



## CHAMPIONS OF CHARTER HAIL RATIFICATION



JUBILANT OVER THE SENATE'S RATIFICATION of the United Nations Charter, five of the leading champions of the document are pictured in Washington after the victory. They are (l. to r.) Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky and Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. (International Soundphoto)

## Illness Of Stalin Delays Conference Of Big Three Unity Over Charter Is Broken Up

### Senate Is Split On Truman Appointment Of Delegate For U. S.

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Senatorial unity in the United Nations charter broke wide open today over a proposal that President Truman appoint a security council delegate without letting Congress define his authority.

Chairman Connally, of the foreign relations committee, stirred the storm in an announcement that he had asked the State Department to determine if any legislation is needed to cover the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to the post.

The reaction to Connally's personal view that there is no need for a bill to which might be attached a limitation on authority to vote for the use of American troops—was vigorous and prompt.

Senator Vandenberg, who served with Connally as a delegate to the San Francisco conference, made it plain he thinks Congress should set up the office and define its powers.

"A law of this kind not only is necessary to satisfactorily qualify the delegate, but I also think it was promised to satisfy the Senate," Vandenberg told a reporter.

Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, said he thought "the whole Senate will insist on its being done" that way.

It was clearly understood in the debate on the charter that Congress would create the office of the delegate, that his appointment would be confirmed by the Senate and that his duties and authority would be carefully defined, Taft asserted. He said he had no objection to President Truman's appointment of Stettinius, former secretary of state, as a temporary delegate to the international organization preparatory meeting.

But he added he would fight in the Senate to force enabling legislation he said Connally and others had promised.

## WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Partly cloudy, rather humid Wednesday; few widely scattered afternoon and evening thunderstorms.

## Job-Jumpers Blamed For West Manpower Shortage

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Inadequate control of "job-jumpers," physically disqualified for military service, was blamed today by a special House military committee for a serious manpower shortage for the Pacific coast.

"Unless something is done immediately, or unless Japan surrenders forthwith, which we cannot gamble upon, an already serious situation on the west coast will become more than critical," said the report of the three-man committee headed by Chairman Sparkman.

Sparkman told reporters the situation is threatening to "bottleneck" the entire war effort.

The committee urged that the Office of War Mobilization and recon-

### Resumption Planned Late Today, However; Illness Not Serious

Potsdam, July 31.—(AP)—Premier Stalin has been slightly indisposed for the last two days, it was disclosed today, but is expected to attend a meeting of the big three this afternoon. The disclosure apparently explained a two-day lapse in his talks with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov sat in with Truman and Attlee on Sunday, but there was no attempt to continue the talks yesterday pending Stalin's improvement.

Stalin's indisposition was believed to be no more than a slight cold, but the 66-year-old leader's physician took every precaution to protect him. His condition was reported improved today, and it was stated specifically that a meeting of the big three was scheduled for this afternoon.

If the Russian leader is fit enough to resume the arduous three-hour discussions which have been typical of the conference to date, it is believed the parity may be completed by Thursday or Friday.

The talks are understood to have reached a point where the heaviest work devolves upon the big three themselves—in other words, the pay-off stage.

Censorship forbade speculation over the interruption in the conversations, which became known late yesterday Meetings of the American, British and Russian foreign secretaries have been continuing as usual since the last meeting between the three top conferees Saturday night, it was understood. This led to being the conference might have progressed to the final decision stage.

There had been some speculation that the conference was to have ended last night, but there was no indication nor belief that yesterday's failure on the part of the big three to meet had in any way delayed the parity's conclusion. President Truman is known to want to get back to Washington to make his report to the American people and concentrate his attention on the war against the Japanese. Prime Minister Attlee, while carrying on the international duties here left off by Winston Churchill, is completing his initial domestic program for parliamentary consideration.

In London, the British Press Association reported that plans were "under consideration" for President Truman to meet with King George VI after the Potsdam conference, possibly at Plymouth.

version give "due consideration" to "means of inducing 4-F's and workers not subject to selective service to remain on war jobs.

To accomplish this, the group suggested: "Strengthen the existing job-jumper program so that the same factors which have stabilized the able-bodied men will be used to stabilize the 4-F's and."

"Assurance of a fair share of reconversion for the west coast, coupled with agreements by labor and management to permit war workers to sign up now for reconversion or existing non-essential work and appropriate seniority through remaining at war jobs until release."

## Coal Deficit May Cause A 4-Day Week

### Potter Suggests Army Furlough 30,000 Miners

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—A government fuel expert testified today, "I expect all industry, including steel mills, to operate on a four-day week this year" due to a prospective 37 million ton coal deficit.

Only two things could prevent such a development, Dr. C. J. Potter, deputy solid fuels administrator, told the Senate War Investigation Committee.

1. The army could agree to furlough 30,000 coal miners to go to work by October 1.

2. The war with Japan could come to a sudden end.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes first testified that next winter will be the coldest of the war for Americans unless enough miners are released to make up the prospective deficit.

