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FOUR CITIES SET ABLAZE BY B-29'S

Truman Proclaims U. S. Has No Territorial Ambitions

Too Little, Too Late

French Armor No Match For German Power

(This is the last of five articles by the wartime commander of the French Army.)

By GEN. MAURICE-GUSTAVE GAMELIN

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PARIS—From the first, I was a believer in armored divisions and I directed all my efforts toward getting them for the French Army as rapidly as possible. I was very pleased with the campaign waged by de Gaulle and Reynaud to have such divisions created in the Army.

But two things caused it to be mistakenly believed that I was opposed to them.

First was that I didn't agree to the appellation "armored corps" for all our tanks. In French military terminology that would have entailed the idea of forming them into a single group which would have been clumsy and non-maneuverable, especially considering the powerful air force the Germans had.

In the second place, I refused to agree to the composition of "panzer divisions" such as the Germans had conceived, as corresponding to the necessities of our strategy. Actually in their battalion they had out of a total of 72 tanks, 36 of type one (six tons), which were no more fighting machines than our reconnaissance whippets, with automatic machineguns. This battalion also had 24 tanks of nine ton types, armed only with 20 millimeter machineguns, with no power against armor.

We thus thought that the panzer division was a maneuver formation for the invasion of Poland and Belgium, for exploitation once a breach was made, but not for attacking an organized position much less a permanent fortification. And I remain convinced that I was right, because after their experience in Spain, they renounced tank type one. After their Polish experiences, they considered type two nothing more than a reconnaissance car. During the Winter of 1939-40, they changed the tank disposition of their battalions

CALLED FOR TANKS BACK IN 1935

As for me, as soon as I succeeded Weygand in 1938 as Minister Gen. Maginot to equip the light mechanical divisions we were organizing not only with automatic machine-guns carriers but with tanks. We designated such formations similar in conception to the panzer division since their formation had their infantry equipped trench artillery and their engineers as well as reconnaissance regiments — all motorized.

After 1936, the Supreme War Council decided unanimously, and Daladier, then Minister of War, approved the creation of three armored divisions capable of attacking an organized front and even permanent fortifications. At that time Germany already had occupied the Rhineland, and Belgium had ceased to be allied with us in order to become neutral. If we had to take the offensive to go to the aid of our allies, we would thus have to attack between the Rhine and Moselle on a limited front in difficult terrain. And we had to suppose that the Germans would build fortifications there, which they did in 1937 (the Siegfried Line).

With the possibilities of tank types then existing, we believed that tanks weighing less than 20 and to be our type B of 35 tons and we planned on twelve battalions to constitute the three divisions.

We thus envisioned three mechanized divisions and three heavier armored divisions. The Germans at that time were developing six battalion divisions which only five were ready in September of 1939. Later the improvement of technique permitted us to plan on putting in the armored divisions limited tanks such as our 39 Hotchkiss model armed with a new 37-millimeter cannon which pierced 40 millimeters of armor.

DELAYS IN SPRING OF 1940 COSTLY

Thus at the end of 1939 we decided to constitute for the Spring of 1940 a fourth armored division of the type described upon. On the other hand our Belgian allies were planning on combining at the same time two tank divisions. The Germans attacked us with six panzer divisions. However, as a result of a series of delays during May, our fourth mechanized division and that of the armies of formation and the British had sent in only eight full divisions.

Moreover, it should be noted that even without counting our old model type tanks, we the British and ourselves had a greater number of independent battalions capable of being grouped in two and three than the Germans had. That was because we found ourselves on the defensive on a large front, and we had to have in the immediate vicinity tanks capable of participating in the first counter-attacks while awaiting divisions from the general reserve.

Another factor might have given a false illusion about our strategic plan. It is true that I met with some resistance from a number of generals still imbued with the theories of Marshal Petain. They wanted to divide the twelve all battalions of independent tanks. I passed over their opposition but they tried to turn public opinion in their favor. And that is what caused the misconception in the people's ideas.

Wiley Complains Of U.S. 'Inferiority Complex'

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Senator Wiley (Republican, Wisconsin) complained in the Senate today that the United States has had an inferiority complex in its dealings with European countries.

The time to do the Wisconsin Senator said, is to discard our false modesty, quit playing second fiddle and come out with a forthright invitation to Geneva to the United Nations organization to locate its headquarters in the United States.

