

Weather Forecast
Some cloudiness, moderate temperature tonight, tomorrow. High today near 85.
Temperatures today—Highest, 79, at 10 a.m.; lowest, 68, at 6:30 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 78, at 3:40 p.m.; lowest, 67, at 6:50 a.m.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

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PARIS LIBERATED BY FRENCH UNDERGROUND

Patriots in Full Control of City; Riga Reached by Reds, Nazis Say

No Word Received That Americans Are in Capital

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Paris shook loose the shackles of four years of enemy bondage today and stood free once more, liberated by armed and unarmed thousands of Frenchmen who swept the Nazis from the city's streets, while American armed might drew up around the capital.

A special communiqué from Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters in London announced the liberation after four days of street fighting which recalled scenes of Bastille Day when the mobs of Paris once before struck a historic blow for liberty.

This time, the communiqué said, the fight was led by 50,000 organized French Forces of the Interior, bolstered by thousands more who joined in with whatever weapons they could find.

The announcement touched off broadcasts to Frenchmen everywhere as the triumphant strains of "La Marseillaise" sounded again to the news of a French victory.

No Word of U. S. Entry.

There was no word immediately that American troops had entered the city.

But the French said they had seized all public buildings, won complete control of the situation, and captured all the Vichy representatives who had not fled.

Paris was back in French hands just four days and 14 hours from the time Adolf Hitler's troops marched in. German troops, then at the flood tide of conquest, entered June 14, 1940.

The city became the first continental capital of a full-fledged ally to be freed from German domination. Rome has been taken, but Italy started the war as an enemy and now is a co-belligerent.

The patriot flare-up began with a strike of Paris police. They seized the prefecture and turned the famous Ile de la Cité "into a fortress against which the German attacks broke," the communiqué said.

De Gaulle, Eisenhower Confer.

Gen. de Gaulle conferred with Gen. Eisenhower in France two days ago, presumably on details of civil affairs control of the capital which once more is the pride of all France.

(The British radio reported today the head of the French Committee of National Liberation had arrived in Rennes, on the Brittany Peninsula, after visiting Cointances, Avranches and a number of other liberated French cities.)

There was no announcement after the De Gaulle-Eisenhower conference. It seemed likely that the French, who in France would be allowed to administer it.

There was no indication in the French communiqué what casualties had been inflicted on the German forces or how many had been captured. Allied airmen for two days have been reporting the Nazis pulling out of the city to the east over every road.

(The Germans did not immediately acknowledge any change in the status of Paris. A DNB broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission at 6 a.m. Eastern War Time, said "the situation in Paris has calmed down as the result of strict measures, but it cannot be said whether terrorist and irresponsible elements will provoke unrest shortly.")

Rise From Underground.

The thousands of French men and women who struck down the invaders who had brought misery and despair to their homes rose from the underground of the Montmartre and Montparnasse. They struck from the east and from the west.

French colonies, quick to begin celebrating liberation of their homeland capital. An Alger broadcast announced Gen. Georges Catroux had ordered the display of the tri-color throughout Algeria and the ringing of all church bells.

Seven miles southeast of Algiers at 6 p.m. by salvoes of all the city's batteries and the blowing of sirens on all the city's buildings.

Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, FFI commander and military governor of Paris, gave his official version of the deliverance of the capital.

"On the morning of Saturday, August 19, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation, in agreement with the national delegate representing the provisional government of the French Republic, ordered a general insurrection in Paris and in the Parisian district.

"French forces of the interior to the number of 50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately.

Prefecture Seized.

"The Paris police, who had previously gone on strike, seized the police prefecture and the Ile de la Cité. The turned the Ile de la Cité into a bastion, against which German attacks broke down.

"Toward 8 p.m. yesterday, August 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the patriots occupied all public buildings.

Representatives of Vichy were arrested or in flight.

"Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the capital.

"Long live France!"

Americans Drive Into Grenoble, 140 Miles Inside South France

Big Industrial City Long Well Known As Hotbed of French Resistance

ROME, Aug. 23.—American troops of the 7th Army, in a spectacular surprise thrust deep into Southern France through German defenses, have entered the large industrial city of Grenoble, 140 airline miles north of the Mediterranean coast, it was announced today.

A swift American armored and motorized infantry column plunged into the city, long a hotbed of the French patriot movement, with "French Forces of the Interior" playing an effective support role, Allied headquarters said.

This quick advance put Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's spearhead within less than 240 miles of the most southerly points officially announced for all practical purposes already had reached off the Nazi forces in Southern France from communication with the enemy in Northwestern Italy.

The Americans also were in position by striking westward, to cut off German units reported fleeing 30 miles to the west, 80 miles or more beyond the last reported Allied positions in Southern France.

Lying in the French Alps, the city has a population of approximately 100,000 and is a rail center on the Paris-Lyon-Marseille route. It also commands access to important mountain passes in Eastern France.

