

ALLIES READY FOR WAR TRIALS

Evidence Will Be Given to Justice Jackson.

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Jackson Picks War Trial Aids

WASHINGTON, May 16 (U. P.).—Whether German general staff officers are tried and punished as war criminals will be determined by the four allied prosecuting attorneys, the White House said today.

The question was raised yesterday at President Truman's news conference. The President, however, referred it to Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, who will represent the United States in prosecution of war criminals before an international tribunal to be set up later.

Jackson, meanwhile, has chosen three top legal experts to aid him in preparation and presentation of this country's case against leading axis criminals.

One of Jackson's major assistants will be Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, chief of the office of strategic services, the government's highly secret wartime intelligence agency.

Left to Prosecutors

"In the opinion of our government," White House press secretary, Charles G. Rose, told reporters, "the determination of who are the top criminals to be tried should be left to the prosecuting lawyers."

At the same time he said it was the hope of this government that the other three powers—Great Britain, Russia and France—would appoint their prosecutors "as soon as possible."

Rose referred back to the Yalta communiqué which said the Big Three were determined to "break up for all time the German general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism."

He explained that the allied war crimes commission now sitting in London is serving as a grand jury, turning in indictments, and that undoubtedly some of those indicted would "never come to trial, this depending on the prosecuting lawyers."

Back to Crime Scenes

As has been announced previously, Rose said it was expected that a great majority of the war criminals would be returned to the countries in which they did their misdeeds to receive justice. Only the major criminals whose crimes were not of limited geographic significance—such as Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Goering—would be tried by the four-power tribunal.

At the same time members of the U. S. Senate, who heard yesterday from 12 fellow congressmen a first hand account of conditions in Nazi concentration camps, called for widespread publicity on the responsibility of the German general staff.

Jackson's other lawyers are Sidney S. Alderman, general solicitor for the Southern railway, and Assistant Attorney General Francis M. Shea.

Also named to Jackson's staff were Navy Lt. James B. Donovan, OSS general counsel, and Navy Lt. Gordon Dean, former special assistant to the attorney general when Jackson held that office.

RUSSIANS GLAMOR AGAINST CODDLING

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Messerschmitt had a servant, an occasional free seat at a theater and the use of an automobile when he desired it.

Aroused members of commons have filed a biting series of questions for Prime Minister Churchill to demands for speedy trials of war criminals. Most were expected to be answered tomorrow.

Bill for Taxpayers

The Daily Mirror said Messerschmitt's third floor-front apartment was sound-proofed with the result that he was not disturbed by escaped British war prisoners who were brought to headquarters downstairs for interrogation and new outfits.

Messerschmitt has no clothes troubles himself, the Daily Mirror said. He brought with him into confinement several suitcases of clothes. The dispatch did not say where and when he was captured.

"Most of the day, Willi sits writing and in the evenings sometimes an army car takes him to look over London's damage," the Daily Mirror said. "He was told in Germany that the town was almost entirely in ruins."

VINSON MAY BECOME NATION'S FOOD CHIEF

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Congressional sources said today that President Truman had made War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson food "chief" and had directed him to work out a program designed to end charges of administration bungling in the meat situation.

These sources said Vinson would order payment of direct subsidies to cattle feeders and an increase in subsidies for packers in a drastic effort to alleviate the meat shortage.

The Vinson program reportedly will be announced today or tomorrow. Besides subsidy revisions it is said to include a pledge that any change in livestock ceiling prices or subsidy payments will be announced six months in advance.

Better Than Acrobatic Act; Infantrymen Will Form Human Bridge in Combat Show

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army ground forces band from Camp Gruber, Okla., will direct a band concert which will be duplicated Saturday noon.

The display on the Circle will reopen at 11 a. m. Saturday and continue through the afternoon.

The Circle exhibit as well as the battle action at the ball park and the demonstration of weapons will emphasize the importance of the infantry to final success against Japan, William H. Trimble, chairman of the Marion County war finance committee, said.

Canvass Saturday

Boy Scouts and Cubs of the Central Indiana council are sponsoring the infantry show prior to the opening Saturday of the house-to-house war bond canvass to be held to meet Marion county's quota of \$33,000,000.