The Wiley comment would strengthen the hand of the President at the Big Three Conference in Potsdam. He did not explain how the result would be accomplished.

fact that our factories could not get under way until 1941 and because our industry could only attain its full production by stages. And this, despite the efforts of Premier Daladier and the remarkable work undertaken since the start of the war by the Armaments Minister, Dautry. Our General Staff always ordered the maximum number of tanks it was possible to produce.

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Wants World 'Peace And Prosperity'

President Makes Berlin Speech

By DANIEL DE LUCE

POTSDAM — (AP) — President Truman, speaking at a symbolic flag raising over conquered Berlin, said today the United States wanted not one piece of territory, but "peace and prosperity for the world as a whole."

The speech had great significance against its background of the Big Three Conference where the President is joining Britain and Russia in helping to settle European boundary and other problems.

"We are taking this flag in the name of the people of the United States, who are looking forward to a better world, a peaceful world in which all the people will have opportunities of enjoying peace and prosperity," Mr. Truman said.

FAMOUS FLAG FLIES

The seven-star flag which flew over the United States group center and headquarters in the former headquarters of Germany's air defense was the flag that flew over the Capitol in Washington the day the United States entered the war against the Axis. It flew over Algiers when that city was Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters and over Rome when the first Axis capital was captured. It is destined to be raised over Tokyo.

"Let's not forget that we are fighting for peace and for the welfare of mankind," Mr. Truman told the troops lined up for the ceremony. "We are not fighting for conquest.

"There is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war. We want peace and prosperity for the world as a whole. We want to see the time come when we can do the things in peace that we have been able to in war. If we can put this tremendous machine of ours, which has made this victory possible, to work for peace we could look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind.

"That is what we propose to do."

Mr. Truman told the soldiers, packed infantrymen from the Second Armored Division, that they had "proved conclusively that a free people can look after the affairs of the world." The President, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gens. Eisenhower and Patton reviewed the division.

ADMIRAL LAND ARRIVES

The President spoke after Vice-Admiral Land, chief of the War Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, arrived with his staff in response to a special request from President Truman.

The Supping experts arrived late

See TRUMAN on page 4

Mecklenburg's Casualties

Stories Inside

KILLED

PM3 C Harry B. Foard.

WIE GEHTS, FRAULEIN?—Maybe "Wie gehts, Fraulein?" isn't a literal translation of "Hya, Babe?" but the German girl in the picture gets the general idea. Yank officers couldn't even extend this greeting until the fraternization ban was lifted, but it's okay now. The boys are checking their dictionaries for the right word.

Coal To Go To Europe

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of the Interior Ickes today announced that if possible about one-third of the American coal will be shipped to Europe for civilian use, between now and January 1.

He said he wanted the American people to know that this decision involves the risk that we may have to suffer a shortage of coal in this country next Winter more acute than heretofore predicted, and that coal allotments for home consumption may have to be reduced.

Earlier, he had predicted the worst fuel shortage of the war for this country.

RACE IN EUROPE

Noting that the decision to ship coal to Europe was reached as a result of reports received within the last few days on the desperate coal situation there, Ickes said, "the race in Europe today is over between coal and anarchy."

Europe must have coal without loss of time if serious political and economic upheavals are to be prevented, he said in a statement adding:

"I do not think that it is going too far to say that a real famine of such severity as to destroy nearly all semblance of law and order is certain to occur in certain countries in northwest Europe next Winter unless immediate and drastic action is taken now.

"I have reached this decision only after the most careful consideration. I have been largely influenced by the urgent and unanimous recommendations of other agencies in the Government which have political, policing and supply responsibilities in Europe.

"I know of only one sure way to avoid disaster in Europe and further distress at home," Ickes said. "That is to increase production and to increase productive we must have more coal miners. There is only one source of additional coal miners and that is the Army."

He noted that he has appealed to the Army to release sufficient miners, at least 30,000. He said he understood that the plea is now under consideration and declared he was confident "that the Army, which well knows the crisis situation in Europe and the disaster that impends, will accede to the request."

"The latest estimates," he said, indicate that Europe will be 20,000,000 tons short of the coal that it needs between now and next April. This need would include coal to keep public utilities operating, enough fuel with which to cook and to keep the water from freezing in millions of homes."

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

He said the lack of fuel means railroads will be critically han-

See COAL TO GO on page 4

WEATHER

Mostly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms today, tonight and Saturday. Continued moderate temperatures.