Towns taken by the Americans en route to Grenoble included Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet and L'Argentière, the latter 35 miles from the Italian border.

(A broadcast by Radio France at Algiers said Allied forces were less than 11 miles from the Italian frontier, but there was no confirmation.)

At Grenoble the Americans were roughly only 70 airline miles from the Italian frontier and for all practical purposes already had reached off the Nazi forces in Southern France from communication with the enemy in Northwestern Italy.

The Americans also were in position by striking westward, to cut off German units reported fleeing 30 miles to the west, 80 miles or more beyond the last reported Allied positions in Southern France.

(See RIVIERA, Page A-2.)

Russians Push On In Twin Drives on Romanian Front

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Russian troops have reached the beaches of Riga, Latvian seaport and capital, the Berlin radio reported today in an official DNB dispatch.

Riga, largest city in the Baltic States, with 393,000 population, has been virtually besieged for a month or more.

Russian troops pushed a 10-mile-wide corridor to the Baltic 25 miles west of Riga some weeks ago, but on Monday the Germans said the corridor had been snapped and communications re-established with the German 16th and 18th Armies, estimated to number up to 30 divisions of perhaps 300,000 men.

Four Russian Army groups swiftly cleaning up Estonia and Latvia and Lithuania have been pressing steadily on Riga for weeks. Early this week the contents were reported within 16 to 20 miles south, 55 miles east and southeast.

If the Riga beaches have been reached, another trap has been sprung on the bulk of German troops still in the Baltic states.

Russian Troops Advance Beyond Captured Iasi

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP).—Two Russian Armies surged through heavy German resistance today in new twin offensives on the Lower Ukraine front, one spearheading beyond captured Iasi, large Romanian industrial center, and the other curling southward to within 60 miles of the mouth of the Danube.

(The direction and the force of the drives indicated a double Russian goal to eliminate Romania from the war and to capture the Ploesti oil fields, Germany's chief remaining source of petroleum.)

Announcing last night that the two-pronged attack began four days ago, a Russian communiqué said the 2d and 3d Ukrainian front armies of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Fedor Tolbukhin had swept through more than 350 towns, toppling the industrial city of Iasi, killing 25,000 Germans and Romanians and capturing 12,000, and gaining 38 to 44 miles on a 156-mile front.

Garrison Wiped Out

Premier Stalin announced the fall of Iasi, formerly known as Jassy, in an order of the day. The Russian first drew up before the city last April. A communiqué said "the large garrison was wiped out to the last man" in 24 hours of street fighting.

Gen. Malinovsky's troops also took German and Romanian forces out of Mironessa, 16 miles south west of Iasi; Targu-Frumos, 27 miles to the west, and Ungheni-Targ, 10 miles east on the Prut River, the Soviet war bulletin said.

On the southeast the 3d Ukrainian Army's troops were about 70 miles northeast of the Galati gateway leading both to Ploesti and Bucharest, the Romanian capital.

Planes Raid Constanta

In conjunction with the new offensive Red Army planes raided Constanta, Black Sea port 135 miles down the coast. A communiqué said two transports, five auxiliary craft and four barges were sunk. Other vessels were damaged and an oil refinery set afire.

The daily Russian communiqué announced steady gains elsewhere along the battlefronts on the north, including new westward penetrations northeast of Warsaw and extension of a wedge into the center of Estonia.

Woman Is Shot Alighting From Hyattsville Streetcar

A woman identified as Mrs. Celia Jones, 21, of Branchville, Md., was shot three times this morning as she alighted from a streetcar at Baltimore avenue and Hamilton street, Hyattsville, Md.