Seats will be reserved for the 5000 Boy Scouts and Cubs who will attend the Friday night event, but all other seats will be available to the public. The boys will assemble by units at the southeast corner of Victory field at 7:30 p. m. and will march into the field.

Featured in the program will be the first presentation in the history of the Central Indiana council of the quartermaster award to a Sea Scout, Frederick D. Leete III will receive the award from Sea Scout Commodore John Buehler.



The "human bridge" . . . that's the infantry way of forcing a quick crossing where barbed wire bars the way to the enemy. This and other combat techniques will be seen at Victory field Friday night when the "Here's Your Infantry" show gets under way.

ALLIES ABOLISH DOENITZ REGIME

Close Western Frontier to Bar Escape of Nazis.

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war criminals and other persons wanted."

A prohibited area was established along the borders in which any hostile act on the part of the inhabitants will be punished severely, possibly by death.

Only those with written permits will be allowed to cross from Germany into the Netherlands, Belgium or France, headquarters said.

Final disposition of the German government and Oberkommand was awaiting the decision of still higher powers possibly involving more than one nation, the source—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims—said.

These army hands are tied from taking some of the drastic steps being demanded in the United States and Britain, the Reims informant said.

Other authoritative quarters already have said that the Doenitz regime has no standing as a government, but to what extent its elements may be retained by the allies as an assisting administrative body remained to be answered.

The Reims source said the task of reorganizing from military occupation to a vast, co-ordinated venture in civilian administration in any event could not be accomplished "in a day."

Nazi Radio Silenced

He said the allied mission already had seized control of radio Flensburg, formerly voice of the Doenitz government, to prevent a recurrence of an unauthorized broadcast Sunday which slanted news items to suggest a conflict between Russia and the western allies.

The mission found the Oberkommand of the wehrmacht, which directed the over-all ground, air and naval operations of Germany, individual ground forces and naval commands, and a number of reichsmilitary ministries at Flensburg, which lies just south of the Danish border.

All departments were taken over on a "freeze and freeze" basis pending a decision on what elements if any would be retained during allied occupation.

Little Help Expected

Little help was expected from the ministries in policing the German people and supplying them with food and shelter, however, even if they should be purged of Nazi members.

The Reims informant said the ministries were wholly out of touch with the rest of Germany.

Indications were that the German people will be left to feed themselves. Seventy ships a month will be required to feed allied occupation troops alone, and none can be spared for the civilian population.

CITY STRIKERS AID IN CLOTHING DRIVE

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ers at the street department's Shelby st. shops had signed a petition asking that Frank Sprouse, city hall politico and key figure in previous worker unrest, be made their supervisor.

Meanwhile, lack of manpower and legal precedent are tying the hands of the state health department on the strike, State Health Director Thurman B. Rice said today.

"Trouble Enough"

He declared that Indiana is severely handicapped by a dearth of enforcement agents and is having trouble enough keeping out-of-state health situations under control.

Furthermore, he added, "for 30 or 40 years, the state health board has been expected to keep its hands off the city of Indianapolis."

Much state health legislation excepts Indianapolis from their provisions.

He said the Indiana health department could "take over" if conditions were seriously menacing the health of the community. The local garbage pile-up has not yet reached that point, Dr. Rice added.

Elwood School Dedicated To Wendell Willkie Ideals

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his time as a political thinker," Mr. Ball said. "But he was a poor politician."

"The world was not ready to grasp his theories . . . not ready to see as he says in his book:

Willkie's Teachings

"Continents and oceans are plainly only parts of a whole . . . England and America are parts, Russia and China, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, Iraq and Iran are also parts . . . it is inescapable that there can be no peace for any part of the world unless the foundations of peace are made secure throughout all parts of the world."

"It is my belief," Mr. Ball said, "that the conference now in session at San Francisco was brought about by Wendell's teachings and policies."

"He saw the world as a shrunken world. He was the first candidate of a great political party out of office to support the international or foreign policy of the incumbent party."

'Real American'

"He was the first such candidate willing to forego the political advantage of criticizing his opponents foreign policy in order to establish a national foreign policy. It was a great contribution to the statesmanship of his country."