"This would be true even if we did not send a pound of bituminous coal to Europe," Ickes told the Senate War Investigation Committee, which is looking into the possibility of getting miners discharged from the armed forces.

Ickes has recommended that 6,000,000 tons of coal be shipped to liberated and neutral European countries before January 1.

"Immediate steps are not taken to increase the coal supply in the liberated nations of Europe to a point that will sustain them late next winter," he cautioned the senators, "we must expect rioting, bloodshed and the destruction of nearly all semblance of orderly government."

The interior secretary, who is also solid fuels administrator, told the committee, "We cannot produce coal without coal miners." He estimated the demands for bituminous coal during the fuel year which began April 1 at 600 million tons, the prospective supply under the present manpower outlook is 573 million tons. Corresponding for anthracite were 53 million tons and 43 million tons.

Previously, Ickes said the nation has gotten by through drawing on reserve stockpiles of fuel. Those now are practically depleted. Ickes said the army, "which is so reluctant to release miners to dig coal, took part in the discussion which led to the decision to make the coal shipment to Europe, if humanly possible. He gave assurance "not a pound" that coal would be for the people of Germany.

"We are at a point," Ickes testified, "where our only hope of solving our own production problem is to release men from military service. If we cannot solve our own production, we cannot continue to ship coal to Europe in any amount."

## 12 Jap Cities Given Notice Of Destruction

Guam, July 31.—(AP)—Twelve Japanese cities, including four previously warned, were given notice today by Major General Curtis P. LeMay that they are marked for destruction by American Superfortresses.

"Evacuate these cities immediately," the commander of the 20th air force warned in 720,000 leaflets dropped from six Superfortresses on the doom municipalities. More than 1,300,000 persons live in the 12 cities.

This for the second time within four days General LeMay gave advance notice to Japan of industrial and military targets where the B-29s soon will apply the torch.

# 207 Jap Vessels, 430 Planes Are Destroyed Or Damaged; Laval Surrenders To Yanks

## Vichy Head Flies Into U. S. Zones

### Had Been Ordered By Spain To Leave Barcelona Quarter

Frankfort on Main, July 31.—(AP)—Pierre Laval, expelled from Spain, flew to Austria and surrendered today to United States occupation authorities who arranged to hand him over to France at once.

The starry former chief of the Vichy government, who is charged with collaboration with the Germans, arrived with his wife in a Junkers 188 manned by two German pilots.

The plane landed at Linz, Austria, where U. S. troops immediately took Laval into protective custody. French army headquarters were notified and Laval and his party left later in custody of U. S. Major General John Copeland for the French occupation zone.

In Germany, July 31.—(AP) Pierre Laval has surrendered to American forces in the American occupation zone in Germany, it was disclosed authoritatively today.

The former Vichy chief of government, sought by France on a charge of collaboration with the Germans, was ordered by Spain to leave the country. He originally planned to depart yesterday. Plane engine trouble delayed his take-off at Barcelona.

In his flight today Laval was accompanied by his wife and two German air force officers in full Luftwaffe uniforms, in the twin-engine Junkers dive bomber in which they landed at Barcelona ninety days ago.

The Spanish government, in a communique, said Laval had been held in the country as a result of his request to be allowed to surrender to the United Nations, instead of to France alone, which already has condemned him to death in his absence.

After the United Nations failed to accept Laval's offer, Laval was asked to leave because a prolonged stop in Spain "might lead to the suppression" of the Spanish government was acting contrary to "its decision to shelter no high political emigre."

## Kirke Simpson Leaves Capitol Staff Of AP

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Kirke L. Simpson, veteran of 32 years on the Washington staff of the Associated Press, is retiring on a pension.

Simpson, who will be 64 August 14, joined the AP in San Francisco in 1908 and came to Washington in 1913.

His last war analysis column appeared in morning papers today. Tomorrow it will be taken over by James G. White of the AP staff in San Francisco. The column for Monday will be written by Morris Harris of Washington. In 1921 Simpson won the Pulitzer prize for his covering of the burial of the unknown soldier.

## Large Japanese Carrier Badly Damaged At Kure

Manila, July 31.—(AP)—A large Japanese aircraft carrier was left listing and down by the stern at the Kure naval yard after an attack by Army Mitchell bombers Sunday.

General MacArthur reported today in a communique which added 20 enemy ships to the roll of those sunk or severely damaged by the Far East air forces.

The Mitchell pilot did not claim direct hits on the carrier, saying clouds made observation difficult, and that it might have been damaged by Saturday's naval carrier plane raids.

It was positively identified, however, as being a different carrier from the Katsubagi, which the Far East forces damaged in their Saturday raid on Kure.

