

Concessions Obtained From Stalin, Report

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with progress made by the U. S. delegation at Potsdam, and it was reported that his own plainspoken and genial attitude had won the admiration and affection of Stalin.

The belief prevailed that Truman, in his first venture into international diplomacy, had reached a real understanding with Stalin and Churchill.

Truman's Aims Simple

The President's aims, from the point of view of the United States, were simple and clear-cut—the defeat of Japan as quickly as possible with a minimum loss of life and adjustment of European differences on a practical common sense basis. The United States, the President insists, is more interested in getting Russia and Great Britain to get together on a program than in the details of such an accomplishment.

Talk of unexpected Russian concessions focused the spotlight today on this question: What has Russia agreed to do—if that is part of the concessions—to help speed victory in the war against Japan?

Some Russians insist that their government will play a role in defeating Japan but that it is unwilling to reveal its intentions until the most impressive opportunity develops.

The only news of an official nature that came from within the well-guarded conference area was that the sessions were continuing and that progress was being made.

Reynaud Raps Petain's Acts as Traitor Trial

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petated that he wished to transfer the government to French Africa and continue the war from there and was opposed by Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of the reeling French forces.

Reynaud testified that at a cabinet meeting on the day he formed his government, Petain read a letter threatening to resign as vice premier if an armistice were not accepted.

"The next day I received the great British project for union between our two people," Reynaud said.

He added that Camille Chautemps, former premier and a member of the Reynaud cabinet, opposed the plan, saying he did not want to see France become a British dominion. He testified further that Chautemps declared it impossible for the government to leave France without first getting terms of armistice.

"I was then left with no choice but to resign, for I was in the minority," he said. "That night I explained the situation to the cabinet and President Albert Le Brun asked me to enforce the policy of the majority. I replied 'I will never apply it,' for if the majority opinion of the cabinet prevailed, France was lost."

Roosevelt Warned Petain
Reynaud said President Roosevelt sent Petain an "extremely strong" message, warning the marshal that he risked losing the friendship of the United States government and people because of the terms of the armistice Petain accepted from Germany.

He testified that while the armistice was being discussed he argued with Petain and Adm. Jean Darlan over the French fleet. Asked if the warships would be given to the Germans, Reynaud said Darlan replied:

"I would sooner put it out to sea."

Later at Bordeaux, Reynaud quoted Darlan as saying: "I will see to it that the fleet does not fall into German hands."

He testified that Darlan—since assassinated in Algiers where he was collaborating with the American invasion—sent orders to the fleet command to sink the ships rather than let them fall into German hands.

I immediately informed Churchill of this message, but he had no faith in Darlan's word and the result was Mers El Khebir (Oran)—where the British attacked the French fleet in North Africa," Reynaud said.

Wanted to Yield Verdun
Reynaud recalled the opinion of Marshal Joffre regarding Petain, saying that after the battle of Verdun, Petain lacked faith in the possibility of defending the fortress.

"Joffre declared he found Petain so defeated that he wanted to surrender the fortress," Reynaud said.

Reynaud charged that Petain opposed fortifying the northern frontiers of France and also a two-year period of military service. He produced a 1935 fascist brochure written by Henri Hervey entitled "We Need Petain."

He said that Petain "corrupted" Darlan and thereby brought

about capitulation of the French fleet, asserting:

"The armistice could not have been signed without capitulation of the fleet."

Reynaud closed his testimony with the words: "Never has a people been more mistaken than the French concerning Petain—never has a leader done so much harm to a people as Petain did."

Jacques Isorni, a defense attorney, disputed Reynaud's earlier statement that he had refused a nomination as ambassador to Washington after resigning as head of the government.

"The truth," said Isorni, "is Roosevelt didn't want you."

2,000 Aircraft Hammer Japs' Kure Naval Base

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province on China's central coast by a destroyer force of the Pacific fleet.

It was the first American naval gunfire in this war off the China coast. Chekiang province is a potential invasion sector, now controlled by the Japanese. It is just below Shanghai, which Tokyo said was raided again yesterday by more than 200 bombers and fighters.

