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Truman Takes Office, Meets Military Aides

White House Rites Today For FDR

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—Harry S. Truman, 32nd President and new Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the U.S., taking over the reins of government at the climactic period of the European war, met today with the nation's top military chiefs for a conference on the war situation and later announced that he would outline his foreign policies briefly at a joint session of Congress on Monday and would address the members of the Army and Navy by radio on Tuesday night. The 48-minute conference with the military officials began at 11 AM.

At Warm Springs, Ga., 15 minutes later, the train bearing the body of President Roosevelt pulled out on its 23-hour run to Washington, where funeral services will be held tomorrow prior to interment Sunday at Hyde Park. Mr. Roosevelt's body, in a copper-lined mahogany casket, was borne to the train on an Army caisson, which passed through an honor guard of 2,000 soldiers from Ft. Benning.

The train is due to arrive in Washington at 10 AM tomorrow, a day proclaimed by President Truman as one of national mourning. Funeral rites will be held at the East Room of the White House at 4 PM tomorrow with only members of the Roosevelt family, government officials and friends present. There will be no lying in state for America's only fourth-

Details of FDR's Death on Page 2

term President and no flowers. Three Episcopal clergymen will officiate at the ceremony, following which the body will be brought to Hyde Park, N.Y., for burial at 10 AM Sunday in a garden plot on the Roosevelt estate.

The new President, who has already announced his intention of carrying out the same policies which won his predecessor highest esteem from every nation of the democratic world, left his five-room Washington apartment and drove to the White House, arriving there at 9:00 AM, passing through streets where the sorrowing people waved hands in greeting.

Early in the morning he conferred with Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

Putting into effect immediately the statement he made last night, soon after he was sworn in as Chief Executive by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, that one of his prime tasks would be to prosecute the war vigorously on all fronts, President Truman met with Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President; Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet; Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal.

Mrs. Roosevelt was aboard the train bearing her husband's body to Washington. She had flown to Warm Springs in an Army bomber last night, accompanied by Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's retiring press secretary, and Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, the late President's physician. Early said Mrs. Roosevelt bore her grief "very nobly, in fact, she was heroic."

Although she asked for seclusion, Mrs. Roosevelt discussed funeral plans for her husband, reaching quick decisions for the simple ceremonies which she felt he would have wanted.

Although hundreds of neighbors from the area of the Infantile Paralysis (Continued on back page)



President Harry S. Truman

World Mourns FDR

Political, military and religious leaders throughout the world yesterday paid tribute to President Roosevelt, characterized by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin as "one of the greatest men in all recorded history."

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill rose almost immediately after the House of Commons convened and, in an emotional speech, spoke of the death of the President "whose friendship for the cause of freedom and for the causes of the weak and poor have won him immortal renown."

Ike Pledges Win to Truman

SHAEF, Apr. 13 (AP)—Expressing grief and shock at President Roosevelt's death, Gen. Eisenhower today pledged to the new President, Mr. Truman, "unremitting efforts for the achievement of final victory."

In mourning for the late President, Army posts and stations in combat zones will fly flags at half-mast for 30 days, so far as battle operations permit.

Tomorrow, the day of the funeral, there will be memorial services in combat areas where circumstances allow.

Due to war necessity the Army will not follow the traditional custom of wearing a mourning band on the left arm nor will it fire salutes.

At London's Rainbow Corner, hundreds of soldiers stood for several minutes in stunned silence when they heard the news. Some wept and others made no effort to hide wet eyes.

Military police along Shaftesbury Avenue and around Piccadilly Circus reported the gloom swept over British and Americans alike. "Within a few minutes after the news the Piccadilly area was as quiet as a small back street," Cpl. Carlyle Everman, MP of Winchester, Ky., said. Two British bobbies couldn't recall such midnight gloom, even during the blitz.

"It is not fitting that we should continue our work this day," Mr. Churchill said, proposing that the House adjourn immediately as a token of respect "to the memory of this great departed statesman and war leader."

Marshal Stalin, in a message to President Harry S. Truman, expressed "sincere sympathy" on the untimely death of Mr. Roosevelt. "The American people and the Allied nations have lost a great political leader of world-wide stature and a herald of post-war peace and security," the Soviet Premier stated.

Symbol of Great Cause

Gen. Charles de Gaulle sent a telegram to Mr. Truman as soon as he received the news and described Mr. Roosevelt as the "symbolic champion of the great cause for which the United Nations have suffered so much and fought so hard." De Gaulle, Paris Radio said, ordered all flags in France and the French empire to be flown at half mast.

King George VI of Great Britain, in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt, said "humanity has lost a great figure and we have lost a true and honored friend."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek: "His achievements . . . will live in the memory of the Chinese nation. He firmly laid the foundation of a lasting peace as well as the ultimate victory of the Allied forces." Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie

(Continued on page 2)

Magdeburg Entered, 48 Mi. From Berlin; 7 Mi. From Leipzig

American tankmen, apparently dissatisfied with anything less than enemy-disconcerting daily gains across the central German plain as the war in Europe draws to a close, were only 48 miles from Berlin and 75 miles from a link-up with Soviet troops on the Eastern Front, dispatches reported last night.

Surpassing the one-day speed record set up earlier by the U.S. 1st Army's 3rd Armored Division, tankers of the 9th Army's 5th Armored reeled off 60 miles in one 24-hour stretch and pulled up along the west bank of the Elbe River at two points—Seerhausen and Tangermunde, the latter town only 48 miles from the German capital.

The Elbe had been forced already by units of the 9th Army's 2nd Armored Division at an undisclosed sector in the Magdeburg area, south of Tangermunde. Latest reliable reports said the Americans held a six-mile stretch along the east bank of this last water barrier before Berlin, but what gains had been made beyond were not specified.

Flanks of the 9th Army were now lined up along a 95-mile front, the southern shoulder being padded out by the arrival of doughboys of the 83rd Division who reached Barby.

The 4th Armored Division, tearing loose again just as other outfits farther north threatened to steal its thunder as the spearhead Yank outfit, was ranked

contender for the honor of being first to join up with the Red Army in the Cottbus sector, southeast of Berlin, after plunging eastward 47 miles, crossing the Mulde River and reaching a point only 38 miles from Dresden.

Leipzig itself was under threat by tanks of the U.S. 1st Army's 9th Armored Division. A 25-mile sweep brought these units to within seven miles of Leipzig.

Early this week German commentators had speculated on Leipzig and Halle, to the northwest, being the likely place for a meeting between the Allied and Soviet forces, but now the Americans were far beyond Leipzig.

Companion to the 4th, the 11th Armored was only 34 miles from the Czech border after a 15-mile thrust beyond Coburg which brought them along the Mulde River.

