst (commonly known as the SD) referred to in the indictment consists of the entire corps of the SS and all offices, departments, services, agencies, branches, formations, organizations and groups of which was at any time comprised or which were at any time integrated in it, including, but not limited to,

Fritzsche

The defendant Fritzsche between 1933 and 1945 was a member of the Nazi party, editor in chief of the official German News Agency, Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, head of the wireless news service and of the home press division of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, Ministerial Director of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, head of the radio division of the Nazi party and plenipotentiary for the political organization of the Greater German radio. The defendant Fritzsche used the foregoing positions and his personal influence to disseminate and exploit the principal doctrines of the Nazi conspirators set forth in Count One of the indictment and to advocate, encourage and incite the commission of the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment and crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including particularly, anti-Jewish measures and the ruthless exploitation of occupied territories.

The defendant Fritzsche used the foregoing positions and his personal influence to disseminate and exploit the principal doctrines of the Nazi conspirators set forth in Count One of the indictment and to advocate, encourage and incite the commission of the war crimes set forth in Count Three of the indictment and crimes against humanity set forth in Count Four of the indictment, including particularly, anti-Jewish measures and the ruthless exploitation of occupied territories.

The SS, originally established by Hitler in 1925 as an elite section of the SA, to furnish a protective guard for the Fuehrer and Nazi party leaders, became an independent formation of the Nazi party in 1924 under the leadership of the Reichsfuehrers SS, Heinrich Himmler. It was composed of voluntary members selected in accordance with Nazi biological, racial and political theories, completely indoctrinated in Nazi ideology and pledged to uncompromising obedience to the Fuehrer. After the accession of the Nazi conspirators to power, it developed many departments, agencies, formations and branches and extended its influence and control over numerous fields of governmental and party activity. Through Heinrich Himmler as Reichsfuehrer-SS and Chief of the German police agencies and units of the SS and of the Reich were joined in operations to form a unified repressive police force. The Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers-SS (commonly known as the SD), a department of the SS, was developed into a vast espionage and counter-intelligence system which operated in conjunction with the Gestapo and criminal police in detecting, suppressing and eliminating tendencies, groups and individuals deemed hostile or potentially hostile to the Nazi party, its leaders, principles and objectives, and eventually was combined with the Gestapo and criminal police in a single security police department, the Reich Main Security Office.

Other branches of the SS developed into an armed force and served in the wars of aggression referred to in Counts One and Two of the indictment. Through other departments and branches the SS controlled the administration of concentration camps and the execution of Nazi racial, biological and resettlement policies. Through its numerous functions and activities it served as the instrument for insuring the domination of Nazi ideology and protecting and extending the Nazi regime over Germany and occupied territories. It thus participated in and is responsible for the crimes referred to in Counts One, Two and Four of the indictment.

"Die Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police, commonly known as the Gestapo)," referred to in the indictment consists of the headquarters, department, offices, branches and all the forces and personnel of the Geheime Staatspolizei organized or existing at any time after Jan. 20, 1933, in-

cluding the Geheime Staatspolizei of Prussia and equivalent secret or political police forces of the Reich and components thereof.

The Gestapo was created by the Nazi conspirators immediately after their accession to power, first in Prussia by the defendant Goering and shortly thereafter in all other states in the Reich these separate secret and political police forces were developed into a centralized uniformed organization operating through a central headquarters and through a network of regional offices in Germany and in occupied territories. Its officials and operatives were selected on the basis of unconditional acceptance of Nazi ideology, were largely drawn from members of the SS and were trained in SS and SD school. It acted to suppress and eliminate tendencies, groups and individuals deemed hostile or potentially hostile to the Nazi party, its leaders, principles and objectives and to repress resistance and potential resistance to German control in occupied territories. In performing these functions it operated free from legal control, taking any measures it deemed necessary for the accomplishment of its missions.

Through its purposes, activities and the means it used, it participated in and is responsible for the commission of the crimes set forth in Counts One, Two, Three and Four of the indictment.

