

# Truman to "Support, Defend Rooseveltian Ideals With All My Heart," He Tells World

Washington, April 16.—(U.P.)—President Truman today solemnly reaffirmed the "unconditional surrender" terms for ending the war, and gave our enemies notice that America's great team of military commanders will be kept on the job of beating them into absolute submission.

Standing humbly before the congress in which he had served, the new president also pledged himself to carry on Franklin Roosevelt's program for enduring world peace and "our efforts to improve the lot of the common people."

**Dashes Easy Peace Hope**  
Addressing a somber joint session of the house and senate only one day after he watched the body of his predecessor being laid to rest in the earth of Hyde Park, Mr. Truman promised to support and defend Mr. Roosevelt's ideals "with all my strength and with all my heart."

Woven through his speech was a plea for aid from all Americans in carrying out that pledge. But most of all, at this moment he wanted to dash any idea the axis leaders may have had that the change in administration might bring an opportunity for a negotiated peace.

He aimed these words at Tokyo and Berlin: "Our demand has been, and it remains—unconditional surrender." (He emphasized the word "remains.")

"Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth."

**Command Unchanged**  
Then he ran down the list of our top commanders who have brought the war within sight of victory. And he said: "I want the entire world to know that this direction must and will remain—unchanged and unhampered."

And then he promised to carry forward with the world organization plan for lasting peace. "We will face the problems of peace with the same courage that we have faced and mastered the problems of war," he said.

"In the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice—in the memory of our fallen president—we shall not fail!"

He told his listeners that the world's great nations must work together to build and maintain peace.

"We must not only have hope but we must have faith enough to work with other peace-loving nations to maintain the peace," he said.

**Cooperation Essential**  
"Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world than continued cooperation of the nations which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the fascist powers to dominate the world."

"While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations except in the defense of law. The responsibility of the great states is to serve and not to dominate the peoples of the world."

He promised Americans that "we shall never cease our struggle to preserve and maintain our American way of life," and said: "Let me assure the forward-looking people of America that there will be no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people."

Pleading for unity, he said the "entire world is looking to America for enlightened leadership to peace and progress."

"Such a leadership requires vision, courage and tolerance," he said. "It can be provided only

by a united nation deeply devoted to the highest ideals.

**Calls On All To Aid**  
"I call upon all Americans to help me keep our nation united in defense of these ideals which have been so eloquently proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt."

He said America "must assist suffering humanity back along the path of peaceful progress," and that to do so "will require time and tolerance."

"We shall also," he added "need an abiding faith in the people, the kind of faith and courage which Franklin Delano Roosevelt always had!"

Mr. Truman, who had been at work at the White House at 8:15 a.m., arrived at the capitol at 12:23 p.m. He went to Speaker Sam Rayburn's office where many high government officials and members of congress awaited him. He talked with them before going into the house chamber to deliver his speech.

Cabinet members already present when Mr. Truman entered were Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

Also arriving at the speaker's office just prior to the president's entrance were British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and British Ambassador Lord Halifax. Mr. Truman had conferred with them earlier at the White House.

**Appeal To All**  
In a humble mood, the bespectacled, small-statured new head of the American government appealed "to every American, regardless of party, race, creed or color, to support our efforts to build a strong and lasting united nations organization."

He made a forthright appeal to congress, of which he had been a member, for help and cooperation.

"You, the members of congress, surely know how I feel," he said to the joint session. "Only with your help can I hope to complete one of the greatest tasks ever assigned to a public servant."

"With Divine guidance and your help, we will find the new passage to a far better world, a kindly and friendly world, with just and lasting peace."

Repeatedly he spoke of the necessity of avoiding a flimsy peace which would lead to future conflict.

"To destroy greedy tyrants with plans of world domination, we cannot continue in successive generations to sacrifice our finest youth. In the name of human decency and civilization, a more rational method deciding national differences must and will be found."

**Must Aid Humanity**  
"America," he said, "must assist suffering humanity back along the path of peaceful progress. This will require time and tolerance. We shall need also an abiding faith in the people, the kind of faith and courage which Franklin Delano Roosevelt always had."