Temperature at 2:30 Today — High and Low Last 24 Hours 81, 70

Accused Comforted

Daughter Of Slain Woman Visits Sailor

MIAMI, Fla. — (AP) — William W. Parker, 19, U. S. Navy seaman, will plead self-defense in the death of 42-year-old Mrs. Edna Mae Eames in a drunken beer-bottle fracas last Sunday night, it was announced today by the youth's attorney, Albert D. Hubbard.

Hubbard said he was so confident he could prove self-defense that he would waive a jury and give the case before the judge.

The self-defense plea also said he would subpoena Mrs. Eames' 16-year-old daughter, who testified her brother's account later in the Dade County Jail that Parker and comforted her.

I felt awful coming to see her under these circumstances," the girl told Parker according to Chief Deputy Sheriff Clarence Pope. "But I could do anything with her. I knew you'd get out of it all right."

Parker, who is charged with manslaughter, left jail late yesterday shortly after Mrs. Eames' body, under $1,000 surety.

Navy men including an admiral opened Mr. mind was coming and going."

The daughter is Mrs. Elaine Eames Kail.

Parker told the executive officer of his ship he picked Mrs. Eames up at a bar and later in a taxi. He put him with a beer bottle and then he hit her with one.

When he woke up, he said, she apparently was dead and he threw her body into the alley beside the hotel.

William Smith 50, a hotel employee, testified at the inquest he and Mrs. Eames lived together and he was in the habit of "chewing things."

Oo-Hoos For Lear

General And 2,833 Veterans Arrive

BOSTON — (AP) — Cries variously interpreted by newsmen as cheers, "woo-hoos," "hoo-hoos" and "hoos," sounded from the soldier-crowded decks of the SS Mariposa today as Lt. Gen. Ben Lear walked down the gangplank of the liner, returning with 2,833 veterans—two-thirds of them sick or wounded.

The tall, erect General who once disciplined troops in maneuvers in Tennessee for shooting cowboys and girls whom they passed, paid high tribute in an interview a few minutes later to the mettle of American soldiers in battle and said he was proud of their conduct both on and off the field of combat.

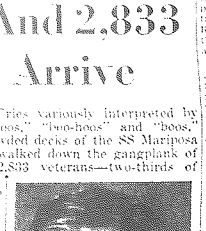
SOLDIERS SHOUT

The General, hastening down the gangplank to a waiting automobile, showed no evidence of having heard either cheers or boos from the veterans who leaned from rails and portholes tossing coins and cigarettes and shouting to girls on the dock whom they wagged into the dock.

"The American soldier," said the General," has done a grand job in every sense of the word and has lived fully up to my highest expectations both on the battlefield and off, and I am very proud of him. He deserves the highest praise for the way he conducted himself in Europe and Italy—and don't forget Italy.

"I have just flown over a great part of Italy and have seen what a tremendous operation that campaign was. I strongly feel that the soldiers who fought there deserve their full share of credit and glory.

Asked about his future plans Lt. Gen. Lear said: "I reached retirement age two years ago but was retained on the active list. I expect to remain on the retired list."



GENERAL LEAR

Entire 11th Division Comes In On One Ship

NEW YORK — (AP) — The entire 11th Division, which has seen action in France since the landings in Normandy

See GENERAL LEAR on page 4

More Army Units Arrive In America

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Oh, Dearie

Men's Shorts Short, They Put On Panties

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The textile shortage has trebbled Dixie mills in buying ladies panties for their own use, according to word received in Senate Textile Committee Republican, Michigan.

Without naming the source, Ferguson quoted to the Senate yesterday from a letter from a Detroit textile executive, who said:

"The supply of essential textile articles becomes so tight many men are buying ladies panties for their own use because of the shortage of men's shorts.

"But when colder weather comes around and women undergarments are available for civilians they will

Over 600 Big Planes Smash At Nipponese

Okinawa-Based Ships Make War's Heaviest Raid On Shanghai

By AL DOPKING

GUAM — (AP) — More than 600 Superfortresses in record strength set conflagrations in five Japanese industrial centers with 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs today as Okinawa-based tactical air forces made the war's heaviest raid on Shanghai and Thunderbolt fighter bombers sealed off rail transport to the Japanese city of Kagoshima.

The Superfortresses set Fukui, Hitachi, Chosi and Okazaki aflame and struck the Nippon oil refinery at Amagasaki a heavy blow in raids before dawn.

The weather forced instrument bombing at all targets except Fukui, but all results were declared to be good to excellent. Two B-29's were lost; five crewmen from one ship were rescued.

The Japanese Domei Agence admitted some damage from the raids.