"Die Sturmabteilungen der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (commonly known as the SA), referred to in the indictment was a formation of the Nazi party under the immediate jurisdiction of the Fuehrer, organized on militant lines, whose membership was composed of volunteers serving as political soldiers of the party. It was one of the earliest formations of the Nazi party and the original guardian of the National Socialist movement. Founded in 1921 as a voluntary military organization, it was developed by the Nazi conspirators before their accession to power into a vast private army and utilized for the purpose of creating disorder and terrorizing and eliminating political opponents. It continued to serve as an instrument for the physical, ideological and military training of party members and as a reserve for the German armed forces. After the launching of the wars of aggression referred to in Counts One and Two of the indictment, the SA not only operated as an organization for military discipline but provided auxiliary police and security forces in occupied territories, guarded prisoner-of-war camps and concentration camps and supervised and controlled persons forced to labor in Germany and occupied territories. Through its purposes and activities and the means it used, it participated in and is responsible for the commission of the crimes set forth in Counts One, Two, Three and Four of the indictment.

The "General Staff and High Command of the German Armed Forces" referred to in the indictment consists of those individuals who between February, 1938, and May, 1945, were the highest commanders of the Wehrmacht, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The individuals comprising this group are the persons who held the following appointments:

Oberbefehlshaber der Kriegsmarine (Commander in Chief of the Navy) (and formerly Chief of the Naval War Staff); Oberbefehlshaber der Heeres (Commander in Chief of the Army); Chief des Generalstabes des Heeres (Chief of the General Staff of the Army); Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe (Commander in Chief of the Air Force); Chief des Generalstabes der Luftwaffe (Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force); Chief des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht (Chief of the High

Command of the Armed Forces); Chief des Fuehrungstabes des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht (Chief of the Operations Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces); Stellvertreter Chief des Fuehrungstabes des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht (Deputy Chief of the Operations Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces); Commander in Chief in the field, with the status of Oberbefehlshaber, of the Wehrmacht, Navy, Army, Air Force.

Functioning in such capacities and in association as a group at the highest level in the German armed forces organization, these persons had a major responsibility for the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of illegal wars as set forth in Counts One and Two of the indictment and for the war crimes and crimes against humanity involved in the execution of the common plan or conspiracy set forth in Counts Three and Four of the indictment.

Appendix C

Charges and particulars of violations of international treaties, agreements and assurances caused by the defendants in the course of planning, preparing and initiating the wars.

I CHARGE

Violation of the convention for the pacific settlement of peaceful disputes signed at The Hague, 29 July 1864.

In that Germany did, by force and arms, on the dates specified in Column 1, invade the territory of the sovereigns specified in Column 2, respectively, without first having attempted to settle its disputes with said sovereigns by pacific means:

Column 1 Column 2
6 April 1941 Kingdom of Greece
6 April 1941 Kingdom of Yugoslavia

II CHARGE

Violation of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes signed at The Hague, 18 October 1907.

In that Germany did, on or about the dates specified in Column 1 by force of arms invade the territory of the sovereigns specified in Column 2, respectively, without first having attempted to settle its dispute with said sovereigns by pacific means:

Column 1 Column 2
1 Sept. 1939 Republic of Poland
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Norway
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Denmark
10 May 1940 Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
10 May 1940 Kingdom of Belgium
10 May 1940 Kingdom of the Netherlands
22 June 1941 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

III CHARGE

Violation of Hague Convention III relative to the opening of hostilities, signed 18 Oct. 1907.

In that Germany did, on or about the dates specified in Column 1, commence hostilities against the countries specified in Column 2, respectively, without previous warning in the form of a reasoned declaration of war or an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war.

Column 1 Column 2
1 Sept. 1939 Republic of Poland
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Norway
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Denmark
10 May 1940 Kingdom of Belgium
10 May 1940 Kingdom of the Netherlands
10 May 1940 Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
22 June 1941 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

IV CHARGE

Violation of Hague Convention V respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land, signed Oct. 18, 1907.

In that Germany did, on or about the dates specified in Column 1, by force and arms of its military forces, cross into, invade and occupy the territories of the sovereigns specified in Column 2, respectively, then and thereby violat-

ing the neutrality of said sovereigns.