Armored units of the 3rd Army were now closer to Dresden than were Marshal Koniev's Soviet troops, last reported in the Gorlitz sector, on the Neisse River.

Among the notable cities which fell yesterday to the Americans were Jena, on the 3rd Army front, and Duisburg, in the shrunken Ruhr pocket. Troops of the 1st Army took 26,148 prisoners on Tuesday, mostly from the Ruhr. Among them was a major general who had served on Marshal Walther Model's staff, who said: "The war cannot go on much longer. I think the Army will collapse."

Along the northern front British troops were about to avenge the men who made history at Arnhem. The town has been entered by units which swarmed across the IJssel River and followed up in the wake of a great artillery bombardment. Other British forces, meanwhile, swept past Bremen on the south and continued to build up positions beyond the Aller from which to launch the assaults against Germany's North Sea ports.

8th Fighters KO 266 Planes

Fighters of the 8th Air Force again tore into the Luftwaffe yesterday when over 350 Mustangs and Thunderbolts peeled off from escorting 200 bombers in an attack on railroad yards, 20 miles south of Kiel, to destroy 266 more planes parked on landing strips in this area.

Thus, for the second time in a week, the fighters eclipsed the record bag of 177 they set last September, and when the ace 56th Thunderbolt Group yesterday took a toll of 95 planes, the one-time group record was also surpassed for the second time in the week.

The destruction brought to 762 the total number of Nazi planes destroyed by the 8th since the fighters and bomber gunners knocked out 104 last Saturday. The Luftwaffe put up no opposition and flak was light to medium.

The bombers, which plastered the yards at Neumunster, between Kiel and Hamburg, had excellent weather over the targets.

Vienna Falls To Soviets; Bag 130,000

Vienna, capital of Austria, with a peace-time population of nearly 2,000,000, was captured yesterday by the Red Army, Marshal Stalin announced last night in an Order of the Day to Marshal Tolbukhin, commander of the 3rd Ukrainian Army.

Fall of the city, first European capital engulfed by Hitler and his armies, came after a bitter eight-day battle, during which the Nazi garrison was slowly compressed into the sector of the city between the Danube Canal and the Danube itself. Tolbukhin's men then took the area with a two-way attack launched from land and river.

During the battle on the approaches to the city and for Vienna between Mar. 16 and Apr. 13, the 3rd Ukrainian Army captured more than 130,000 prisoners and destroyed or captured 1,345 tanks, Stalin declared.

Stalin did not say how many Germans were killed, but their losses previously had been estimated at about 5,000 a day.

The Order also stated that 11 tank divisions were smashed in the battle for Vienna, including the Sixth SS tank Army, moved to the East Front from the West after the Ardennes breakthrough.

With the Austrian capital in their hands, the Russians hold the greatest communication center in central Europe. It also is a great industrial center with many factories scattered across the plains to the south as far as Wiener Neustadt.

Other elements of Tolbukhin's forces, meanwhile, had left Vienna far behind and were reported to have pierced the German lines on the approaches to the road and rail hub of St. Poelten, 35 miles west of Vienna on the main road to Nuremberg. These troops were about 132 miles from Hitler's mountain hideout of Berchtesgaden.

Berlin also admitted breaches in German defense positions on the southern half of Tolbukhin's front, where the Russians were said to be within 30 miles of Graz, second largest city in Austria.

In a second Order last night, Stalin announced that Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army had captured the road center and German stronghold of Hodonin, on the western bank of the Morava River in Czechoslovakia. The capture of Hodonin meant that Malinovsky's men had forced the river and had eliminated the German bastion guarding the way to Brunn, capital of Moravia and great Czechoslovak industrial center.

There were more signs yesterday that a Red Army frontal assault on Berlin was imminent but there was no official statement about activity along the static Oder River line due east of Hitler's capital.

'Preserve, Protect, and Defend'



Harry S. Truman being sworn in by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone as 32nd President of the United States. Mrs. Truman is in the center of the group. This picture was radiophotographed from Washington.

Truman Asks Nation to Pray Today

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (Reuter)—President Harry Truman's proclamation to the people of the U.S. instituting tomorrow as a day of mourning:

"By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation to the people of the United States: It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from us the immortal spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Leader of his people in the great war, he lived to see the assurance of victory, but not to share it. He lived to see the first foundations of the free and peaceful world to which his life

was dedicated, but not to enter on that world himself.

"His fellow countrymen will sorely miss his fortitude and faith and courage in the time to come. The peoples of the earth who love the ways of freedom and of hope will mourn for him.

"Now therefore I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday next, April 14, the day of funeral service for the dead President, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the U.S.

"I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respec-

tive places of worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God and to pay out of full hearts their homage and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn.

"But though his voice is silent, his courage is not spent, his faith is not extinguished.

"The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their peoples and the peoples of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass."

Death Came Quietly As President Rested

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Apr. 13—President Roosevelt was sitting, calm and smiling, early yesterday afternoon, with Fala, his scottie, chin on paws, lying quietly by his chair. An artist, Nathaniel Robbins, was doing sketches for a portrait of the President as he leaned back comfortably, gazing out a window to the pine woods beyond on the Infantile Paralysis Foundation estate, where he had come for a rest. Later in the day, he planned to attend a barbecue with the patients, following that up by witnessing a minstrel show in a small playhouse.

It had been a busy morning. For 20 minutes the President had worked on signing state papers alone.

Suddenly, as he sat in the quiet room in the unpretentious white bungalow which served as his home here—called Pine Cottage and sometimes the "little White House"—the President complained of a sharp pain in the back of his head and put his hand to the spot. "I have a terrific headache," he said.

These words are reported to have been the last he uttered.

He lay his head down on the back of the chair, closed his eyes. He soon lost consciousness.

Within 15 minutes, Cmdr. Howard Bruen, who was acting as Mr. Roosevelt's personal physician, was at the President's side. That was about 1:30 PM. The President died at 3:35 PM (Eastern War Time), without regaining consciousness.

Bruen, who was in constant touch with Washington, where Adm. Ross T. McIntyre was planning to leave soon for Warm Springs to join the President, whom he had attended for many years as personal physician, explained that Mr. Roosevelt's death was due to a "massive cerebral hemorrhage." Bruen had seen the President during the morning and said the Chief Executive had been in excellent spirits.

To laymen a cerebral hemorrhage—sudden extensive bleeding in the brain due to a ruptured blood vessel—is commonly known as a stroke.

Others present in Mr. Roosevelt's cottage at the time of death were Cmdr. George Fox, White House pharmacist and Presidential attendant; William D. Hassett, a Secretary; Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary; Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Buckley, his housekeepers.

New 1st Lady Also Active

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (AP)—Eleanor Roosevelt became an ordinary citizen today and Bess Wallace Truman, wife of America's new President, assumed the role of First Lady.

