

Allies Study Jap Peace Offer; Pacific War May Be Near End

(Continued From Page One)

Chinese and American forces in China proper; Australian troops in the islands of the South Pacific; Americans in the Philippines; Russians in Manchuria, Korea and Sakhalin.

In addition the Japanese are still firmly installed in Malaya and Singapore, French Indo-China, Java, dozens of Pacific islands and the vast bulk of China.

Arrangements for the simultaneous surrender of these widely dispersed forces, it was believed, would be the most complicated surrender negotiation in history.

It was certain the allies would insist that the Japanese provide guarantees that the surrender orders be literally carried out by all the imperial forces at the same time.

Whether the emperor who was cited by Tokyo radio as initiating the surrender offer could maintain effective control over such fire-eating Japanese forces as the quasi-independent Kwantung army against which Russia is arrayed was a question.

Mass Harikari Suggested

Another question was what governmental authority in Japan was behind the offer. The allies have laid down the elimination of the present government as a requisite for surrender.

This, it was suggested, might be settled by the mass harikari of the government and the military leaders responsible for the war.

Having led their country into disaster and jeopardized the position of their god-emperor, it is virtually incumbent under the Japanese code for the leaders to take their own lives.

Such a development would vastly ease the task of the allies in taking over Japan and would eliminate in many instances the necessity of conducting trials of Japanese war criminals.

U. S. officials pointed out that formal communications from the Japanese to this country have normally been transmitted via Bern.

They also recalled that in the past it usually has taken several days for urgent messages to or from the Japanese to clear through Swiss channels. The record so far is three days. The usual period for transmission has been about 10 days. But someone might speed up this message.

Since the Soviet ambassador is still in Tokyo, and has been submitted the offer, it might not be necessary to await receipt through Swiss and Swedish channels.

No One Seems Hurried

The Tokyo broadcast was timed at about 6:35 a. m. (Indianapolis time). President Truman arrived at the White House at 7:25 a. m. (Indianapolis time)—his usual hour.

Byrnes arrived at the executive office at 7:45 a. m., followed by Adm. William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Navy James Forrestal.

Nobody seemed hurried. To reporters' questions as he entered the White House, Byrnes said "ask me when I come out." Half an hour later he told them no official surrender offer had been received.

President Truman did not cancel a heavy schedule of previously-made routine appointments. The White House said he continued seeing his list of 12 callers, including several congressmen, a number of ministers and ambassadors, and Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwelmbach.

Opinions Differ

Among congressional callers a difference of opinion developed as to whether senators and representatives—their houses in recess until Oct. 8—should be called back into session.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said he believed congress should reconvene "certainly right after Labor day," Sept. 3.

"The problems of peace," he said, "are every bit as important as the problems of war."

Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D. Wash.) another White House caller, disagreed with O'Mahoney.

"There is no need to call congress back," he said, "because the demobilization job is so big and so slow."

War department officials long have said that limitations of shipping will make demobilization a long and tedious operation.

As to whether Mr. Truman will call congress back, Ross said he did not know.

Resumes Usual Schedule

After the war cabinet meeting, the President operated on a business-as-usual schedule while awaiting official word.

"He knows nothing more than you do," Ross told reporters. "I mean only what came in over the radio and was monitored."

Hours after the Jap broadcast an aid described President Truman as:

"Cool, calm, collected and working as usual."

That didn't mean the President was not doing the necessary; that he wasn't just as glad as everyone else that the enemy was cracking. It just meant that until the surrender offer became official he had work to do and was going to do it.

When Mr. Truman arrived at his office, he told his naval aide, Commodore James K. Vardaman, to call Secretary of State Byrnes, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of Navy Forrestal on the telephone and ask them to come to the White House.

Leahy—Already There

Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy already was with the President when Byrnes stepped springily out of his limousine in an immaculate white suit and panama hat. Byrnes strode past a fast-swelling throng of reporters into Mr. Truman's office.

Byrnes joked a bit with questioners.