Column 1 Column 2
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Norway
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Denmark
10 May 1940 Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
10 May 1940 Kingdom of Belgium
10 May 1940 Kingdom of the Netherlands
22 June 1941 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

V CHARGE

Violation of the treaty of peace between the Allied and associated powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, 28 June 1919, known as the Versailles Treaty.

(A) In that Germany did, on and after 7 March 1936, maintain and assemble armed forces and maintain and construct military fortifications in the demilitarized zone of the Rhinland in violation of the provisions of Articles 42 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(B) In that Germany did, on or about 13 March 1938, annex Austria into the German Reich in violation of the provisions of Article 80 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(C) In that Germany did, on or about 22 March 1939, incorporate the District of Memel into the German Reich in violation of the provisions of Article 99 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(D) In that Germany did, on or about 1 Sept. 1939, incorporate the Free City of Danzig into the German Reich in violation of the provisions of Article 100 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(E) In that Germany did, on or about 16 March 1939, incorporate the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, formerly part of Czechoslovakia, into the German Reich in violation of the provisions of Article 81 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(F) In that Germany did, at various times in March, 1939, and thereafter, repudiate various parts of Part V, Military, Naval and Air clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, by creating an air force by use of compulsory military service, by increasing the size of the army beyond treaty limits and by increasing the size of the navy beyond treaty limits.

VI CHARGE

Violation of the treaty between the United States and Germany restoring friendly relations, signed at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1921.

That Germany did, at various times in March, 1939, and thereafter, repudiate various parts of Part V, Military, Naval and Air clauses of the Treaty between the United States and Germany restoring friendly relations by creating an air force, by use of compulsory military service, by increasing the size of the army beyond treaty limits and by increasing the size of the navy beyond treaty limits.

VII CHARGE

Violation of the treaty of mutual guarantee between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, done at Locarno, Oct. 18, 1925.

(A) In that Germany did, on or about March 7, 1936, unlawfully send armed forces into the Rhinland, in violation of Article I of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

(B) In that Germany did, on or about March 1936, and thereafter, unlawfully train armed forces in the Rhinland demilitarized zone of Germany, in violation of Article I of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

(C) In that Germany did, on or about March 7, 1936, and thereafter, unlawfully construct and maintain fortifications in the Rhinland demilitarized zone of Germany in violation of Article 2 of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

(D) In that Germany did, on or about 10 May 1940, unlawfully attack and invade Belgium, in violation of Article II of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

(E) In that Germany did, on or about May 10, 1940, unlawfully attack and invade Belgium, without first having attempted to settle its dispute with Belgium by peaceful means, in violation of Article III of the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

VIII CHARGE

Violation of the Arbitration Treaty between Germany and Czechoslovakia, done at Locarno, Oct. 16, 1925.

In that Germany did, on or about March 15, 1939, unlawfully by

Polish frontier employ military forces to attack, invade and commit other acts of aggression against Poland.

XVI CHARGE
Violation of German assurance given on 21 May 1935, that the inviolability and integrity of the Federal State of Austria would be recognized.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany did, on or about 13 March 1938, at various points and places along the German-Austria frontier with a military force and in violation of its solemn declaration and assurance, invade and annex to Germany the territory of the Federal State of Austria.

XVII CHARGE
Violation of Austro-German agreement of 11 July 1938.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany during the period from 12 Feb. 1938 to 13 March 1938 did by duress and various aggressive acts, including the use of military force, cause the Federal State of Austria to yield up its sovereignty to the German State in violation of Germany's agreement to recognize the full sovereignty of the Federal State of Austria.

XVIII CHARGE
Violation of German assurances given on 30 Jan. 1937, 28 April 1939, 28 Aug. 1939 and 6 Oct. 1939 to respect the neutrality and territorial inviolability of the Netherlands.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany, without warning, and without recourse to peaceful means of settling any considered differences did, on or about 10 May 1940, with a military force and in violation of its solemn assurance, invade, occupy and attempt to subjugate the sovereign territory of the Netherlands.

