

AT NEW WORLD HITS TO Americans Tighten Pincers On Shuri Fortress

U.S. Forces Press Ahead Despite Mud Handicap

Marines Battle In Naha Streets

By HAMILTON W. FARON

GUAM (AP) — The Tenth Army's flanking pincers on fortress Shuri in the center of the Okinawa front was pulled tighter today as Seventh Infantry troops expanded their bulge below Yonabaru.

The 32nd Regiment pushed ahead to 1,800 yards south of the east coast airport, while the 164th moved into positions 1,500 yards southwest of the town to maintain the pace. Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's units have set, despite clanking mud which mired every thing on wheels.

MAY NET UP NEW LINE

Japanese movements indicated the enemy would attempt to set up another defense line two miles to the south.

Before Shuri, in the center of the line, 7th Infantry moved through a small village, meeting only small arms fire, while west and south of the fortress town. Machine relays of 60 some Japanese encountered.

Small counter-attacks were beaten back by the 96th Infantry east of Shuri, while tough Marines fought through the streets of Naha on the extreme west.

The move by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr.'s Sixth Division of Leathernecks could become a flanking movement to the east side of the conquest of the principal stronghold of Shuri.

With grenades, flame throwers and small arms, the Marines were moving through rubble, virtually all that remained of the city as a result of heavy naval and air bombardment.

Strong points were being reduced by the slugging Marines, who crossed Asato River in street fighting yesterday, on bridges their engineers built under heavy enemy fire.

On the line from north-eastern Naha to a point south of Yonabaru, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division dug-in again yesterday, along with the 164th, the American-held area south and west in a move that may become an encirclement of Shuri in the central sector of the "Little Steelhead" line.

At the center of the line, units of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine Division were stepping up their attack on positions before resuming their assault on heavily fortified Shuri.

Shuri was more than 50 per cent encircled, and the 164th Infantry, under D. Bruce's 7th Infantry Division, attacking from the north, still had 10 miles to go to reach the city.

Mud combined with Japanese artillery and mortar fire to slow its progress.

Self-Indicting Records Reveal Nazi War Guilt

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

BERCHTESGADEN (AP) — Stenographic notes the Nazis tried unsuccessfully to destroy have revealed a secret, self-indicting account by Adolf Hitler saying he planned the "crushing" of Czechoslovakia and Poland as "essential preliminaries for the war of the future" against the Allies.

Hitler said Germany was "superlatively prepared" for war and that psychologically she "could not wait to waste" Nazi school fanaticism, which he feared might die down.

ACQUAINTANCE FIND
Hitler's private report, made to division commanders last Dec. 12, was the most spectacular find to date by American officers studying thousands of pages of partly charred notes which are shaping up as a self-indicting Nazi war guilt.

German stenographers, who themselves look down upon the "crushing" of Poland and the "crushing" of Czechoslovakia and Austria in order to bring Germany, territorially, to a position for effective defense.

These were the essential preliminaries for the war of the future. Made just before the German attack on Poland.

For Greater Reich

By JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON (AP) — A joint four-power arrangement to occupy Germany and Austria may be announced soon by the Allies, it was learned today.

This would include agreement on the joint control commissions proposed to occupy Germany and Austria, it is understood here.

Because most of these arrangements are still primarily in military, they have not been classified as restricted, no details could be disclosed now.

ZONES TO BE GIVEN
However it was learned that specific zones of occupation for France, British and American forces will probably be announced at the same time.

Informed quarters said final agreement is not being reached by reluctance of any one power to discuss or negotiate, but by the complicated arrangement which must be worked out in each military zone.

Supreme Allied Headquarters itself cannot be disbanded overnight and its responsibilities shifted to separate American, British and French commands, it is pointed out.

Besides this, there is the problem of replacing the present staff of the Supreme Headquarters with a new four-way division of command to carry out the terms of the Yalta agreement.

The change-over has been in the minds of all Allied powers concerned since the Yalta agreement and while all powers wish to get their relationships in the future, it is being done for a more permanent setup there to supply too much detail and detail work to be done for the agreement to be reached and made public immediately.

Others have suggested that Japan intends to propose peace to the American and Anglo-American forces. It said, "Russia and Japan are neutral with each other, and therefore, if Japan should desire peace, it would be possible that Japan would make proposals through Russia. We do not deny this fact."

The Anglo-American propaganda at the same time spread rumors that Russia is to take part in the war against Japan. How, it is possible for Russia to play a role in the war against Japan and the Anglo-American forces against Japan at the same time?

Big Nations Sure To Win Veto Power

Parley Soon Begins Debate

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Associated Press Diplomatic Editor

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The big powers are reported today to have lined up enough votes in the United Nations Conference to block any change in their absolute control of world machinery designed to preserve peace.

This issue — the veto power of the Big Five over setting international disputes or a force to smash an aggressor — is the most critical remaining for this assembly of 49 nations. The decision here comes as the conference enters its second month and Secretary of State Stettinius returns from talks in Washington with President Truman.

Many committees are striving to wind up their work by this week and in order to allow public discussion of their reports to begin in the Big Four conference sessions early next week.