No Political Tinge

"That's about what will be the core of the institution," Mr. Ball said. "If we can make the foundation national in scope so much the better. But there never must be the slightest hint of a political party tinge."

"Whether it will succeed, I don't know. I hope so. I hope we have the leadership and foresight to further his principles and philosophies."

Modern Education

But already Elwood youth from the first grade up are feeling Mr. Willkie's influence whether conscious of it or not.

Posters by first graders are captioned "One World" and show a globe. Others tell the simple story of people of nations working side by side.

"In high school," Keith, Scott, principal, said, "We have profited by Mr. Willkie's teachings. Undoubtedly we will profit greater as modern education breaks down old theories."

There is a gradual transition in progress now to the theories of Willkie," he said. "His book is used both as a text and a reference."

"I think we see actual evidence already. History and political

science classes are taking on more of a forum aspect and the children are more broadminded.

"Frank" political discussions in class have broken down the teacher's fear of losing a job through political affiliation.

"I believe we can have a political science center here if it is based on principles and not politics," he said.

Many On Program

Others on the program included former Governor Schricker, Mayor Elmer Tunis, the Rev. Fred R. Hill, First Methodist church; the Rev. Robert Sage, Baptist church; the Rev. Father Theodore Hammes, St. Joseph Catholic church; Bruce Poole, Chicago Opera Co.; Miss Patricia Bowman, editor of the school annual; Floyd E. Zeiger, annual sponsor, and the high school band.

Mrs. Willkie was unable to attend the ceremony honoring her husband, but wrote:

"I am very touched and very gratified that Elwood is naming and dedicating its high school in memory of Wendell."

"And if some day there should evolve a training center for America's youth, the old inscription over the entrance to the main building will be fitting:

"The Hope of Our Country."

WMC WONERS HOW ALL WORKERS WORK

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bureau of manpower utilization," Mr. Wells wrote.

"Information Interesting"

"I am sure that you will agree with me that this is a very informative report in that it tells those of us who have operated cottonseed oil mills over a period of many years that our employees in our press rooms walk, stand, turn, reach, lift, carry, push, pull and can actually see, and also some interesting information as to working conditions, all of this information being very interesting."

"With the manpower shortage as it is, with industry particularly needing any kind of manpower help, you will have to agree that such reports as this aid the situation enormously. What do you think about it?"

Inquiry by Senator Eastland's office brought the information that the survey was made to learn whether a place could use a handicapped person—such as a veteran minus an arm or leg.

"Why didn't you just ask the management how many places they could use such men?" was the next question. The answer was, "We never thought of that."

LABOR LEADER DIES

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Abraham Katovsky, international vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and militant labor leader, died suddenly last night. He was 55.

Hoosier Marines Off to Combat



Bound for a combat zone in the Pacific, five Indiana marines got together to talk over the situation in Hoosierdom. They are (left to right, front row) Pvt. James D. Cox, Evansville; Pvt. Donald F. Sutton, Ft. Wayne; Stanley M. Davis, 2346 Ruckle st., and (back row) James H. Bryant, 2822 N. Olney st., and Wilfred A. Brock, Bourbon.

REGIONAL PEACE PLAN SETTLED

3-Point Compromise Ends Latin-American Dispute.

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wartime "act of Chapultepec" which was signed at Mexico City in March.

The general reaction was that the greatest crisis of this conference had been liquidated. The delegates immediately turned to other unsolved problems—international trusteeships, a world court statute; and the campaign of little nations to strengthen the general assembly.

Three-Point Formula

The U. S. formula on the regional issue will be presented today to a special subcommittee which will pass it on immediately to the full committee for almost certain and immediate approval.

The general principles for solving the regional dispute have been agreed upon since last Saturday.

But the wording of them had stumped the best minds here for three days. The result was a three-point formula requiring two specific amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. The three points are:

ONE—Recognition of the paramount authority of the world organization in all enforcement action. (This is already in the Dumbarton Oaks plan in a section which provides that no enforcement action by regional agencies shall be taken without authorization by the world security council.)

Require New Amendment

TWO: Recognition that the inherent right of self defense—individual or collective—must remain unimpaired in case the world security council does not maintain peace and an armed attack occurs. (This will require an amendment to the so-called "enforcement action" section of Dumbarton Oaks. The amendment will call for immediate reports to the security council when this right of self defense is exercised.)

