

U. S. CONSIDERS YALTA REVISION

Moves to Solve Veto Crisis
Being Studied.

By R. H. SHACKFORD
United Press Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The United States is exploring the extreme possibility of revising the Yalta voting formula as a way of settling the United Nations conference crisis over the Big Five veto, it was learned today.

Revision of the formula, according to highly authoritative sources, is just one of several possibilities being studied. But it is indicative of the extent of the search for a solution which would preserve Big Five unanimity.

The major concern is to find a way out that will not leave deep scars. It is agreed that a show-down vote on the issue now would end in Russian defeat but the cost would be a body blow to Big Five solidarity.

Dominated Conference

There has been no official discussion of the veto crisis here for more than 24 hours. Nevertheless, it dominates the conference—especially on this day of June 6 which originally was set for adjournment.

Informal discussion of the veto problem has included American-British talks, conversations between Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., and sounding out by the big powers of the feelings of the little and middle-sized nations.

The actual negotiations on this delicate issue are going on in Moscow where Harry L. Hopkins, the personal representative of President Truman, prolonged his stay because of "new business." No one here would deny that Hopkins was negotiating directly with Marshal Stalin.

Changes Considered

There was no elaboration of the fact that revision of the Yalta voting formula was a possible solution of the crisis. Such a revision would not be expected to make a basic change in it but, by revision, avoid the present ambiguity on procedural issues—those on which a majority of any seven security council members is needed for a decision.

The mere fact that the United States is willing to think of altering the voting formula is highly significant. Until now, the emphasis has been that formula must go into the world charter without any change whatsoever.

Another possible solution is a suggestion in some quarters for postponement of a decision. It is pointed out that the present controversy centers only on interpretation of the voting formula—whether the Big Five veto starts with "investigation" of a dispute or with "discussion" of it.

Senate Threat

Postponement of a decision has many undesirable aspects. There is always the threat of U. S. Senate reservations to the charter if such an important political issue as freedom of discussion is not settled.

The United States delegation is standing firm in its opposition to the Russian interpretation that the Big Five veto begins with discussion in those disputes which do not involve any of the big powers. The United States say it begins in the next stage, or with investigation.

All the Big Five, including Russia, are agreed, however, that there is to be no big power veto over discussion if the dispute happens to involve one of the Big Five.

Won't Yield

Russia is taking an equally firm stand on its own interpretation. A Soviet delegate told the United Press today:

"If you expect the Soviet Union to yield on this issue, the outcome is not good. You cannot expect that regardless of how far you take it (obviously referring to Stalin),

"You make the fundamental mistake of assuming that we have stiffened our attitude. That is not the case. What we are doing can be described simply as defense of an agreement." We are defending what was agreed to at Yalta. . . .

"The other attitude of the United States is not one of different interpretation but deviation from the Yalta agreement."

Despite the deadlock on the veto



Carrier Captain

PEACE DRAFT PLAN OPPOSED

Educators Term Universal
Training Lack of Faith.

By DEAN W. DITTMER
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The American Council on Education today opposed the peacetime conscription as lack of faith in post-war security arrangements.

The council represents 719 universities, school systems and private schools.

Council Vice-President J. A. Brumbaugh opened three days of testimony before the house post-war military policy committee in opposition to a peacetime draft.

Veterans organization and the state department have spent two days urging permanent conscription.

Brumbaugh urged congress to delay action for thorough study. He advocated the creation of a national commission "to study the whole program of national defense and make such recommendations to congress as the results of their investigation warrant."

He told the committee a survey

'In Proud Memory...' A Symbol Of D-Day—Year Ago

By W. R. HIGGINBOTHAM
United Press Staff Correspondent

ON THE NORMANDY INVASION BEACHES, June 6.—This marks the site . . . begins a plain board sign on Omaha beach.

"In proud memory of . . . starts a legend on a monument on Utah beach.

These are the lonely symbols in the quiet today where exactly one year ago American troops stormed Hitler's Europe.

At Omaha, the wreck of an infantry landing craft hangs broken on the sands where the German guns smashed her as her troops swarmed across the sands and up the steep cliffs under terrible fire.

A Liberty ship down by the stern still lay off the flat Utah beach-head. A bomb opened her seams there. Nearby are the masts of a

smaller vessel that struck a mine.

Curious soldiers and some sailors—many remembering D-Day, the guns, flames, smoke and men falling—strode on the sand. But they were only a few compared with the thousands who once were here.

They were not even as numerous as those who lie beyond the beachheads under white crosses and small fluttering flags.

Alongside the relics of war are the symbols of peace. French children paddled in the water beside the piers of the artificial harbor at Omaha in sight of the line of blockships sunk offshore.

A Frenchman slept in the wreck of an old whaleboat. A child ran to inspect a battered helmet liner washed up on the sand.

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mostly as they had been, but the engineers have since named the roads over which men marched for the men who fell to take them.

The main road out was Hinkel road, named for 1st Lt. P. A. Hinkel, of the 816th amphibious truck company, killed June 14.

On Cole road next to the beach stood a pillbox used by the 1st engineer special brigade as headquarters. It was named "In proud memory of our dead" for T. Sgt. S. N. Ollie, of the 531st engineers, who died on D-day.

Beyond the beach roads are black German pillboxes, the skeletal frames of ruined houses, rutted roads and foxholes.

Beyond those signs of war are the cemeteries.

American cemetery No. 1 contains the bodies of men removed from the beachhead cemetery at Omaha. In it lie about 4000

ask that we first make an earnest and sincere effort to establish an international structure which will maintain peace," he declared.

He said higher education institutions opposed immediate action on two counts:

ONE: . . . Fears of what

universal military training will do in regimenting the minds of our youth.

TWO: . . . In taking action at this time we are declaring in advance that we have no faith in collective security and international action."

"College and university leaders

Americans, only 120 of whom are still unknown, despite the fact that some were washed in from the sea and some battered horribly in the hell that was this landing.

In graves as yet unmarked are the bodies of 1280 Germans picked up on the beach. A fence will be built between them and the Germans.

Sgt. Tom W. Clay, 28, of Hickory, N. C., of the 1st army cavalry reconnaissance, who landed at 12:30 p. m. on D-day, is in charge of the beach patrol.

"I've got some friends out there—and probably some I don't even know about," he said.

Inland from Utah is the Biosville cemetery where 5330 Americans lie. It is in charge of S. Sgt. Clifton C. Rutland, a country boy from outside Warrenton, N. C., who fought with the 8th

gram of one year's training for all able-bodied males between 18 and 22.

The V. F. W. would induct men into the reserves, requiring them to train one night a week for three years and attend a military training camp for two weeks during each of the three years.

infantry across the dunes.

"We got to about here—about where this cemetery is—the first night and we were pretty scared, I guess," he said. "Sure, I knew some of the fellows here."

He pulled from his pocket a faded piece of folded paper which he had carried from England to France, through Cherbourg and to Aachen, where he got his second wound.

It was headed "My D-Day Buddies" and in handwriting, some neat and some scrawled, was a list of nearly 200 names.

"As each one got it—got killed, I checked him off," Rutland said. "Some of them are here."

On the faded paper there were three names uncheck—three men from a companion of D-day buddies still going on from the beaches.