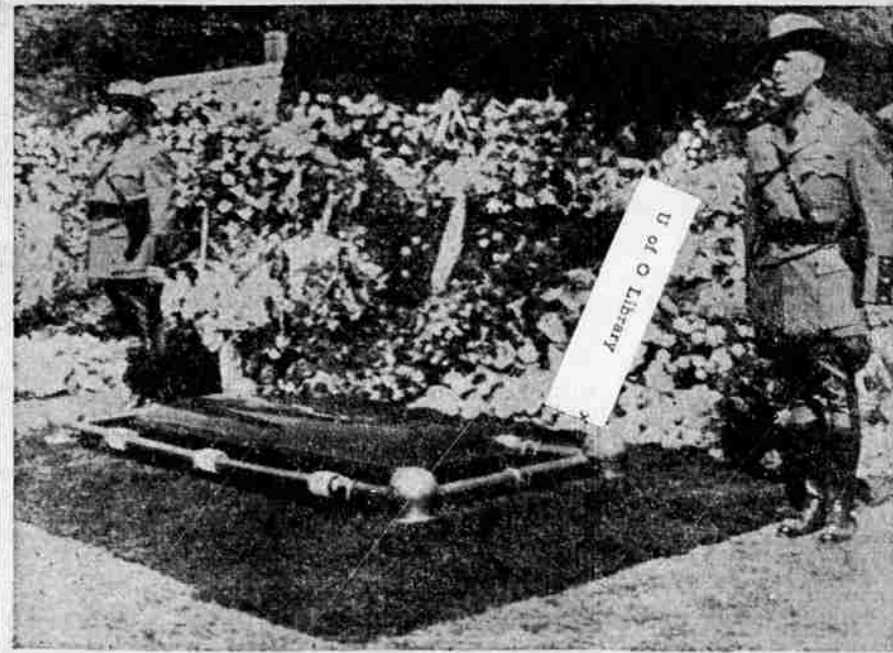
The gravity of his new role in the future of the world was reflected in the simple way Mr. Truman told the congress that "at this moment, I have in my heart a prayer. As I assume my heavy duties, I humbly pray to Almighty God, in the words of Solomon:

Fortieth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1945

NO. 21.

## Yank and Red Aerial Vanguards Linked



### Roosevelt's Body Rests in Hudson River Estate Garden

Hyde Park, N. Y., April 16.—(U.P.)—The body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt rested today in the soil of a sunny rose garden on the family estate overlooking the Hudson river.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a lone gun in a nearby field stilled those waiting in the hedge-lined garden with the first round of a 21-gun presidential salute. Forty-seven minutes later the simple services for the 31st president of the United States were over.

**Procession Moves**  
As the echo of the gun faded, the strains of "Hail to the Chief" played by the West Point cadet band came through the nearby woods. The funeral procession moved up the hillside, paced by the muffled drums.

Inside the garden the late president's aged aunt, Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, waited in a chair beside the graveside. At her side was Fala, the president's dog.

Planes flew across the procession, low on a straight course. At 10:36 a.m. the caisson was drawn into position. Eight enlisted men from the armed forces—there were no honorary pallbearers—bore the casket to the grave.

Behind the 76-year-old Rev. W. George Anthony, stood Mrs. Roosevelt with a son, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, on one side and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, on the other.

**Family In Group**  
Behind them stood her four daughters-in-law and her son-in-law, Col. John Boettiger.

Behind them was another family—the nation's official family. President Harry S. Truman, his assistants and heads of the armed forces.

Dr. Anthony, wearing the black cassock, white surplice and black skull cap of the Episcopal church, began the service. "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me," he intoned, beginning the Episcopal committal.

At 10:45 the traditional three volleys were fired over the grave. A minute later, taps sounded softly through the garden.

**Widow Leaves**  
The crowd turned away. Mrs. Roosevelt went to the side of the elderly aunt, and a few minutes later walked, chin firm, head erect, from the garden.

After the crowds had departed, Mrs. Roosevelt returned. She stood for several minutes in silence, looking at her husband's grave. She joined her family for the lonely trip back to Washington.

**Baseball Brothers Give Up Hold-Out**  
St. Louis, April 16.—(U.P.)—Baseball's stellar brother act, Pitcher Morton Cooper and his battery mate, Walker, today announced that they would join the Cardinal club on schedule in Chicago tomorrow.

**Radio Highlights**  
Washington, April 16.—(U.P.)—President Truman will make a brief radio address to the American armed forces tomorrow at 7 p.m., PWT.

**Hitler Calls on Troops to Drown Assaulting Reds in Sea of Blood**

London, April 16.—(U.P.)—Adolf Hitler said today the red army had launched its last mass offensive and called on his troops to drown the assault on Berlin in "a sea of blood" and turn the tide of war "at the very moment when destiny has removed from this earth the greatest war criminal of all times."