THREE: Agreement that regional agencies will be looked upon as important because of their ability to settle disputes by peaceful methods in their early stages. (This is implied in the Dumbarton Oaks plan but another amendment will be made to the so-called "peaceful settlement" section making it explicit.)

Quick Compromise

The new formula was far from the original demands of the Latin American countries which had sought to give the inter-American system complete autonomy from world organization. The issue even brought a split among American officials here.

The climax came yesterday when Stettinius emphatically told a press conference that the United States had come here to help create a "world organization" and that nothing—not even the much-cherished inter-American system—was going to interfere with the success or prestige of such a world organization.

Events moved quickly after that. Stettinius lunched with the French foreign minister, conferred with the nine leading Latin Americans, and with the Big Five representatives—all within three hours.

Two hours later he and Padilla had come here to a settlement, while a meeting of all the 20 Latin American nations received the final text with general approval.

RIP BASES FOR SUICIDE PLANES

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Only 35 enemy planes reached the embattled island on the first day of the strike. Since then, only a handful of Japanese aircraft have appeared.

The carrier-based assault was announced while detailed results of Monday's recon Superfortress attack on Nagoya, Japan's biggest aircraft manufacturing center, were awaited.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz indicated the carrier raids were the heaviest on Japan since the March 18 battle of the inland sea.

16 Planes Lost

About 10 American planes were lost and one major American fleet unit was damaged by counter-attacking Japanese planes. Radio Tokyo said the task force turned south yesterday.

The navy planes opened their attack Saturday night, bombing Kokubu, Konoya, Chiran and Kagoshima airfields on Kyushu. Twelve enemy planes were shot down.

On Sunday and Monday, torpedo aircraft, Helldiver bombers and Corsair and Hellcat fighters heavily attacked 15 airfields on Kyushu and Shikoku. Tokyo said nearly 1000 planes attacked Sunday and 660 on Monday.

They destroyed 71 planes and a barrage balloon in the air and 93 planes on the ground. An additional 106 were destroyed or damaged on the ground. Seventy-three more were attacked with machine-gun fire and rockets with unobserved results.

The island of Mindanao was 90 per cent liberated but the mopping up brought some of the deadliest hand-to-hand fighting of the Pacific war around Davao City.

Bayonet Battle

American troops slugged it out with the Japanese with bayonets, rifle butts and even fists in the high grass fields between the Talomo and Davao rivers west of Davao City.

In some cases doughboys swung their helmets to bludgeon Japanese to death.

Torrential rains slowed down the fighting on Luzon where American forces were fighting toward Ipo dam, northwest of Manila.

In Burma, British troops pushing north from Rangoon were reported within 20 miles of a juncture of another force pushing south from Proms in mopping up operations.

Hitler Luck Saved Him From Death in July Bomb Conspiracy, Eyewitness Reveals

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render. His brother, Alfred, former chief of the joint general staff of the army, navy and air force, was one of Hitler's close advisers.

A large map covered an oblong table which occupied most of the room and faced three windows. Keitel stood at Hitler's left. At his right stood Lt. Gen. Heusinger, who was deputizing for Col. Gen. Kurt Zeidler, chief of the general staff who was ill.

A Col. Brandt, Heusinger's assistant, stood at Heusinger's right handing him papers while he reported on the military situation. Other officers and officials stood around the table and along the walls.

Stauffenberg Enters

Buchholz said:

"Heusinger had been giving his report for about five minutes when several officers entered the room late, headed by Col. Count Klaus von Stauffenberg. Hitler glanced over his shoulder but didn't recognize Stauffenberg immediately because he had attended the conferences only a couple of times previously."

"Keitel then introduced Stauffenberg as the man in charge of new formations." Stauffenberg was charged with forming Volksgrenadier divisions and had come to report on that.

"Naturally at that time nothing seemed unusual or suspicious but later we recalled that Stauffenberg placed his briefcase next to the solid horse which supported the table at the end where Brandt was standing. Brandt objected that the briefcase was in his way and moved it from where it had been placed against the inside surface of the horse to the outer surface."