Stimson, his car zooming into the curved White House drive, was close behind, and Forrestal was but seconds later.

By this time small handfuls of pedestrians had begun to gather in the park across Pennsylvania ave., and for a time military police were posted outside the White House to prevent any assembly near the executive mansion fence.

Among those waiting outside the President's office, tension mounted as the emergency conference lasted half an hour. Then Byrnes emerged to say that nothing official had been received from the Japanese.

Then the President took up his scheduled day's work. In London, an official government statement said that Britain was in consultation with the United States, Russia and China.

The statement said no formal communication had yet been received from the Japanese government.

If the Japanese offer is genuine—officials did not overlook the fact that it might possibly represent an attempted insurgent coup—it climaxed a rushing torrent of mighty events unparalleled in history.

CARRIER PLANES RENEW ATTACK

B-29's Bomb Arsenal in Tokyo Area.

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installations in the Chiba district just east of Tokyo for an hour and a half.

Strafed Airfields

A dispatch from Richard W. Johnston, United Press correspondent with the U. S. 3d fleet said that clouds of planes "hit areas in which the Japanese have dozens of airfields and were believed to have airborne troop transportation points which might be used to reinforce the Kwantung army in Manchuria."

All the Superfortresses returned from the B-29's two strikes. In all 562 giant bombers flew five missions over Japan within 48 hours and dropped a total of 325 tons of bombs. About 850 tons were dropped by the 180 B-29s which made the two attacks today.

The Superfortress assault on the Tokyo area began at 11:30 a. m. early reports said far to excellent results were obtained. Japanese fighter opposition was light but anti-aircraft fire was moderate to intense.

The bombers were escorted by 60 two-based Mustangs and Thunderbolts, which found few opponents.

Smoke 20,000 Feet High

Good results were obtained at Amagasaki as the B-29's struck again to cut down the enemy's dwindling fuel supplies. One pilot reported smoke billowing 20,000 feet over the target area.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique that preliminary reports from American and British carrier forces which attacked northern Honshu on Thursday showed that considerable damage was inflicted.

Nimitz said the raiding fighter-bomber struck an area extending from northern Honshu to a point 160 miles to the south and that American planes destroyed 124 Japanese planes on the ground, damaged 37 others, and sank a number of small ships during the early hours on Thursday.

During the day 11 other enemy planes were destroyed when they attempted to attack warships of the 3d fleet.

Nimitz said one of these enemy planes had crashed into a light 3d fleet unit, "which is now returning under its own power."

British planes destroyed 22 Japanese planes and 24 gliders on the ground. They damaged 19 other planes trapped on the ground and sank or damaged several small ships.

JAPS REPORT 4 NEW SOVIET INVASIONS

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on the march across all frontiers common with Japan or Japanese-occupied territory.

The reported Soviet thrust into Korea at Keiko put the Russians only 30 miles from Rasin, an important port which repeatedly has been mined by American Superfortresses.

A supplementary communique from the Japanese northern district army command said that simultaneously with the Soviet push into Karafuto on Sakhalin, Russian warplanes bombed areas south of Bulka and west of Handa.

Sakhalin, a slender, 600-mile-long island off the coast of Russia's maritime provinces, originally was owned entirely by Russia. However, she ceded the southern half of the island to Japan after the first Russo-Japanese war.

Reds Reinforced

Tokyo said the Red armies attacking both eastern and western Manchuria gradually were being reinforced as the Russian offensive gained momentum.

All Soviet columns—including the new thrusts reported by Tokyo today—appeared to be heading for Harbin, Japanese administrative and military center for northern Manchuria.

Moscow's first communique of the battle yesterday revealed that one Soviet force striking east from outer Mongolia in the Lake Baikal area had captured the air base town of Jinlin Sume, 150 miles southeast of Manchouli and approximately 30 miles inside Manchuria.

Nearby Hoshuume also was captured by this force, Moscow said. Some 150 miles to the northwest, another Russian column captured the border city of Manchouli, 150 miles east of the outer Mongolian border, and thrust another 15 miles down the railway toward Harbin to capture Chailaipo.