Hitler issued a special order of the day to the troops of the eastern front saying that the red army had launched a mass offensive.

He promised that this offensive and the attack in the west would be beaten off if his troops stood firm. He warned them to obey no order to retreat, whatever the rank of the officer giving it, unless the officer personally was known to them.

He instructed his troops to shoot any officer whose orders they suspected and warned them of German officers who sought to "save their skins by aiding the Russians, possibly in German uniforms."

"Berlin remains German," Hitler said. "Vienna will once more become German and Europe shall never become Russian."

Hitler declared that any German soldier who did not fulfill his duty was a traitor.

"The regiment or division which relinquishes its post," said the order, "will be shamed by the women and children who are braving the bombing terror."

New York state troopers guard the last resting place of Franklin D. Roosevelt. His grave (above) is banked high with flowers after funeral rites of sad splendor in the garden of his Hyde Park, N.Y., home. President Harry S. Truman, his wife, and daughter, Margaret, (upper right) pay their final tribute. Strong, even in sorrow, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (lower right) and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, stand before the grave. (Acme telephotos.)

**NEW DESTRUCTION HEAPED ON TOKYO BY B-29 ARMADA**

By United Press  
Another huge American fleet heaped new destruction on Tokyo today while fires still raged in a large area devastated by Saturday's B-29 attack on the capital.

Between 300 and 400 Superfortresses blasted war plants in southeast Tokyo and at Kawasaki, an industrial suburb southwest of the capital. Tokyo broadcast said fires raged out of control for seven and a half hours.

The 21st bomber command disclosed that Saturday's raid burned out 10 1/2 square miles, twice as large as the specified target of five square miles.

The destruction included seven factories which contributed to war making industries, including the Itabashi arsenal. Chemical plants, powder factories and shell plants were damaged.

Fires still were burning when bombers arrived early today "to continue the strategic destruction of Japanese industries."

Radio Tokyo said approximately 100 carrier-bombed planes and a small number of Liberators bombed and strafed southern Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands. It was the first Liberator strike reported against Japan proper.

**Yanks Near Baguio**  
In the Philippines American troops closed in today on Baguio, last major Luzon city held by the Japanese. One of the converging columns was reported only three miles from the city.

In southern Luzon other American troops seized Gagrara island off the east coast of Albay gulf.

On Okinawa American troops beat off Japanese counterattacks, and, according to Tokyo, prepared for a full-scale offensive against Naha, the capital, at the southern end of the island. The drive had been stalled for nearly a week by stubborn Japanese defense lines four miles north of Naha.

**Private Don Cox Reported Wounded**  
Pvt. Don W. Cox, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cox of Eagle Point, was wounded recently while fighting in Germany, his parents stated Saturday.

Today's casualty release of the office of War Information states that Capt. George V. Gillette, nephew of Mrs. Anna C. Sanford, 900 Oak street, Ashland, has been wounded while serving in the European theater.

**Rain Washes Out Season's Opener**  
Washington, April 16.—(U.P.)—The Washington Senators today called off their scheduled baseball game with the New York Yankees, supposed to have been the season's opener, because of rain.



### TRUMAN, EDEN IN MORE BIG-SHOTS TAKEN IN REICH

Washington, April 16.—(U.P.)—President Truman conferred for 20 minutes today with British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden who delivered several verbal messages from Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Also present were Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and British Ambassador Lord Halifax. Stettinius met with Mr. Truman earlier—shortly after the president arrived in the executive office at the early hour of 8:15 a.m.—then returned to join in the conference with Eden and the ambassador.

Eden, who flew from England to attend the late President Roosevelt's funeral, told reporters as he left Mr. Truman's office:

"I was very pleased to have the privilege of calling on the president and very grateful that he found time to see me on this day when he has his first important speech to deliver."

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London, April 16.—(U.P.)—The roster of big name Germans in allied hands today began reading like a who's who of the imperial reich and included a mounting array of topflight nazis.

Now on the roll were Empress Hermine, widow of Kaiser Wilhelm of World War I notoriety; Marshal August von Mackensen, 95-year-old German army commander in that war; Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, son of the kaiser; and Dr. Manfred Zapp, chief nazi propagandist in the United States from 1936 to 1941.

They joined a company including Franz von Papen, ace diplomat and troubleshooter of the nazi regime. Responsible sources here said his capture would prevent him from plotting a revival of German strength for future wars, but would have no effect on this one.