The widely-traveled Mrs. Roosevelt was the most active President's wife in American history. In addition to her functions as mistress of the White House, she engaged actively in political, charitable and social welfare work, doing much writing and public speaking. She wrote a widely-syndicated newspaper column, "My Day," which did not appear today. Her influence on the President admittedly was great.

But while Mrs. Truman is of a much more retiring nature, it is thought that her influence is likely to be as great, if not so conspicuous, as Mrs. Roosevelt's.

Mrs. Truman has been her husband's adviser and aide throughout his long career on the Missouri bench, in the Senate and in the Vice-Presidency.

In recent years Mr. Truman has entrusted much of his secretarial work to her. And just how much the new President might depend on Bess Truman might be gleaned from a statement he made when he was under political fire and accused of hiring his wife as a Senate clerk on public funds.

"I need her, and that's the reason I've got her there," Mr. Truman declared. "I never make a report or deliver a speech without her editing it."

Lincoln, Roosevelt Died on Eve of Peace

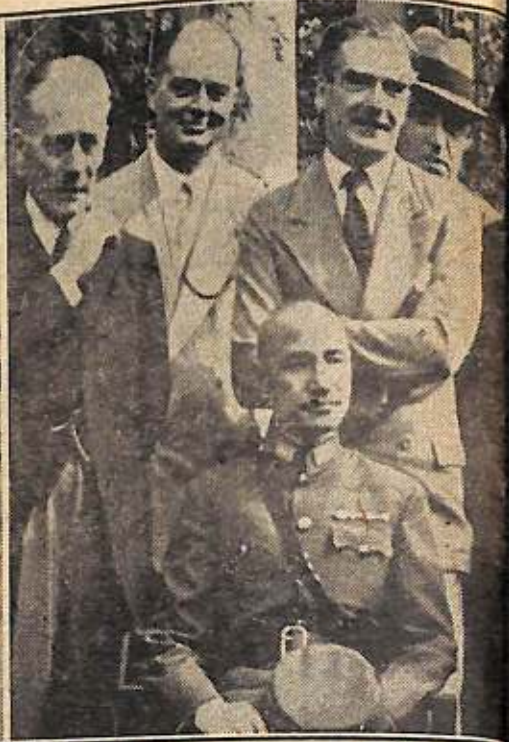
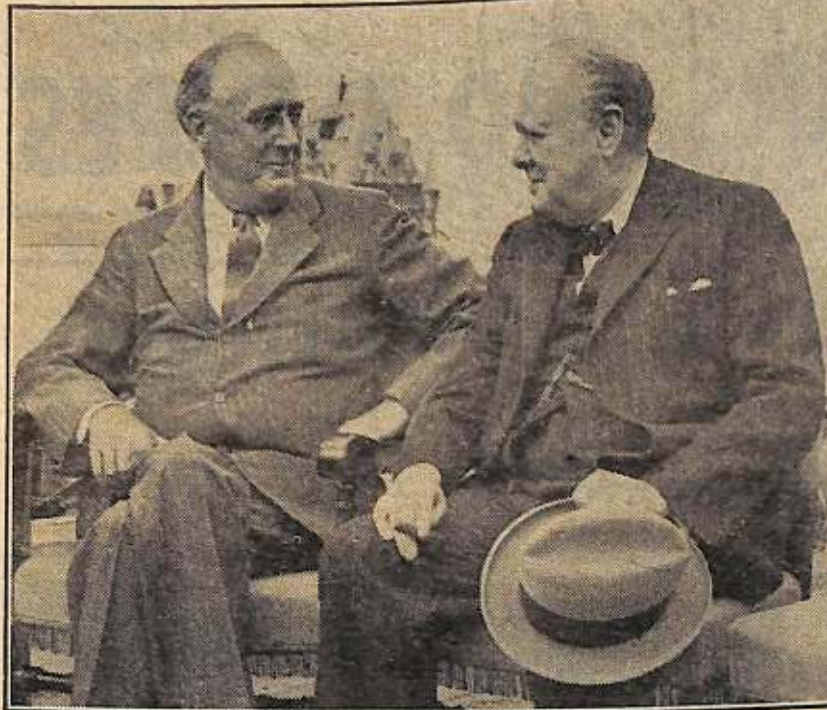
WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln had much in common—both led the U.S. through war, but both died before they could enjoy the fruits of peace.

The two great war-time Presidents died 80 years apart almost to the day. Mr. Roosevelt died Apr. 12, just as the Allies seemed ready to declare organized resistance in Germany ended.

Lincoln died of an assassin's bullet on Apr. 15, 1865, just six days after the Civil War had ended.

Because he died too soon, no one ever knew how Lincoln would have solved the problems ahead of him. Nor will anyone now be able to say exactly how well Mr. Roosevelt had laid the foundations for world peace.

FDR—A Leader Who Led—in



The nation's most-traveled President shown at some historic conferences with three great leaders: Chiang Kai-Shek and other conferees at Cairo.

Mrs. Roosevelt Stayed Calm Hearing News

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was sitting next to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the nation's World War I President, at a charity organization concert in a Washington club last night when she was called to the phone. She returned to tell the group, "I have been called back to the White House, and I want to apologize for leaving before this delightful concert is finished."

Ten minutes later the people at the concert were stunned to hear of the death of the President.

At the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I am more sorry for the people of this country and of the world than I am for us."

In reply to President Truman's question, "What can I do for you?" Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Tell us what we can do. Is there any way we can help you?"

Later, servants at the White House stood with heads bowed as Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in black, left to fly to Warm Springs, Ga., scene of her husband's death.

Mrs. Anna Boettiger, the Roosevelts' only daughter, who had been serving during the last several months as her father's assistant, was in Washington when the news came.

4 Sons Hear News Abroad

President Roosevelt's four sons, two of whom are in the Navy and one each in the Army and Marine Corps, were all overseas on active service when their father died.

Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, second eldest son, left England by plane early yesterday for the U.S. He learned the news of his father's death while listening in London to Thursday's midnight BBC news flashes. An officer present said the general sat stunned, repeating over and over that it just couldn't be true. He returned immediately to his 8th Air Force Photo Reconnaissance-Wing HQ, where he called a 3 AM meeting of the staff to notify them of the news. His mother's telegram telling of the President's death arrived just before he left the base.

Lt. Cmdr. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. was reported standing on the bridge of a destroyer which had just beaten off a Jap air attack against the Okinawa landing sites when he received word of the President's death. Lt. John Roosevelt, supply officer on an aircraft carrier, was somewhere in the Pacific with the fleet.

The President's eldest son, Marine Corps Col. James Roosevelt, also was somewhere in the Pacific with amphibious units.