Capture Fuyuan

In northwest Manchuria, Soviet forces drove across the Amur and Ussuri rivers and captured the town of Fuyuan, 29 miles southwest of their base at Khabarovsk, in heavy fighting.

In southeast Manchuria, still another Soviet invasion column broke through a network of concrete defenses and overwhelmed strong Japanese resistance west of Vladivostok.

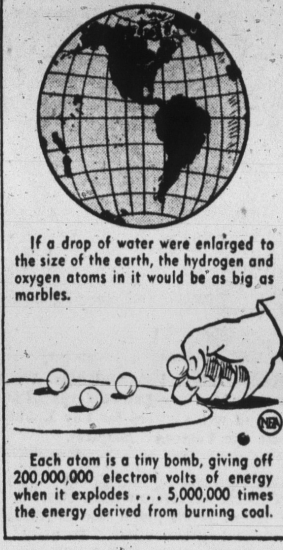
Mongolian cavalry forces of the Mongolian republic, an ally of Russia and through whose territory part of the Red army invaded Manchuria, were expected to join the Soviets in the offensive.

A London Daily mail dispatch estimated that 2000 planes were supporting the Russians. The dispatch said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov was heading the Soviet supreme command for the attack.

CLYDE HOLMES

Clyde Holmes, 60, of 1134 Congress ave., house painter, was in City hospital today with a possible broken back following a 22-foot fall from a ladder. He was painting the house of Eugene Chambers, 1225 Congress ave.

Atom Facts



Each atom is a tiny bomb, giving off 200,000,000 electron volts of energy when it explodes... 5,000,000 times the energy derived from burning coal.

2D ATOM BOMB RUINS NAGASAKI

Observer Says City Looks Like Erupting Volcano.

(Continued From Page One)

All of us wanted to get a look at the cauldron, but the order was out for planes to stay away.

Still a Mass of Flames

"After we got within 10 miles of the city, we swung northwest along a little ridge near the coast.

"It was like looking over the rim of a volcano in the process of erupting. This was already 12 hours after the B-29 had dropped the atom bomb.

"I can report Nagasaki was still a mass of acrid flame and smoke. The blazing area extended at least 10 square miles. We saw four huge towers of flame shooting skyward to several thousand feet, indicating that explosions were still going on.

"Watching this tremendous fire, the funeral of a whole city, it was obvious that nothing in the affected area could have a chance of survival."

Inferno of Smoke Into Stratosphere

By EDWARD L. THOMAS
United Press Staff Correspondent

GUAM, Aug. 10.—The second atomic bomb dropped on Japan obliterated Nagasaki in an inferno of smoke and flame that swirled more than 10 miles into the stratosphere and could be seen for 250 miles, an Okinawa dispatch said today.

Okinawa-based pilots attacking other objectives on Kyushu yesterday said the clouds of smoke from Nagasaki spread rapidly until they obscured bombing targets 60 miles from the port.

Fliers told United Press War Correspondent Russell Annaball at Okinawa that the atomic bomb explosion was "too tremendous to believe." One said that the blinding glare of the blast was so great that when it faded he thought for a moment the sun was setting.

The airman's stories bolstered a growing belief that the entire urban or built-up area of Nagasaki, major naval base, industrial center and Japan's 11th city, was destroyed by the atomic bomb.

The built-up area totaled only four square miles. Four and one-tenth square miles of Hiroshima were leveled Monday when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.

Tokyo's Protest

The Japanese government formally protested to the United States through Switzerland on use of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima, Radio Tokyo said.

On Okinawa, two army mustang pilots told how they watched the blast of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki from the area of Yaku Island, almost 250 miles to the southeast.

Lt. Col. William Banks of Raleigh, W. Va., in a plane about 140 miles from Nagasaki, said he saw a black cloud rising in the shape of a giant inverted cone.