Among these latest developments are agreement on provisions designed to strengthen the economic and financial structure of the new league, and to outlaw secret treaties, once the world organization is functioning.

SMALL NATIONS FIGHT

In the veto dispute many small nations are demanding that the authority of the Big powers in a projected World Organization be restricted sharply so that an aggressor nation could not try to settle troubles between nations even over big-power objections.

The British delegation has proposed a compromise to meet that demand. The United States delegates like the compromise idea, but say that in view of commitments already made to Russia at Yalta they must stand firm.

The new reduction will be announced for the third quarter of the year, effective July 1, said the U.S. State Department.

Sugar is rationed to industrial users, about makers and the like in quarterly allotments. The new cut became necessary because civilian sugar consumption only this year for exceeded the amount originally set aside.

Chairman Anderson, Democrat, New Mexico, of the House of Representatives, said that in April when use was supposed to be 60-60 tons under the corresponding months in 1944, consumption actually ran 50,000 tons ahead of last year.

The over-cut must be made up beginning with the third quarter. The investigator said he did not know whether the restriction would be extended to household supplies of sugar.

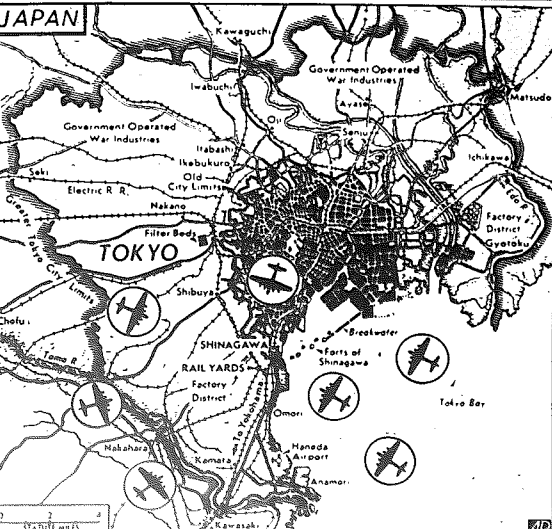
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STOCKS DROP
The withdrawal from sugar stocks came about. Anderson said, because OPA ration boards issued allotments in excess of the supply set aside for civilian consumption.

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TOKYO AGAIN BOMBED—For the second time in 48 hours, fire bombs rained on Tokyo today. About 500 Superforts attacked the Marunouchi business district, which was bombed Thursday by a force of about 500 B-29's. The new area to fall under the Superfort bombings probably has the best built and most modern buildings in Japan.

OPA Plans Slash Industrial Sugar Users Face Cut

By HOWARD FLIEGER

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Congressional food investigator said today OPA is planning a drastic curtailment of industrial sugar which will cut manufacturers to half their 1944 supply, or less.

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Second Big Assault On Jap Capital In 48 Hours

About 500 B-29's Make Attack

By LEIP ERICKSON

GUAM (AP) — A force of about 500 Superforts dropped more than 4,000 tons of bombs on Tokyo's Marunouchi business district and Imperial Government center this morning in the second big fire bomb raid on that city in less than 48 hours.

The Japanese capital still was burning from the record 500-plane fire raid early this morning (Thursday, Japanese time) in which, preliminary reconnaissance photographs showed, at least 32 square miles of the Shinjima industrial center was damaged by fire.

Haze and smoke obscured pictures taken by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters said considerable additional damage probably was inflicted.

AREA STRUCK
The target area for today's lack force that struck shortly after midnight Japanese time, (about 11 A.M. Friday, EDT) was south central Tokyo, bordered on the north by the Imperial Palace and on the south by the Shinjima area bombed Thursday.

Today's target area runs west from Tokyo Bay through the city's equivalent of Chicago's State Street department store and office building district.

On the outskirts of the Marunouchi district is the Imperial Hotel, designed by the American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, which survived the 1923 earthquake. Major Government buildings also are situated there.

One end of the Olma, which is the city's railroad, runs into the Marunouchi.

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Advice For Reds

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Japs See 'No Reason' For War With Russia

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Tokyo Forecast

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Congressman Asks Review

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Sentence Of Soldier For Hitting German War Prisoners Assailed

By JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON (AP) — A "hanging mad" Congressional leader today asked many authorities to review the case of a soldier sentenced to two years in hard labor for punching nine German prisoners.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts told reporters the 23-year-old soldier, Pvt. Joseph McGee of Worcester, Mass., received the sentence after a court-martial at Fort Monmouth, N.J., Oct. 17, 1944.

Most of the evidence, McCormack said, came from German people who were established as having been in the vicinity of the incident.

The investigation did not consider the alleged assault resulted in serious injuries, requiring medical treatment, McCormack said, that they were in violation of the Geneva convention. The convention requires that prisoners of war "must at all times be treated with humanity and protected against acts of violence and public curiosity."

In nearly all cases, McCormack went on, when the Germans took the stand as witnesses they were asked if being kicked or punched was "insulting" and they replied in the affirmative.

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