U.S. Now Minus Vice-President Until '48 Voting

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (ANS)—The U.S. has no Vice-President today, nor will it have one until the next Presidential election in 1948.

The Vice-Presidency remains vacant. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn.), Senate president pro-tempore, has become permanent presiding officer of the Senate, the post held by Harry S. Truman as Vice-President.

With the accession of Mr. Truman to the Presidency, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. moved up as next in line for the Chief Executive's job in the event of the death, removal or resignation of Mr. Truman.

Congress long ago provided for Presidential succession ranging through seven Cabinet positions: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior.

It never has been necessary to go beyond the Vice-President, however.

Morgenthau Last Official Visitor

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (ANS)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. was President Roosevelt's last official visitor. He dined with him at Warm Springs Wednesday night and said today that the President that night "was in the best of spirits and took a keen interest in discussing world affairs."

Aside from Morgenthau, President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines was Mr. Roosevelt's only other official visitor during his two-week rest in the South.

The President's last instructions to his secretary, William D. Hassett, were to purchase the first of a new issue of five-cent San Francisco commemorative stamps for his collection.

6 Others Died in Office

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (ANS)—Mr. Roosevelt was the seventh President to die in office and the first chief executive to succumb during war-time.

William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia in Washington at the age of 68 on Apr. 4, 1841, exactly a month after his inauguration. He was succeeded by John Tyler.

Zachary Taylor succumbed to typhus fever in the White House on July 9, 1850, the second year of his term. Taylor, who was 65, was succeeded by Millard Fillmore.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated at the age of 56 in Ford's Theater in Wash-

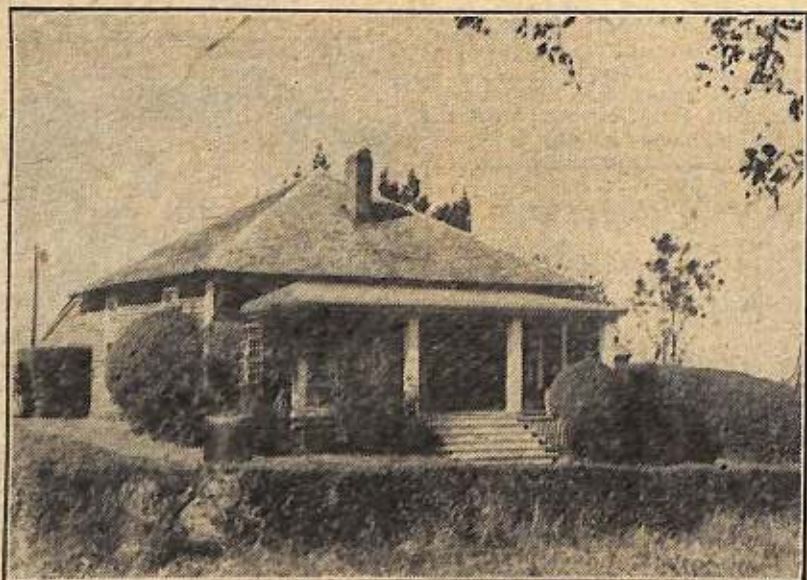
ington on Apr. 15, 1865, immediately after the end of the Civil War and at the start of his second term. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency.

James Garfield, 49, was assassinated in Elberon, N.J., on Sept. 19, 1889, his first year in office. Vice-President Chester A. Arthur became President.

William McKinley, 58, was the victim of an assassin's bullets in Buffalo, N.Y., on Sept. 6, 1901, during the first year of his second term. Theodore Roosevelt became the nation's Chief Executive.

Warren G. Harding, 57, died of pneumonia in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923, during his third year in office. Calvin Coolidge became President.

End of a Long, Hard Road



This is the cottage at Warm Springs where President Roosevelt died.

Entire Globe In Mourning

The death of President Roosevelt produced in Allied and neutral countries a feeling of profound loss and the universal comment from the press and officials was one of high tribute to a great leader and advocate of democratic principles throughout the world.

Typical reports and comments from various countries were:

MOSCOW, Apr. 13 (Reuter)—President Roosevelt's death is seen here as fate's greatest single blow to the Allies since the war began.

It is believed that Marshal Stalin was working late, as is his habit, when the news came through. All editions of the Soviet papers were held up today to carry the news and were still not on the street three hours after their usual publication time.

To the Russians, President Roosevelt was more than a man. He was a whole policy signifying the democratic and friendly approach to the Soviet family of nations.

PARIS, Apr. 13 (Reuter)—The day of President Roosevelt's burial will be observed as a national day of mourning throughout France, announced M. Georg Bidault, French Foreign Minister.

"This is a significant and painful moment in the history of the world," he said. "The death of President Roosevelt has caused deep sadness to the French Government and to every French citizen and is an irreparable loss to all free men."

"The day this soldier of freedom and great leader of men is carried to his last resting place will be a day of mourning for all France. But in our great and inexpressible sorrow we remain full of hope because we know that from the United States the message carried by President Roosevelt to the world will continue to be proclaimed."

BRUSSELS, Apr. 13 (UP)—Photographs of President Roosevelt, draped in crepe, were placed alongside pictures of King Leopold in Belgium today.

Belgian radio cancelled all programs and substituted somber music, news from Washington and lengthy reviews of the President's life and achievements.

GIBRALTAR, Apr. 13 (Reuter)—All British and Allied ships in the harbor and all official buildings and Allied liaison offices are flying their flags at half-mast in mourning for President Roosevelt.

BAGDAD, Apr. 13 (Reuter)—Iraq has announced three days of mourning for President Roosevelt. Regent Emir Abdul Ilah has sent Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman messages expressing deep sorrow at the loss of a leader whom he called a friend of the Arabs.

He was an active Commander-in-Chief, too. At left, he confers with Gen. MacArthur, A



With his son James standing by, the President



Addressing Congress after Yalta Conference, the last

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Farm to White House Is Truman's Story

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—The death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought a greying, bespectacled, quiet, affable little man from the obscurity he loves into the spotlight surrounding one of the world's most important tasks—the Presidency of the United States.

But Harry S. Truman, in agreeing to run with Mr. Roosevelt in the last election when rumors were constant that the President was not in good health, confided to associates that he accepted his position with a sense of grave responsibility, and officials close to President Roosevelt felt that the Missouri Democrat could carry the Presidential load capably and conscientiously.

President Truman is strongly supported by the Southern block of Senators, many of whom had opposed Mr. Roosevelt's policies. However, he is also supported by the Democratic party organization, and informed sources believe this support, together with his liberal backers, will strengthen his stand in seeking a strong international post-war policy for the United States.