Lt. Nolan Jones of Waldron, Ark., a fighter pilot, said:

"When you see something climb from 140 miles away, it's really moving. I turned my sunlight on the column and the top of the cloud filled the sight ring. At 1000 feet a 70-foot target will exactly fill the sight ring. On the basis of that measurement, the column towered 53,550 feet."

30th Infantry Main Body Due To Embark Soon

PARIS, Aug. 10 (U. P.).—Today's redeployment timetable of U. S. army divisions:

30th Infantry: Advance unit home, 119th regiment expected to leave Le Havre this week-end, remainder scheduled to leave Southam on Queen Mary Aug. 17.

13th Airborne: Advance party on high seas, main body en route from Camp Fitzburgh in Reims assembly area to Le Havre.

45th Infantry: Advance party on high seas, bulk of division expected to leave Camp St. Louis in Reims area for Le Havre Sunday.

35th Infantry: Advance party home, main body being processed at Camp Norfolk in Reims area, scheduled to leave for Le Havre middle of next week.

107th NAVAL VESSELS LOST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (U. P.).—The navy announced today that 107 more naval vessels and 45 landing craft have been lost or become unusable from enemy action or perils of the sea. They include the destroyers Parrot, Tucker and Worden, the destroyer Escort Holder, the submarines S-27, S-39 and S-36, 46 motor torpedo boats and a variety of auxiliary vessels.

TRAIN WRECK TOLL 25 TO 40

Many Soldiers, Victims in North Dakota Crash.

(Continued From Page One)

smashed into the car, telescoped and then exploded.

Ten persons were known to have been injured seriously. Scores of others were bruised, cut and shaken. Some were burned.

The accident occurred about 7:30 p. m. (Indianapolis Time) last night when the first section of the train stopped about a half mile from the small Michigan depot because of a "hot box" on the locomotive.

Before flames could be put out to warn the second section, it plowed into the rear coach, a combination Pullman-observation car. It split the coach down the middle.

The engine's boiler exploded on impact and searing steam scalded those already dying.

Felt Wreck Coming As Brakes Jammed

As Told to United Press
By KARL KLEMSRUD

MICHIGAN, N. D., Aug. 10 (U. P.).—The first indication that I had that there was going to be a wreck was when the train brakes seemed to grab.

I was sitting beside an elderly lady holding a baby on her lap when the train suddenly jerked.

"You'd better hang onto that baby, for something is going to happen," I said.

I hardly got the words out of my mouth when the crash came.

I was sitting with my back to the engine and the back cushion of the seat protected me from injury.

When I climbed out of the car to see what had happened I saw the observation car setting on top of the engine. My first impression was that it looked like somebody had taken a big can opener and split the bottom of the car, then hoisted it on top of the engine like a tent.

The peculiar thing about this wreck was the lack of cries of the injured which I always thought went with train wrecks.

There seemed to be a stunned silence on the part of the dazed people who had clambered out of the coaches to find out what was wrong.

I looked up on the side of the dangle car and saw a woman's body hanging out of the wreckage. Her body seemed to be pinned down in the twisted steel from the waist down. She was still conscious and crying feebly for help.

Her voice was the only one that came from the smashed car.

JAPS STATEMENT ON PEACE TERMS

(Continued From Page One)

the war as quickly as possible, decided upon the following:

"The Japanese government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26, 1945, by the heads of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed to by the Soviet government with the understanding that the said declaration does not compromise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of its majesty as a sovereign ruler.

"The Japanese government hope sincerely that this..."

At that point the Morse code telegraphic transmission was interrupted. Domei waited a moment and then the signal "stand by" was sent.

Second Broadcast

A Domei broadcast aimed at Europe and heard by the FCC repeated most of the text heard by United Press listeners and then began sending the following:

"Acceptance of the Potsdam proclamation as communicated to these governments (the allies) through the Swiss and Swedish governments was expressed by authoritative quarters here today. These quarters recalled a broadcast addressed to Japan on July 27 by Capt. (E. M.) Zacharias (an official office of war information spokesman), who professed to be the spokesman for the Washington government, in which he said that Japan's acceptance of allied peace terms will make it possible to apply the Atlantic Charter to Japan and therefore the Japanese nation will be free to adopt a form of government of their own choosing."