In a followup on the B-29 raid about 100 Mustang fighter planes attacked targets in central Honshu about noon today. Radio Tokyo said they strafed the Okazaki and Toyohashi areas and made passes at Nagoya.

Meanwhile Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced from Manila that more than 300 tactical warplanes, heavy and attack bombers with fighter escort, all from Okinawa, crossed the East China Sea and hurled more than 200 tons of bombs on Kianwan Airdrome just north of Shanghai.

Kianwan, the greatest enemy air base in China, had four paved runways for bombers, two fighter strips and numerous buildings. Heavy cloud cover prevented accurate observation of results. Thunderbolts which escorted the bombers found and hit the Tinchai Airdrome in Chu Shan island opposite Shanghai in low-level attacks.

Coincident with these Tuesday raids, others of MacArthur's Okinawa-based Far East Air Forces heavily hit Kagoshima on the main Japanese southern island of Kyushu blocking three important railway tunnels and damaging a fourth. Kagoshima, a city of 180,000 size of a munitions works and a submarine shipyards, was thus cut off from rail communications with the rest of Japan.

Kagoshima's docks also were hit along with oil storage facilities.

Another force of MacArthur's tactical Thunderbolts put twelve 500-pound bombs into a 10,000-ton armored trencher and left it smoking halfway between Okinawa and Kyushu.

Meanwhile Navy Search Privateers and Liberators had their best striking day against Japanese shipping between Kyushu mainland and the Japanese islands on Wednesday, sinking 11 and damaging [illegible] coastal cargo ships. Air Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the Korean exploits yesterday. Honshu

Super Marine Aircraft Units [illegible] Japan, three enemy [illegible] to 500 since Okinawa campaign

[illegible] Superfortresses in the [illegible] raid of the war, hit Hitachi, Honshu, 60 miles [illegible] Tokyo on their [illegible] Japanese industries

Fleet Moves Blacked Out

GUAM — (AP) — A radio blackout such as preceded the first American naval bombardment of Japan screened operations of Admiral William F. Halsey's powerful U. S. Third Fleet today.

Even verbose Tokyo radio momentarily broke off warning its listeners that the task force would be back to strike at some unexpected place.

NO HINT GIVEN

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' Friday communique gave no hint of movements of American or Associated British Pacific Naval units in the the eleventh day since Halsey began rounding up and down the coast of Japan unchallenged.

Nor did he disclose results of the joint air and naval bombardment of the approaches to Tokyo Bay.

Latest announced attack was the Wednesday - Thursday midnight bombardment of Nojima Point, 50 miles from Tokyo, by cruisers and destroyers. The fourth naval bombardment of Japan, it came on the heels of a fierce sweep by hundreds of carrier planes over fighting Japanese naval units trapped in Tokyo Bay's Yokosuka naval base.

Bad weather reported yesterday may still be hampering observation of results of these heavy assaults. Or results may be withheld purely because of radio silence while the fleet shifts to new targets.

Wherever the Allied Fleet is, Japanese broadcasts reiterated the Imperial Air Force has no intention of trying to stop its attacks. Halsey's prowling along Nippon's shoreline is a "baiting scheme," Tokyo propagandists explained, and the "Japanese Navy and air force are not coming out to fight now. They are waiting for an advantageous time before they strike."

Radio Tokyo indicated clearly this "advantageous time" would not come until American invasion forces begin storming Japan's shores.

A typical Nipponese commentary came from a military correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi, who suggested the Japanese tactic "completely frustrated Halsey's 'main mission to size up our striking power to be deployed in the event of an invasion.' A broadcast of his commentary said "temporary suspension" of Allied carrier raids may mean the Allied Naval Force is withdrawing.

China Open For Invasion

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING — (AP)—A 50-mile stretch of the South China Coast is firmly in Chinese hands and open for a seaborne invasion of the continent, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Chinese forces, striking east and along the Kwangtung Province coastal highway from the town of Tinpak which they recently took and thereby severed Japanese communications between Canton and Hainan Island, reached the vicinity of the road junction city of Yeungkong, 30 miles from Tinpak and 125 miles southwest of Canton.

A Chinese army spokesman, Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-Chih, said the Japanese had moved 100,000 troops from Kunan Province to the coast of Shanping in the last four weeks, anticipating an American landing.

He estimated that 1,000,000 Japanese combat troops were in China and Manchuria plus an equal number of auxiliaries. He said Japanese sea traffic between the islands and China had been interrupted and that no troops had

Declares Japan Will Strike Back

[illegible] still [illegible] Japan [illegible] Tokyo [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Japanese