The rise of the new President, who will be confronted not only by the problems of winning final victory in a two-front war but by the gigantic task of insuring a lasting peace and directing the transition of America from war to peace economy, equals anything in the world's rags-to-riches and failure-to-success fiction.

In an 11-year period Harry S. Truman (the S. is only an initial, it doesn't stand for any name) jumped from an obscure county judgeship to the nation's highest office. And as the mild-mannered Missourian, 61 next month, was sworn in as President last night perhaps he pondered on the major roles played in that rise by two vastly different men—both now dead.

One was President Roosevelt and the other was Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City's political boss in the '20s and '30s, who put Mr. Truman on the bench in Missouri's Jackson County courthouse and later sent him to the Senate.

Mr. Truman's association with Pendergast, who was eventually sent to prison for income tax evasion, caused some opposition to him later when he was considered for the Vice-Presidency. Regarding that question Mr. Truman always said, "Tom Pendergast was my friend. He never asked me to do a dishonest thing."

Mr. Truman came into prominence when, as Senator, he made a 35,000-mile trip across America to inspect defense plants and installations.

His choice as Vice-Presidential candidate in 1944 was political—a compromise between the left wing of the Democratic party which wanted Henry A. Wallace, and the right wing which wanted anybody but Wallace.

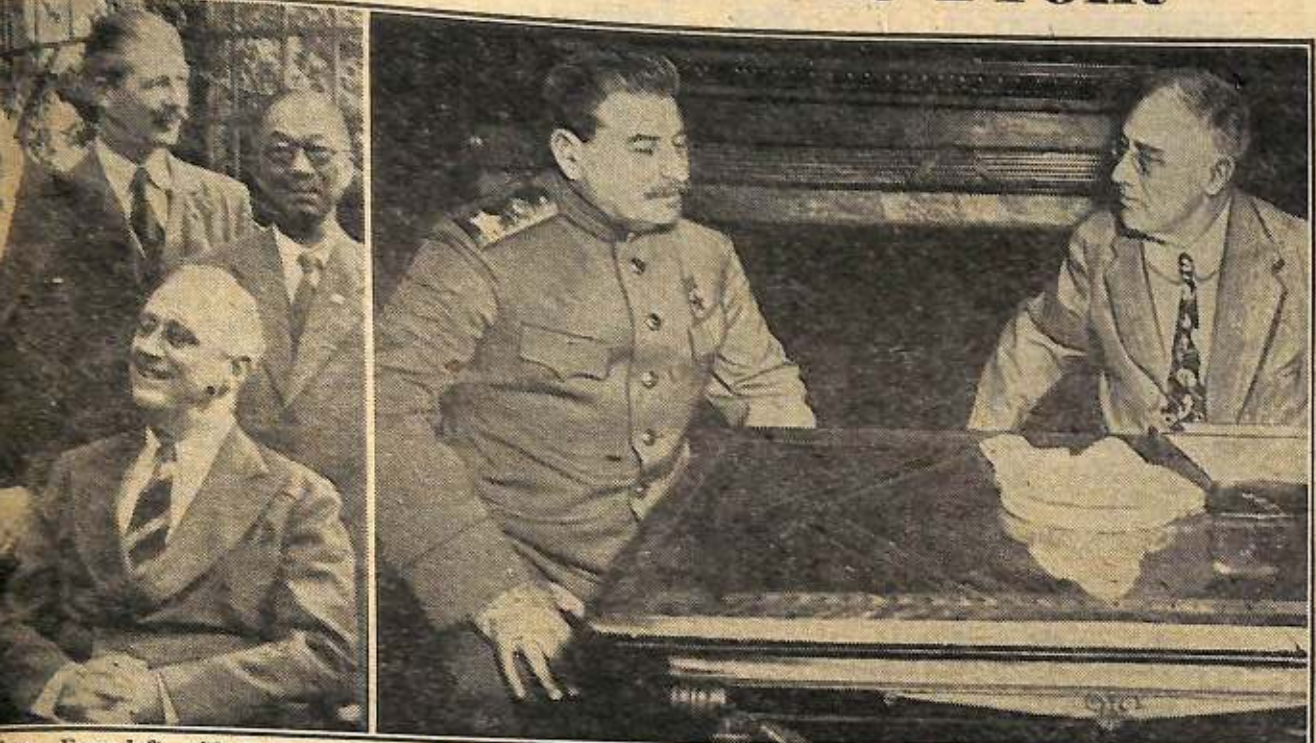
Mr. Truman, who has a good record of unostentatious public service and ranked as a "middle-of-the-roader," was selected.

In World War I he went to France with the 35th Division and as a captain commanded a battery of hard-fighting Irishmen from Kansas. He saw plenty of action and left the Army with the rank of major.

When he returned to Missouri he married Bess Wallace, his childhood sweetheart, and went into partnership with a former member of his battery in a men's wear shop. In the depression of 1921 the business failed.

After that he went back to the farm, but, locally popular, was elected County Judge, a position he lost in the 1924 elections. In 1926 he was elected Presiding Judge and held office until 1934, when Pendergast boosted him for U.S. Senator.

His family consists of his wife and one daughter, 20-year-old Mary Margaret.



...ers. From left, with Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec; with Generalissimo and with Marshal Stalin at Yalta.



...visits an airfield in Sicily with Gen. Eisenhower; with Gen. Eisenhower and Adm. Leahy, at Pearl Harbor.

GIs Saddened, Feel President Died in Action

After the initial shock of President Roosevelt's death officers and GIs on leave in London yesterday reflected soberly their feelings in paying tribute to their Commander-in-Chief.

"I feel that he has given his life for his country just as surely as any soldier in the field," said WAC Cpl. Eleanor MacKenzie. "Of all the great things he did his magnificent leadership during the war overshadows them all."

Cpl. Frank G. Neville, a U.K. Base Signal Section technician, discussing the President's efforts to establish better understanding among nations, said: "All the world will long be indebted to him for his humanitarian ideals in the interest of all people, regardless of race, color, creed and nationality."

1/Lt. D. E. Buckels and 2/Lt. J. O. Holladay, two 8th Air Force flyers, were saddened that the President couldn't have lived to see his untiring efforts for a world security organization become a reality. "But he died with the realization that the principles he fought so uncompromisingly for were instilled in the minds and hearts of people the world over and that his plans for a peaceful world were to guide the planners of peace," said Lt. Buckels.

"I don't think his death will in any way change the outcome of the war, but it is tragic that he could not have lived to see the peace he fought for," said Pvt. Justin A. Curran, an infantryman.

"President Roosevelt became a symbol the world over for great ideals and for friendship to all the common people. He was a great friend to the soldier," said Pvt. Duane Summers, an Air Force mechanic.

"He would have done much at the peace conference," said Pfc Warner White, a former front-line Joe recuperating in England. "And he will be badly missed at San Francisco."