"The same quarters stressed that the decision by the Japanese government to accept the peace terms, as set forth in the Potsdam proclamation under extremely difficult circumstances, has been due to the august wish of his majesty, the emperor, who was anxious to forward the cause of world peace as well as the welfare of his majesty's subjects.

"These quarters further stressed that whether in war or in peace it is the immutable conviction of the entire Japanese nation firmly to uphold Japan's national..."

The FCC said that transmission then broke off.

Highlights of President Truman's Radio Address

(Continued From Page One)

essary for the complete protection of our interests and of world peace. Bases which our military experts deem to be essential for our protection, and which are not now in our possession, we will acquire... by arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter."

BIG THREE CONFERENCE

"There were no secret agreements or commitments apart from current military agreements... and it was made perfectly clear to my colleagues that under our constitution the President has no power to make any treaties without ratification by the Senate of the United States."

PRESS—Britain, Russia and the U. S. Agreed at Berlin that the allied press would enjoy full freedom from now on to report to the world upon all developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The same agreement was reaffirmed also to Poland.

WATERWAYS—"Selfish control of European waterways has been a persistent cause of war. The United States proposed at Berlin that there be free and unrestricted navigation of all inland waterways including the Danube, the Kiel canal and the Rhine. There would be a regulatory body of international authorities. The proposal was referred to the council of ministers. The United States intends to press for its adoption."

GERMANY—"The first purpose of reparations is to take out of Germany everything with which she can prepare for another war. Its second purpose is to help the devastated countries to bring about their own recovery by means of the equipment and material taken from Germany."

"The three great powers are now more closely than ever banded together in determination to achieve a (just and lasting peace)."

EUROPE—"Europe today is hungry... As the winter comes on, the distress will increase... We must help to the limits of our strength. And we will."

PEACE—"The United Nations are determined that there shall be no next war... The United Nations are determined to remain united and strong. We can never permit any aggressor in the future to be clever enough to divide us or strong enough to defeat us."

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TERMINATION MAY COME 48 HOURS AFTER V-J DAY.

By EULALIE McDOWELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Government and industry experts said today that gasoline rationing may end almost immediately—possibly within 48 hours—after Japan hoists the white flag.

Once full-scale war operations end, it was said, the flow of military gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products to the Pacific will dwindle to a comparative trickle and the long civilian drought will be over.

The petroleum administration for war, the government agency mostly closely connected with the oil situation, was silent on the probable end of rationing. Other reliable sources, however, pointed out that gasoline was now being produced at an all time rate and that a sudden drop in military demands would create a storage problem.

"If the war ends suddenly," one expert said, "there'll be nothing to do but give the gasoline to civilians."

Fuel Oil Release

Fuel oil rationing also will be relaxed soon after the war, but there were no predictions as to a date on which it will be lifted altogether.

All forecasts were based on the assumption of an early end to the Pacific war. If the conflict would run for a year or more, it was said, chances are that rationing will have to be continued longer into the peace period.

This, it was explained, would be due to the fact that the industry is now operating at above maximum efficiency. Continuation of that pace for a long period would result in declining production as equipment wears out and some low-yield wells dry up completely.

Rationing End Sudden

As of now, however, prospects are that a halt in hostilities within the next few months would permit almost immediate termination of rationing.

A spokesman pointed out that the petroleum industry, unlike many others, "has no reconversion problem." Actually, he said, civilian gasoline is simpler to produce than the high-octane aviation fuel now flowing in torrents to the Pacific.

Even after the war ends the army and navy will need plenty of petroleum products because of the great job of returning men and material. It will, however, be only a fraction of the needs for conducting a war. In addition, there will be no need to maintain huge emergency reserves.