Von Mackensen was taken in a farmhouse where he was hiding, field reports said. He was clad in a faded uniform of first world war vintage. He went to that area in February, leaving Stettin when it was threatened by the Russians.

**MRS. TRUMAN SLATES FIRST PRESS CONFAB**  
Washington, April 16.—(U.P.)—The White House announced today that Mrs. Harry S. Truman will hold her first press conference at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the Blair house.

Patterned after Mrs. Roosevelt's meetings with the press, the conference will be restricted to women reporters.

Fort Bragg, Calif., April 16.—(U.P.)—A red-haired human head and two hands were found in a suitcase full of clothing in the woods near Fort Bragg, the Mendocino county sheriff's office reported today.

### DRAMATIC LIAISON PRESAGES EARLY GROUND CONTACT

Airmen Team Up to Work Over German Lines East of Elbe—9th in Hot Fight

London, April 16.—(U.P.)—The red army attacked on a 110-mile front east of Berlin today in a general offensive to capture the devastated nazi capital and link up with allied armies in the west.

In the first few hours of the long-expected assault, the nazis conceded, the Russians penetrated the last-ditch nazi defense line between Kuestrin and Frankfurt due east of Berlin and seized a new bridgehead across the Oder midway between the capital and Stettin.

The soviet high command did not confirm the offensive immediately, but the Germans—usually first to announce such major soviet drives—left no doubt that the supreme push from the east had begun.

Paris, April 16.—(U.P.)—Aerial vanguards of the American and Russian armies made their first tactical contact above the Leipzig-Dresden corridor today, barely 40 miles ahead of two great United States tank armies plowing through the shattered defenses of central Germany.

The aerial "contact" between the converging armies was made by American and soviet fighter-bombers ordered out to work over the German lines east of the elbe in the area north of Dresden—target of American 1st and 3d army ground troops.

**Team Up to Strafe**  
The American and Russian fliers, presumably by pre-arranged plan, teamed up immediately to bomb and strafe nazi ground positions throughout the corridor.

Word of the dramatic aerial liaison, which appeared to presage an early juncture between the allied ground forces, came as the American 1st and 3d armies struck through the center of the nazi front with probably the greatest armored host in history.

Simultaneously, the 1st army wheeled strong tank and infantry formations northward to join with the U. S. 9th army in the pay-off battle for Berlin.

**9th in Furious Fight**  
The 9th army itself was locked in a furious battle to hold and extend its one remaining bridgehead across the Elbe river beyond Barby, 15 miles southeast of Magdeburg and 54 miles southwest of Berlin. Elements of three crack German divisions counter-attacked the bridgehead savagely, but without effect this morning.

Units of the 1st and 9th armies linked up along the Elbe about 15 miles south of Barby, trapping thousands of bypassed Germans in the Harz mountains behind them.

Far to the west, the Ruhr pocket all but vanished with the surrender of the German corps commander there, adding tens of thousands of prisoners to the 218,000 captives taken by the U. S. 1st, 3d and 9th armies in the past three days.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d army troops were reported battling into Chemnitz on the road to Dresden; and on their southern wing swung up to and perhaps across the Czechoslovak border.

**In Power Drive**  
On Patton's right flank, the American 7th army uncorked a power drive across Bavaria that rolled to within six miles of Nuernberg and brought that nazi shrine city under siege from the northeast, north and west.

British 2d army troops to the north were reported unofficially within 15 miles of Hamburg, while the Canadian 1st army to the west ramed through to the North sea coast on a broad front, capturing Groningen and bringing the great naval base at Emden within direct artillery range.

But the big breakthrough appeared to have begun on the U. S. 1st and 3d army fronts, where the Russian and American lines now were 70-odd miles apart.

Only on the front before Berlin were the nazi lines holding, and the new 1st army thrust threatened to break that resistance in short order.

### SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Toggerly Bill Isaacs suffering the loss of a jug when the door of his car opened unexpectedly as he drove along Crater Lake highway.

Hellen Razum enjoying a motorcycle ride and half a mind to buy one of the vehicles for herself.

A Mail Tribune staffer trying to locate a man with a Scotch name having two steam boilers to sell.

### PFC. CHARLES R. TURNER KILLED ON WEST FRONT

Word was received here today of the death of Pfc. Charles R. Turner, killed in action in Germany January 15 last. He had been overseas since November 1944.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Norma Mitchell, 304 North Ivy street, this city, an infant daughter, and other relatives.

Paraguay is divided into two sections, the Oriental, east of the Paraguay river, and the Occidental, west of it.