"There can be no doubt that the President's death will be a great handicap at this time, but I don't believe the plans he made will be changed," said Cpl. James F. Junker, of a port company.

"We should be forever grateful that we had President Roosevelt's leadership during the most crucial moments of our history," said Cpl. Robert Hoag, a former combat medic. "And we should be grateful that he built a firm foundation for peace and set us out on the right road before his passing."

1/Lt. Will Rogers, former Congressman from California, issued the following statement in England today:

"President Roosevelt has enriched our country from the depths of the depression. He restored our national vitality. In the depths of appeasement he brought back our sense of international responsibility. I have lost my personal hero. The world has lost an inspiring leader and America has lost one of its greatest presidents."

World Tribute Paid to FDR

(Continued from page 1)
King: The death of President Roosevelt was "a loss to the whole of mankind."

Pope Pius XII sent his condolences to the President's family and to the U.S. government.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S.: "The British people will mourn . . . the passing of one who has guided the Allies so far and so well on the road to victory."

King Gustav of Sweden sent telegrams of deepest sympathy and sincerest regrets to Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman.

Eamon DeValera, Prime Minister of Eire, addressing the Irish Assembly in Dublin, said "I regard his death as a loss to the world."

Field Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, declared "his passing leaves us very poor indeed."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader, said "the world has lost an inspired leader and fighter for freedom and peace."

Brazilian Ambassador to Britain, Jose Moniz de Arago, stated that "as a Brazilian I feel as personal a loss as if I had lost a great Brazilian leader."

Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt. Crown Prince Olaf of Norway sent a telegram to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower terming Mr. Roosevelt's death a "great loss to all forces in my command."



...the oath of office for the fourth time.



...the nation heard his voice in a major address.

Soldiers in U.K. Mourn Chief

Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, Commanding General of the United Kingdom Base, yesterday ordered all soldiers in his command to observe a 30-day mourning period for the death of President Roosevelt.

All military units in the U.K. were officially informed of the death of the Commander-in-Chief by a general order issued yesterday morning.

Social events for American soldiers have been cancelled and officers' and enlisted men's clubs are being closed until after the President's funeral. Wearing of a black mourning badge by military personnel, because of practical difficulties, will not be required, Koenig said.

Throughout England, wherever there was a U.S. Army or Navy installation or an American Red Cross club, the American flag flew at half mast. In London the flags of many Allied nations hung at half mast stirred by the occasional breezes of a near-summer day.

In Grosvenor Square yesterday morning, U.S. servicemen and women

stood around in little groups to watch disconsolately the unfurling of the flags.

Westminster Abbey was offered to Army authorities yesterday for use in a memorial service by the Rev. Paul De Labilliere, Dean of the British shrine. In offering the Abbey the Dean said, "the news of the President's death comes not only as a shock but it also brings a sense of desolating loss."

American sailors will attend at noon today a private memorial service at St. Mark's Church on North Audley St. in London, the Navy announced yesterday.

Capt. Frank Lash, USN, senior Naval chaplain, will preside at what the Navy described as a "simple" service with no guests permitted.

Similar services will be held on every ship and at every installation of the Navy in the United Kingdom.

The American Red Cross announced that a memorial service will be held for U.S. personnel at London's Rainbow Corner tomorrow at 3 P.M.



The new president and first lady of the U.S. with their daughter, Mary.



Born on a Missouri farm, President Truman still retains his love for outdoor life. Here he is on a hunting expedition in his native state with a political colleague.



As the newly-elected vice-president, Truman shared with Roosevelt and Henry Wallace their utter contempt for the weather. Here they ride to the White House in a driving rain after Roosevelt's fourth term victory.

The Nation Mourns

Memorial Plans Follow Shock of Leader's Death

NEW YORK, Apr. 13 (ANS)—Millions of Americans who always were "My Friends" to Franklin Delano Roosevelt today were emerging from the first shock of his death with plans for honors and farewells to their leader through 12 years of event-crowded history.

By memorial services in churches, schools and military installations; by countless tributes, by cancellation of private and public functions, the nation mourned its 31st President. Generally, services were planned to coincide with the White House funeral services at 4 PM (EWT) tomorrow.

The Senate today unanimously adopted a motion of "condolence" with the people of the U.S. and the family of President Roosevelt, then adjourned for the day.

In most of the country's schools, observances were held today, followed by recesses.

Everywhere, the President's passing put a damper on night life. In Manhattan, gaiety was reduced to a minimum last night—many guests leaving night clubs and supper clubs as soon as they heard the news.

Dances were eliminated, shows—stage and movies—carried on after managers stepped to the stages and announced the death. But empty seats far outnumbered the occupied. For the second time in its 103-year history, the New York Philharmonic Symphony cancelled a concert. The other occasion was on Apr. 18, 1865, after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Most amusement officials said they would either curtail or cancel activities until after the President's burial on Sunday at Hyde Park. Exhibition baseball games have been cancelled and radio stations dropped commercial programs to present instead recordings of various speeches made by Mr. Roosevelt. Several newspapers dropped general display advertising to devote more space to the death.

The news of the President's death caught most people in the East on their way home from work. In the West and Far West workers halted everywhere. Newspapers already flashing their blackest and biggest type telling of West Front accomplishments rushed out re-made extras in a matter of moments.

People talked little at first. They just looked at one another. All stared as though they expected somebody to deny the news instantly. Later, the main question was: "Have you heard?" In Washington, the Associated Press

said, there seemed to be a general realization that an era in American history suddenly had come to an end. Up and down Massachusetts Avenue, where many of the embassies are located, flags were lowered to half mast. People gathered around, looked at them and repeated: "The President is dead."

Thronged gathered around the White House and eyed the porch where the doors stood open and persons arriving in various official cars walked soft-footedly inside.

Stunned People Leave Shows And Go Home

U.S. Officials Express Grief

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (ANS)—Official Washington joined the nation and the world today in solemn, shocked grief at President Roosevelt's death. His loss was mourned as a tragedy for the world and for the hopes of its people. All agreed that the most fitting monument that could be raised to him would be total victory and lasting peace.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.: "Like Lincoln, President Roosevelt has truly given his life that America might live and freedom be upheld. Like Lincoln, he piloted our country with high wisdom and courage."

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace: "We bow in prayer for that gallant world citizen who so unerringly acted to save Democracy. With President Truman, we shall go forward into victory and peace."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson: "We have lost a great President and a great Commander-in-Chief. The faith and courage of Franklin Roosevelt have never faltered us, nor has the broad vision with which he supported his military commanders."

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal: "The world has lost a champion of democracy who can ill be spared by our country and the Allied cause. The Navy can pay no better tribute to his memory than to carry on in a tradition of which he was so proud."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "He literally expended himself for the cause of mankind to which he was devoted. President Roosevelt died for us."