Terrific Explosion

Buchholz said Heusinger continued giving his report until about 12:45 p. m.

"Then there was a terrific explosion like a thunderclap," said Buchholz. "There was a yellow sheet of flame, and smoke filled the room. The walls were partially blown out and the end of the table to Hitler's right collapsed."

Bits of glass from windows and lamps were blown around the room.

The telephones were smashed. "For some moments there was silence. Then I heard a voice I believe was Keitel's asking, 'Where is de fuhrer?'"

"I myself climbed through a window and ran around to the front door and ran around to the front door and ran around to the front door."

Right Arm Injured

Buchholz said it later proved that Hitler suffered contusion of his right arm as a result of the jar from the table, upon which he was resting with both hands when the explosion occurred.

From the knees down his trousers were burned and torn, and his skin burned slightly. His hearing like everybody else's was affected for sometime, especially the left ear drum which never did recover completely.

"Then others came from the building," Buchholz continued. "Some were slightly wounded, other wounded severely. It was difficult to recognize anybody because everybody's face was blackened from smoke and their hair singed a yellowish color. Some climbed through the windows, and two persons were blasted right through the windows."

Ambulances Arrive

"Then the first aid men and Hitler's personal physician, Prof. Morrell, arrived," Buchholz went on. "Stratcher bearers came and carried out five or six wounded and more doctors and ambulances arrived."

"Stauffenberg had arranged to be called to the phone by an accomplice," the stenographer said. "The accomplice accompanied him to headquarters and made the call from another building. The switchboard operator said that Stauffenberg, after receiving the call, said, 'I must go to another barracks' and left."

Talks Way Past Guards

"Actually he hurried to the parking lot, waited for the explosion, and then drove to the airport with his companion. He talked his way past the guards with the plea that he was on an urgent mission to Berlin."

"After his arrival in Berlin by special courier plane—which the other conspirators obviously had arranged—Stauffenberg immediately went to a section of the war ministry and reported that the assassination had been successfully carried out and the revolt could begin."

"Other conspirators, headed by Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, who was to be chief of the new government, Gen. Erich Hoepfner and others telephoned Col. Emil Remer, commander of the Berlin guard. They ordered him to swear allegiance to the new government and take over the government district."

"But Remer somehow was suspicious, and instead hurried to Paul Joseph Goebbels for confirmation. Goebbels immediately telephoned the fuhrer's headquarters and talked with Hitler himself. Hitler also talked with Remer to make sure he realized he still was alive."

"Remer's troops then occupied the government district and the war ministry and caught the conspirators. Some of them were killed while Remer was taking over the building and others killed themselves."

Buchholz said it was definitely established two or three hours after the explosion that Stauffenberg was the would-be assassin. It was believed Stauffenberg thought the attempt had been successful because he probably did not know that Brandt had switched the briefcase to the other side of the table horse.

Pressure Released

Also Stauffenberg did not know that the thin-looking wooden barracks had been reinforced by concrete about three weeks before. Therefore much of the pressure from the blast found release in the space between the wooden and concrete walls instead of being confined to the room.

Police reported that the bomb used by Stauffenberg was only an explosive charge set in a putty-like mass with a fuse, Buchholz said. Originally they thought there might have been an infernal machine beneath the floor, but the blast went downward through the floor and also tore a hole in the ceiling.

Buchholz said at a later conference that day Hitler revealed he first thought of going through a window, but did not because he thought maybe the bomb had come through a window and there might be somebody waiting outside."

Hitler Shaken

"Hitler was shaken by the attempt, especially over the fact such things were possible in officers' circles," Buchholz said. "For sometime there had been rumors about some sort of conspiracy, but the attempt itself was a complete surprise."

Buchholz said Hitler finished his day's work according to schedule and met Mussolini at the airport, when Il Duce arrived for a previously scheduled visit.

He said the casualties from the bombing included the other stenographer present, Heinrich Berger, who died the same afternoon, Brandt and Gen. Guenther Korten, air force chief of staff, died the following day. Hitler's chief adjutant, Maj. Gen. Rudolf Schmundt, died several weeks later. Heusinger was badly wounded, but he did not die.

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