XIX CHARGE
Violation of the Arbitration Treaty between Germany and Poland, done at Locarno, Oct. 18, 1925.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany did, on or about Sept. 1, 1939, unlawfully attack and invade Poland without first having attempted to settle its dispute with Poland by peaceful means.

XX CHARGE
Violation of Convention of Arbitration and Conciliation entered into between Germany and the Netherlands on May 20, 1926.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany, without warning, and notwithstanding its solemn covenant to settle by peaceful means all disputes of any nature whatever which might arise between it and the Netherlands which were not capable of settlement by diplomacy and which had not been referred by mutual agreement to the Permanent Court of International Justice, did, on or about 10 May 1940, with a military force, attack, invade, and occupy the Netherlands, thereby violating its neutrality and territorial integrity and destroying its sovereign independence.

XXI CHARGE
Violation of assurances given on 11 March 1938 and 26 Sept. 1938 to Czechoslovakia.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany, on or about 15 March 1939, did by duress and by the threat of force, violate the assurance given on 11 March 1938 to respect the territorial integrity of the Czechoslovak Republic and the assurance given on 26 Sept. 1938, that if the so-called Sudeten territories were ceded to Germany, no further German territorial claims on Czechoslovakia would be made.

XXII CHARGE
Violation of the Munich Agreement and Annexes of 29 Sept. 1938.

PARTICULARS
(a) In that Germany, on or about 15 March 1939 did by duress and the threat of military intervention force the Republic of Czechoslovakia to deliver the destiny of the Czech people and country into the hands of the Fuehrer of the German Reich.

(b) In that Germany refused and failed to join in an international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czechoslovak State as provided for in Annex No. 1 to the Munich Agreements.

XXIII CHARGE
Violation of the solemn assurances of Germany given on 3 Sept. 1939, 28 April 1939 and 6 Oct. 1939 that they would not violate the independence or sovereignty of the Kingdom of Norway.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany did, on or about the dates specified in Column 1, with a military force, attack the sovereigns specified in Column 2, respectively, and resort to a violation of its solemn declaration concerning recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, its solemn renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in its relations with such sovereigns and its solemn covenant that settlement of solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or origin arising between it and such sovereigns should never be sought except by pacific means.

Column 1 Column 2
1 Sept. 1939 Republic of Poland
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Norway
9 April 1940 Kingdom of Denmark
10 May 1940 Kingdom of Belgium
10 May 1940 Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
10 May 1940 Kingdom of the Netherlands
22 June 1941 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

XXIV CHARGE
Violation of the treaty of non-aggression between Germany and Denmark signed at Berlin 21 May 1939.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany without prior warning did, on or about 9 April 1940, with its military and naval forces attack, invade and commit other acts of aggression against the Kingdom of Norway.

XXV CHARGE
Violation of German assurances given on 28 April 1939 and 26 Aug. 1939 to respect the neutrality and territorial inviolability of Luxembourg.

PARTICULARS
In that Germany, without warning, and without recourse to peaceful means of settling any considered difference, did, on or about 10 May 1940, with a military force and in violation of the solemn assurances invade, occupy and absorb into Germany the sovereign territory of Luxembourg.

XXVI CHARGE
Violation of the treaty of non-aggression between Germany and the United States, signed at Washington, D.C., on 23 Aug. 1939.

PARTICULARS
(a) In that Germany did, on or about 22 June 1941, employ military forces to attack and commit acts of aggression against the U. S. S. R.

(b) In that Germany without warning or recourse to a friendly exchange of views or arbitration, did, on or about 22 June 1941 employ military forces to attack and commit acts of aggression against the Kingdom of the U. S. S. R.

THE FOUR PROSECUTORS WHO DREW UP THE INDICTMENT



Robert H. Jackson
United States
The New York Times Staff



Sir Hartley Shawcross
Great Britain
Associated Press



R. A. Rudenko
Russia
United Press



François de Menthon
France
The New York Times

*Old Glory
On Iwo*

March 25, 1945