Ex-Secretary of State Cordell Hull: "No greater tragedy could have befallen the nation, but his vision and the spirit of his statesmanship must continue to inspire us for the crucial task which even now is before us—the task of building world peace."

Harry Hopkins: "I am so terribly sorry. The people all over this country and indeed the entire world mourn tonight. He was so gallant and brave."

Ex-President Herbert Hoover: "Harry Truman will have the backing of the country, and while we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death we shall march forward."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, defeated Republican Presidential candidate in 1944: "The loss will be shared by every American and mourned by all freedom-loving people of the entire world."

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee: "It is tragic he could not have lived to see the fruition of his greatest undertaking."

Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.): "The people of the world who dreamed of a successful termination of the war and the erection of the machinery for permanent peace and security will shed tears at his untimely death."

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky: "This is one of the worst tragedies that has ever happened to the world and we must go forward to the goal which he set for us."

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.): "Those who disagreed with him have always recognized his amazing genius in behalf of his vigorous ideals. His untimely death will be mourned at every hearthstone and on every battlefield where freedom wins the victory to which he literally gave his life."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.-Ohio): "Death removes the greatest figure of our time at the very climax of his career and shocks a world to which his words and actions were more important than those of any other man."

Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall: "We have lost a great leader. His far-seeing wisdom in military counsel has been a constant source of courage to all of us who have worked side by side with him from the dark days of the war's beginning. No tribute from the Army could be so eloquent as an hourly record of victories of the past few days."

U.S. Fleet Commander-in-Chief Adm. Ernest J. King: "The death is a sad and grievous blow to us. All the U.S. Navy mourns the passing of the great, good and gifted leader who in time of peril to his country gave unstintingly the last full measure of devotion to the cause which has bound the free nations of the world in the great fight for freedom."

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz: "We in the Navy have lost an outstanding C-in-C and the American people a great leader."

Newspapers Join Mourning

NEW YORK, Apr. 13 (AP)—The nation's newspapers, without exception, mourned President Roosevelt today in black headlines and black-bordered front pages.

Editorial comment included:

NEW YORK TIMES: "History will honor this man for many things—it will honor him above all else because he had the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet that crisis boldly."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "He rose to the real glory of his mastery of politics to prepare for what he knew was ahead. It is our belief that history will record this as his greatest achievement."

U.S. Must Pick Up Where He Left Off
LOS ANGELES TIMES: "It is for us to pick up where he left off and continue not only to the goal he had set in war but also for the sound reconstruction of the nation in post-war years."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "History will appraise his work. For the moment we can only express deep sorrow which all Americans feel at the passing of their chosen leader. His successor, President Truman, inherits an immense task at a difficult hour. He will receive the loyal support of all of us."

Oklahoma Tornado Kills 71

OKLAHOMA CITY, Apr. 13 (ANS)—Oklahoma counted its tornado dead at 71 and its homeless in hundreds today after twisters bounced crazily over the State to spread destruction in a dozen cities and rural communities.

The storms swept on into Arkansas, killing three, and two persons were re-

ported missing in a storm at Morrisville, Mo.

Most seriously hit in Oklahoma by the storms were Anters, with 47 dead; Muskogee, with 14, and Hulbert and Oklahoma City, with three each. Boggy had one fatality, as did Red Oak, Greenwood Junction and Rowland.

All Honor to the Chief



At the Red Cross Interstate Club, Dover Street, London, Red Cross workers and soldiers paid homage to President Roosevelt, laying flowers before his photograph.

Complex Problems of Peace May Be Truman's First Job

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13 (AP)—Official word that organized resistance in Germany may end soon promises to plunge President Truman into a series of international developments before he has been two weeks in the White House.

The capital is certain that the broad war and peace policies laid down by President Roosevelt will be continued by President Truman, but there is an attitude of "wait and see" about how he will put them into effect.

Foremost problem is the San Francisco conference, scheduled for Apr. 25. Mr. Truman had made no plans to go to San Francisco in his capacity as Vice-President, but immediate indications were that, as President, Mr. Truman would follow the plans of his predecessor to open the parley.

Mr. Truman's initial strength will probably lie in his close relations with the Senate leaders, whose task it may be a few months hence to advocate the ratification of American membership in a world peace organization.

But the end of organized fighting in Germany will mean the placing in effect of all the complex machinery for joint American, British, Russian and French occupation of Germany, as well as problems of feeding and clothing Europe.

It will sharpen the Big Three controversies over Poland, Rumania and other liberated or ex-enemy satellite countries. And it will remove the greatest single force which has bound all the Allies together since the war began—the common need to defeat Hitler.

Perhaps the most serious loss will be the absence of Mr. Roosevelt's personality when the Big Three meet again. Diplomatic observers believe his absence will be felt seriously. However, they point out, the comparative inexperience of Mr. Truman in foreign affairs may well be overcome by the same expert advisers who served Mr. Roosevelt.

Nazis Now Hope For Big 3 Split

An official Nazi spokesman wishfully forecast a Big Three split, declaring that the "complicated structure of Anglo-American-Russian friendship" would suffer from President Roosevelt's death. German News Agency reported yesterday.

Government-controlled newspapers leveled their usual accusations of "warmonger" at the dead President and the agency added: "Nobody in the world will shed a tear now he is dead."

An NBC report said Tokyo Radio, after announcing Mr. Roosevelt's death, said: "We will now introduce a few minutes of special music to honor the passing of this great man."

Symbol of Homage



Three MPs salute the Stars and Stripes as it is lowered to half-mast over a government building in London out of respect to President Roosevelt.

Sports in Brief

Leafs Shut Out Wings Again, 1-0, Near Ice Title

TORONTO, Apr. 13—The Toronto Maple Leafs moved to within one game of annexing the Stanley Cup last night as they racked up their third straight shutout victory over the Detroit Red Wings, 1-0, before 13,560 fans.

The break came in the final period as Gus Bodnar took a pass from Defense-man Wally Stanowski, swept down the ice and blasted an angle shot into the cage for his first tally of the series.

Ring Tournay Starts Tuesday

With more than 140 entries already in, the U.K. championship boxing tournament has been stretched from a three-day affair to four, with the first round starting Tuesday night at 7 o'clock at Rainbow Corner, London. Subsequent sessions will be held afternoons and evenings Wednesday and Thursday at Rainbow, with the finals slated for Royal Albert Hall Friday night.

Weigh-ins for the whirl can be made any time Monday, or from 1 to 4 PM Tuesday afternoon. Those weights will stand for the remainder of the tournament. Boxers failing to make the weight in their class may enter the next group, or weigh in again if they think they can make the limit by 4 PM Tuesday.