### TELLS HOW RUSSIA COULD HELP



IN A NEWS DISPATCH Capt. John Craig recalls that at the Potsdam conference Stalin was reportedly reminded of reasons why Russia should enter the war against Japan. Pointing out that Japan would be faced by the same sort of two-front war that wrecked Germany, Capt. Craig suggests two things that Russia could do to greatly shorten the war and lick Japan. These are indicated above: (1) launching of a high-powered Red Army drive into vulnerable Manchuria, and (2) permitting U. S. naval and air forces to operate in the Sea of Japan. (International)

## General Weygand Takes Blame For Capitulation

## Change In China Not Completed

## French Commander Says Lebrun First To Talk Armistice

Paris, July 31.—(AP)—General Maxime Weygand declared today that Marshal Petain sent a secret telegram to Admiral Jean Darlan "ordering the admiral to cease operations against United States and British forces at the time of the landing in North Africa."

The general, who was commander-in-chief of French armies when Germany crushed the republic, was brought to the high court of justice under guard and in civilian dress to testify as the first witness in Petain's trial on charges of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

Weygand assumed full responsibility for the armistice. He gave one of his first detailed accounts of events leading to, and after the surrender of France.

He was the first defense witness at the trial of Marshal Petain accused of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France. He limped into court, bowed low to Petain and described himself as a "prisoner of val de grace."

"Coordinated resistance no longer was possible," the general said, when he decided "to ask the government to demand an armistice."

"I considered it my duty as commander-in-chief to ask for an armistice. I took the decision myself and on purely military grounds. There was no question of collusion with Marshal Petain."

He said, however, that the first suggestion for an armistice came from President Albert Lebrun, one of the first witnesses against the old soldier. This was made at a war committee meeting on May 25, 1940, when Weygand said Lebrun asked if it would not be better to obtain conditions of peace before the armistice was destroyed.

"I was not thinking of an armistice at that time," he said. "I was still fighting the battle of the north and I had plans prepared for the battle of the Somme-Aisne to follow it."

He denied a statement previously attributed to Petain in which Weygand reportedly was instructed to "fight until your armies no longer are in liaison, and I (Petain) will impose an armistice."

## Motors Dominate Market Dealings

New York, July 31.—(AP)—Motors continued to dominate recovery dealings in today's stock market although scattered leaders were staked by night selling.

Supported were Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, U. S. Rubber and DuPont. Occasional laggards included Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber and General Electric.

Bonds were steady and commodities narrow.

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## Knock Out Fifty-Two Warships

### Great Damage Done War Installations Around Inland Sea

Guam, July 31.—(AP)—Raiding Allied carrier planes destroyed or damaged 207 Japanese vessels and 430 planes in two days, Admiral Nimitz announced today as daring U. S. destroyers knifed deep into Suruga gulf to bombard the enemy's aluminum plant.

The bombardment, 80 miles southwest of Tokyo, was the seventh against Japan and carried the combined American-British sea and air attacks into the twenty-second consecutive day.

Preliminary reports on yesterday's aerial sweeps over 400 miles of Honshu island and revised totals on last Saturday's devastating attack, which wrote the end of the imperial navy, showed a total of 52 enemy warships sunk or damaged.

Most of them were crippled or sent to the bottom at two naval bases—Kure and Maizuru.

Revised figures on last Saturday's American raid on Kure added two aircraft carriers—the Amagi and the Katsubagi—and the cruiser Tongo to the list of wrecked first line warships. Both carriers are afloat, but their flight decks have been ripped into uselessness. Two battleships and two cruisers were previously sent to the bottom of the harbor Saturday.

Lesser warships, ranging from destroyers downward, were caught by British airmen at the Maizuru base yesterday. Maizuru, on the west coast of Japan's main island of Honshu, was the most distant point of the 400-mile arc raked by Allied pilots who hit more than sixty airfields, destroyed or damaged sixty ships and small craft and 138 planes.

A special communique from Admiral Nimitz revised damage inflicted last Saturday along the inland sea to 292 enemy aircraft and 147 ships and small craft sunk or damaged. This is an increase of eight planes and a downward revision of 41 ships, but the new total did not include 100 fighters and small craft credited to British fliers in a previous announcement.

Simiz told of widespread damage inflicted on ground installations and factories fringing the inland sea, but remained silent on any further activity of the third fleet since plunging back into the Tokyo area yesterday. Tokyo acknowledged the destroyer bombardment and reported the great Allied fleet was still roving Japanese waters.

Shortly after midnight a fast destroyer force raced into Enryu gulf, 80 miles southwest of Tokyo, and hurled five-inch shells at the industrial and transportation city of Shimizu. The city of 68,000, which once handled most of Japan's key exports, houses Nippon's largest aluminum plant and lies athwart the major railway lines. Twelve hours previously the heavy bombardment force, led by the U. S. S. Massachusetts and the British battleship King George V, shelled the railway bottleneck of Hamamatsu, 45 miles southwest of Shimizu.

## Elliot Roosevelt Out Of Army On August 15

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Brigadier General Elliott Roosevelt will return to civilian life August 15.

His release from the army forces was arranged, however, the army insisted last night, before the recent headline flurry that led to a congressional inquiry into reported loans made to the late President's son.

It followed Roosevelt's own request for retirement, completion of two assignments growing out of his European war experience and the fact, the army said, that "there was no requirement for his services in the Pacific which could not be filled by another available and qualified officer."

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