Give and Take in China

Air-water strikes dominated the China theater which has been supplying most of the land action in the Pacific war of late. U. S. 14th airforce fighters destroyed or damaged 120 river craft, three convoys, four bridges, seven locomotives and twenty railway cars. The river craft are in addition to the 101 ocean-going craft hit by island based planes.

Chinese troops threw another roadblock on the Japanese escape route from Kweilin, one time major southeast China base of the 14th airforce. The attack by four Chinese columns closing in on Kweilin reached its height about 15 miles northwest of the city where artillery began bombarding Kweilin's outer defenses.

In other sectors the Japanese recaptured two cities and abandoned three to the Chinese. Tokyo reported all Japanese in China, military and civilian alike, were preparing to meet an American invasion. To the south Nipponese speeded evacuation of civilians from the Singapore naval base area where another invasion is feared.

Australians expanding their conquest of the Balikpapan area of Southeastern Borneo speared three miles closer to the Samarinda oil field. Its sea approaches were shelled by a naval force.

British and Indian troops cleaning out an enemy pocket in the Pegu area of Southern Burma killed 1,000 Japanese. The 4,000 Nipponese remaining in the pocket were continuing attacks in an attempt to escape.

Wind Change Toughens Forest Fire Battle

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fighting the Tillamook fire. Meanwhile in Lane county, Oregon, south of Tillamook, radio reports told of a new outbreak that had covered 80 acres and had destroyed a sawmill. The reports said a suppression crew had it nearly under control.

Cruisers reported the 10,000-acre Polk county fire destroyed about 10,000,000 feet of fallen and bucked timber but flames stopped spreading last night.

Memorial Cedar Saved
Most of the seedlings plants along the fire ravaged Wilson river highway last spring have been destroyed by the fire now sweeping over the area.

They were planted as a part of the Tillamook burn reforestation project.

Orville Miller, Glenwood lumberman, said he was able to save the four-year-old Port Orford cedar memorial three by putting a fire line around it. The memorial sign at the site of the start of the fire on August 14, 1933, was blackened.

Game Destroyed
The Oregon Game commission said it might close about 100,000 acres of Oregon's best deer hunting areas burned over in Tillamook, Clatsop and Washington counties.

Commission fieldmen reported

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Preparing to celebrate their second birthday anniversary July 15, the Diligenti quintuplets pose in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Shown (left to right) are Franco, Maria Fernanda, Maria Ester, Maria Christina and Carlos Alberto.

about 1,500 fawns have died in fires there the past two weeks. A 1,600-acre fire in Meadow Creek area of the Nez Perce National forest in Idaho was reported controlled. Negro paratroopers from Pendleton, Ore., were released from fire lines.

The 400-acre fire in timbered mountains of the Whitman National forest was under control.

Nippon Peace Feeler Report Again Aired

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tion to Mr. Truman might be acceptable.

Text of Plea Given
The purported missive, an unsigned copy of which was handed to a reporter by Wherry, follows: "Potsdam, Germany

"Won't you stop slaughter of American boys and Japanese civilians immediately by message from Potsdam promising Japan

that immediately after unconditional surrender the Emperor will be reinstated in accordance with Secretary Byrnes' promise that Japan shall retain her social and religious freedom and that the emperor shall be empowered to set up a new cabinet, acceptable to the allies and one that will protect our vital interests; further, that we do not regard military occupation of Japan proper as necessary but that a control commission be authorized to see to it that while Japan's social and economic problems are left in her own hands, her capacity for military aggression shall be completely destroyed. Other terms would be as already proclaimed in Cairo declaration with the added provision for the orderly withdrawal of Japanese troops from the continent after the allies have moved in."

The Cairo declaration, signed in November, 1943, by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, called for Japan to be stripped of all Pacific islands she

has seized or occupied since the outbreak of World War II.