Dodgers Subdue McCarthymen, 3-1

NEW YORK, Apr. 13—After playing like a college team last week, Brooklyn's favorite people came back yesterday to wallop the New York Yankees, 3-1, in a Red Cross exhibition game at the Stadium.

The Dodgers teed off against Hank Borowy for two runs in the first inning when Bill Hart doubled home Dixie Walker and Morris Aderholt, who had singled. Borowy also yielded the third marker in the sixth before giving away to Bill Zuber in the eighth.

Superforts Hit Tokyo

While Marianas-based Superforts struck again at targets near Tokyo, Pacific Fleet HQ yesterday announced the destruction of 118 Japanese planes and the loss of an American destroyer when a strong enemy air fleet using suicide tactics struck at U.S. fleet units off Okinawa Thursday.

The Superforts' raid on the Jap capital, accompanied again by Iwo Jima-based fighters, hit chemical and armament targets only six miles northwest of the Imperial Palace. The raid followed a second long-range strike by other B29s on military factories at Koriyama, 111 miles north of Tokyo.

At the same time a Manila communication announced a U.S. landing on Bohol island, last of the central Philippines still held by the Japanese.

Adm. Nimitz, who said all of the vessels damaged by the enemy air attack at Okinawa remained in operation, also announced the presence of four more American divisions on the island—the 1st and 6th Marine and the 27th and 96th Army—in addition to the previously announced 7th and 77th Army Divisions.

Infantrymen on southern Okinawa were unable to make any headway against powerful Jap defenses for the eighth successive day.

Gen. MacArthur, announcing the new Philippine landing, said Bohol guerrillas already were in control of most of the island and that units of Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's American Division pushed inland rapidly after the virtually unopposed invasion.

President - -

(Continued from page 1)

Foundation at Warm Springs, where Mr. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage at 3:35 PM Thursday, wanted to stop and offer consolation, Marine and Secret Service guards stopped them at the estate gates. Few of the scores of reporters, photographers and radio men were admitted to the Foundation grounds.

However, when the cortege passed today through the normally placid town of Warm Springs, the patients at the Foundation, lined up in their wheel chairs, had their chance to bid farewell to the man who was both their champion and inspiration.

Until Sunday's burial Mr. Roosevelt's body will be guarded day and night by four sentries, chosen from Army, Navy and Marine EMs, who were posted at the four corners of the coffin.

The 11-car funeral train—the last coach bearing Mr. Roosevelt's body—was scheduled to go from Warm Springs to Atlanta and then to Washington.

Mrs. John Boettiger, the Roosevelt's only daughter, did not accompany Mrs. Roosevelt to Warm Springs, staying behind at the White House to supervise funeral arrangements and to prepare the Executive Mansion before turning it over to Mr. and Mrs. Truman.

As part of carrying out Mr. Roosevelt's policies, President Truman has asked the Cabinet to remain in office. He quickly scotched fears that Mr. Roosevelt's death might result in postponing the scheduled Apr. 25 opening of the United Nations conference at San Francisco by announcing that the parley would begin on time. What his plans were concerning the conference were not made known.

A new figure who may possibly figure now in the national spotlight is Hugh Fulton, New York and Washington lawyer and former counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Truman was formerly chairman. The new President summoned Fulton to work with him in the Executive offices. He was the first public caller on Mr. Truman.

British Court in Mourning

King George VI of Great Britain and Queen Elizabeth, upon hearing the news of President Roosevelt's death, cancelled a scheduled visit to Glasgow today to witness the International Football Match. The King proclaimed a week of Court mourning.

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday, Apr. 14

- 1200—Headlines—Duffie Bag.
- 1300—World News.
- 1310—American Sports Roundup.
- 1315—Great Music.
- 1330—Globe Theater.
- 1400—Headlines—Army Radio Orchestra.
- 1430—Miss Parade.
- 1500—World News.
- 1510—Harry James.
- 1530—On the Record.
- 1630—Strike up the Band.
- 1700—Headlines—American Dance Band.
- 1730—National Barn Dance.
- 1755—Mark up the Map.
- 1800—World News.
- 1810—Interlude in Blue.
- 1830—GI Journal.
- 1900—World News.
- 1905—Hawaiian Serenade.
- 1915—Music from the Movies.
- 2000—Headlines—AEFP on the Spot.
- 2030—At Ease.
- 2035—Charlie McCarthy.
- 2100—World News.
- 2105—Your War Today.
- 2115—Saturday Night Serenade.
- 2145—Johnny Mercer's Music Shop.
- 2200—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A.
- 2205—Jubilee.
- 2235—Latin American Serenade.
- 2300—World News.
- 2305—Merely Music.
- 0000—World News.

Sunday, Apr. 15

- 0800—Headlines—Combat Diary.
- 0820—Sunday Serenade.
- 0900—World News.
- 0910—Spotlight on Clyde Lucas.
- 0925—Family Hour.
- 1000—Headlines—Sunday Music.
- 1015—Radio Chapel.
- 1045—Light Music.
- 1100—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A.
- 1105—Morning After (Charlie McCarthy).
- 1135—Showtime.

- 1200—Headlines—Sammy Kaye.
- 1230—Clear Lower Decks.
- 1300—World News.
- 1310—American Sports Roundup.
- 1315—WAC's Works.
- 1330—Information Please.
- 1400—Headlines—Combat Quiz.
- 1415—Atlantic Spotlight.
- 1445—Around Times Square.
- 1500—World News.
- 1510—Grand Old Opry.
- 1530—Freddie Martin.
- 1600—Headlines—New York Philharmonic.
- 1700—Headlines—American Sports Roundup.
- 1705—Raymond Scott.
- 1715—AEF Special.
- 1755—Mark up the Map.
- 1800—World News.
- 1810—Yank Bandstand.
- 1830—Andre Kostelanetz.
- 1900—World News.
- 1905—Jack Benny.
- 1935—Intermezzo.
- 2000—Headlines—Mail Call.
- 2030—Aldrich Family.
- 2100—World News.
- 2105—Your War Today.
- 2115—American Album of Familiar Music.
- 2145—At Ease.
- 2200—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A.
- 2205—Fiesta.
- 2230—Guy Lombardo.
- 2300—World News.
- 2305—One Night Stand.
- 2330—Suspense.
- 0000—World News.

Monday, Apr. 16

- 0800—Headlines—Combat Diary.
- 0815—Personal Album with Ginny Simms.
- 0830—Music by Billy Rogers.
- 0900—World News.
- 0910—Spotlight on Xavier Cugat.
- 0925—James Melton Show.
- 1000—Headlines—Morning After (Mail Call).
- 1030—Strike up the Band.
- 1100—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A.
- 1105—Duffie Bag.