13 LOCAL MEN TO DOCK TOMORROW

The following Indianapolis soldiers are scheduled to arrive in Newport News, Va., tomorrow aboard the Mt. Vernon:

Pfc. Albert Dunlap, 3243 Park ave.; Pfc. Joseph Cretico, 857 N. Haugh st.; Col. Olyvia Freeman, 536 W. 10th st.; Pfc. William Hicks, 430 S. Illinois st.; Pfc. Quentin Wise, 3015 W. Jackson st.; T. Sgt. Gr. Elmer Reed, 1853 Brazil ave.; Capt. Adolph Chranis, 4310 Broadway; Col. Earl Thompson, R. 9, Sgt. Wayne Neider, 2220 Union st.; Pfc. George Parker, R. 9, Sgt. Walter Gerald, R. 7, and Sgt. Benie Howard, 113 E. 9th st.

Pfc. Virgil Love, 4447 Kingley dr., is arriving Monday aboard the Emma Willard in New York.

Four local men were scheduled to arrive in Boston today aboard the S. S. John Harvard. They are:

Sgt. Verle Spurlin, 1014 E. Washington st.; Col. Frank Schuler, 2033 Shrewsbury st.; Sgt. Walter Gerald, R. 7, and Sgt. Benie Howard, 113 E. 9th st.

Pfc. Robert A. Carman, 1815 Laurel st., will dock aboard the John Murry Forbes and Sgt. Jack McCoy, 3940 Ruckle st., was to arrive today aboard the Joseph W. Gale. Both ships came into New York.

Five local men are scheduled to arrive Monday in New York aboard the Joffre. They are:

T. Sgt. Gr. Harold Baver, R. 14; Pfc. Richard Reiche, 85 N. Hawthorne Lane; T. 4th Gr. Robert Collins, 154 N. Scott st.; T. 4th Gr. Norman O'Malley, R. 13, and T. 5th Gr. William Fritz, 308 E. Minnesota st.

GETS HOPEFUL POSITION

EBKHART, Aug. 10 (U. P.).—Emory K. Zimmerman of Detroit today prepared to assume the position of administrator of the Elkhart General hospital Sept. 10. He succeeds Miss Amy Daniels.

STRAUSS SAYS: IT'S ONE DAY NEARER PEACE!

IN INDIANAPOLIS

EVENTS TODAY

City teen center street dance, 8 p. m.

World War Memorial plaza

City women's golf championship tournament, Hillcrest Country club.

Farm security administration, meeting, 8 a. m. Hotel Washington.

Phi Delta Theta, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

Sigma Chi, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

Delta Tau Delta, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

Kappa Sigma, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

Optimist club, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Christian college, luncheon, noon, Columbia club.

Franklin college, dinner, 5 p. m., Columbia club.

BIRTHS

At St. Francis—William, Suite Hayes.

At City—Albert, Myrtle Centers.

At Methodist—Victor, Polly Land.

At St. Vincent—John, Marjorie Spalding.

Daniel, Laurabella Stephenson.

DEATHS

At St. Francis—Harry, Leona Goodyear.

At City—Walter, Dorothy Durrett.

At Coleman—James, Mildred Hipp; Stephen, Dorothy Rosenbaum.

At Methodist—Ernest, Ethel Dean; Carl, Nadine Martin; Allen, Gladys O'Brien; John, Frieda Williams; Wilbur, Mary Williams.

Lee Graham, 48, at 585 S. Warren, coronary occlusion.

Ludwig Israel Zobel, 55, at Methodist, coronary occlusion.

Richard Charles Willem, 33, at 4863 English, pseudoperitonitis, dysphagia, 10th, anemia.

Blaise C. Coleman, 53, at 870 W. 10th, aneurysm.

Marcus Sue Reiter, one month, at Riley, congenital heart.

QUICK END SEEN TO GAS RATIONS

Termination May Come 48 Hours After V-J Day.

By EULALIE McDOWELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

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1
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L. STRAUSS & CO., Inc.
THE MAN'S STORE