Japan also would be forced to relinquish Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores and would be "expelled from all other territories she had taken by violence and greed."

The declaration pledged independence for Korea "in due course."

Senate Aid Pledged in Army Redeployment Job

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ment of troops from Europe to the Pacific," Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) told reporters.

"Fifty to 60 per cent of those traveling on civilian trains are soldiers or sailors. Of course no one wants to stop a man from visiting his family but there seem to be a lot of pleasure trips."

Voicing similar views, Senator Burton (R-Ohio) said he thought the Army "should review its own leave policy during this movement of troops."

Sound Movie Is Dated At Lutheran Church

W. A. Sylvester, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Corey and Military streets, West Roseburg, announces that the sound motion picture film, "Youth for the Kingdom," will be shown at the church on Wednesday, July 25. The showing will begin at 8:15 P. M. The picture was produced by the Lutheran Laymen's league, the same organization sponsoring the Lutheran Hour. In story form the picture points to the following: The contrast between the Christian and non-Christian home, the agencies of the church to assist the home, and one type of special service to reach the unchurched. The public is most cordially invited to see this picture. A free will offering will be taken to defray expenses of showing the picture.

Soap Rationing Isn't Planned, OPA Announces

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adding that it would be "a little easier on all of us if people would buy sensibly, buying only what is needed, instead of starting runs on scarce stocks."

The increase in the production of heavier duty laundry soaps will be made by changing soap formulas to use less fats and oils. They will be replaced by water softening "builders," material which in no way will affect the cleansing quality of such soaps, officials said.

Anderson announced also that army requirements for soap will be lower in six months, thereby making it unnecessary to reduce the quotas of fat available for the manufacture of civilian soaps.

New Food, Gas Rationing Books Due in December

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cessary, he added: "We hope that book 5 will be the last in the series of war-time ration books, and that there will be plenty of stamps we won't have to use."

The new gasoline book, the third since the start of rationing, will differ from the current book only in color. It also is prepared for use for about 15 months in

the hope it will be the last needed.

Design to Be Changed
The book for food and shoes will have only numbered stamps of different colors and designs. The combination of letters and stamps now used on food coupons is being discontinued.

Distribution through schools and other public buildings will follow the same pattern as previously, with OPA district offices fixing the exact time of issuance for each local area.

OPA is printing about 150,000,000 copies of book 5 at a cost of approximately \$750,000. Book 4 cost a little more than twice that amount.

Since the last series of blue pressed food stamps in book 4 will go into use September 1, and the last red stamps October 1, other stamps in that book will be used for the period before book 5 becomes valid, OPA said.

Free Press Recognized As Basis of World Peace

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world knows what is going on inside Europe. By the same token, the war-torn continent should be given the news of the rest of the world just as soon as feasible.

The corollary to the above remarks is that unnecessary censorship of news is one of the prime causes of misunderstanding among nations. Unfortunately most of the globe now is under a blanket, due in part to war conditions. Restrictions naturally must be maintained in matters relating to the war of the Pacific.

It's of special importance that there be a free exchange of news as quickly as possible between Europe and the rest of the world. In the matter of Germany, President Truman recognized this principle as far back as May 15, when he declared that he favored a free flow of information in the realm, consistent with military security. This reversed an announcement by OWI Director Elmer Davis, who had stated that information reaching the German public would be strictly controlled.

News is moving out of—and into—western Europe freely again, on the whole. However, central and southeastern Europe remain under wraps for the most part. That section of the continent is largely under Russian control, and it will be by agree-

ment with Moscow that the censorship will be relaxed. This presumably is under discussion at the Potsdam conference.

Ban Imperils Peace

We can't place all the blame for censorship on the war. There always were many countries which maintained stiff censorship.

That sort of thing imperils world peace. Now is a good time to start taking the lid off the news. The parliaments of many countries today are being asked to deal with international problems. How can they act intelligently if they are deprived of information about what is going on? The easiest way to get an understanding of Europe's grievous politico-economic problems is to publish all the news about them.

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