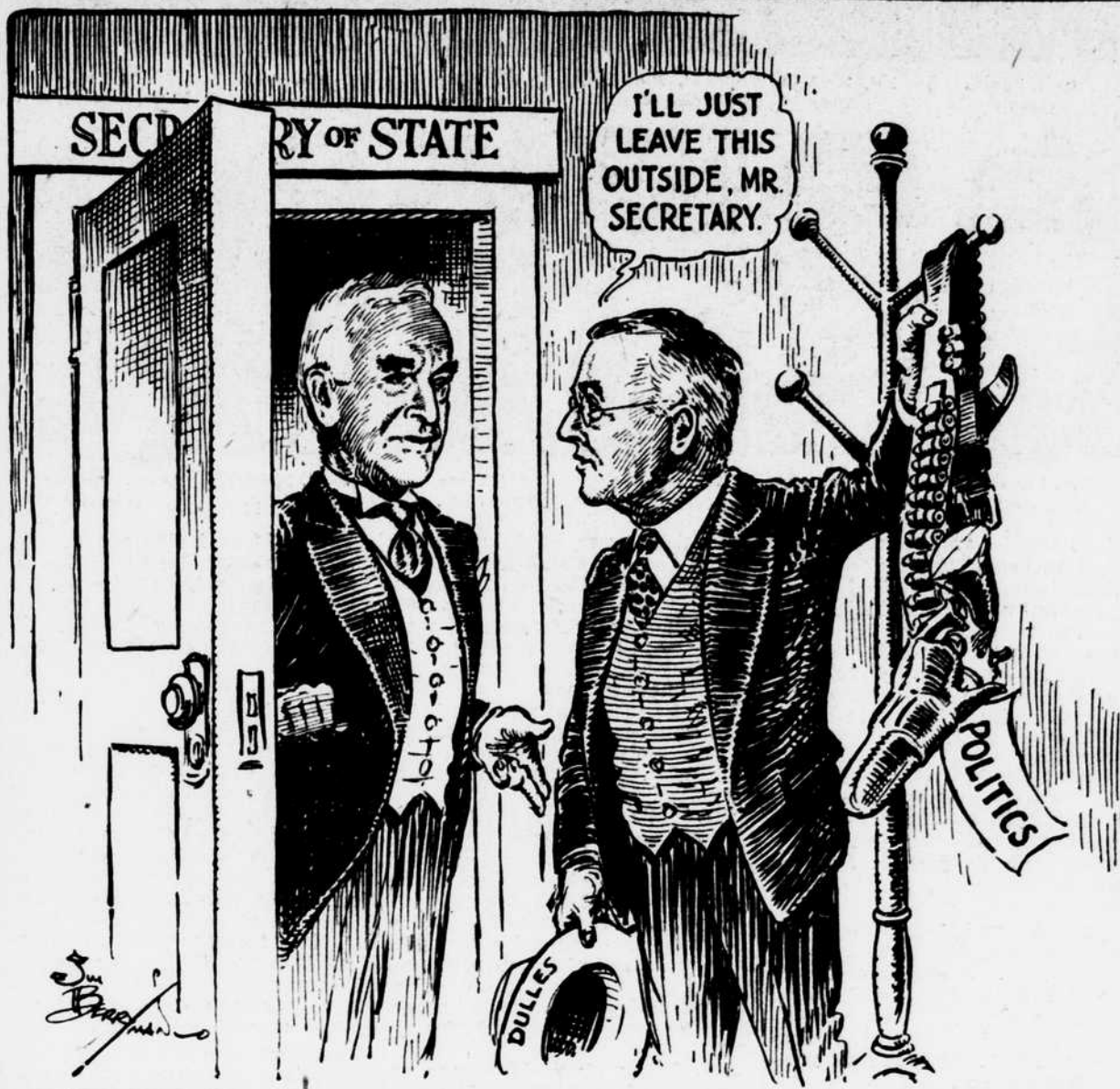
Police said one shot pierced Mrs. Jones' side and two entered her leg. Her assailant escaped on foot in the confusion following the shooting.

Prince Georges County police said her husband, Pvt. John J. Jones, had been reported as absent without leave from his Army post.

Mrs. Jones, who was said to be employed at Woolworth's store in Hyattsville, was given first aid at the scene by Dr. Aaron Deitz of Hyattsville and removed to Sibley Hospital in the Bladensburg Fire Department Rescue Squad ambulance.

At the hospital her condition was described as serious, but not critical. It was thought that an operation would be performed to remove the bullet.

Prince Georges police said they had received a telephone call from Mrs. Jones Sunday, informing them that her husband was AWOL. Monday, police said, they received a circular from the Army listing the soldier as absent without permission.



Heaviest Dawn Robot Attack Blasts South England Area

Bombs Come So Fast That British Gunners Get No Respite

LONDON, Aug. 23.—South England today suffered its heaviest dawn attack of flying bombs yet, as Allied armies beat toward the launching platforms in Pas-de-Calais beyond the Seine.

The robots came so fast that gunners had no respite in throwing up a terrific curtain of ground fire. Clouds of smoke over the sea indicated the number of bombs brought down in the Channel. Others were heard exploding aloft.

The antiaircraft fire was the heaviest yet heard—a continuous roar of a thunderstorm along the coast.

One buzz bomb, after being hit, shot upward above a town, leaving a trail of smoke. It then dived inland in a wide circle before crashing.

A number of casualties, including some deaths, were reported, mostly from bombs striking residential areas.

Late Bulletin Polio Cases Reach 104, All-Time High Here

The infantile paralysis outbreak in Washington today reached an all-time high as nine more new cases within the past 24 hours raised to 104 the total number of cases reported in the Metropolitan Area since July 1.

Health Officer George C. Ruhland went into conference with his aides this morning to study means of combating the situation.

Two More Jap Generals Killed, Tokyo Announces

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Japanese Ministry of War announced today in a Tokyo broadcast that two more Japanese generals had met death "in line of duty abroad," the Office of War Information said.

Maj. Gen. Genkichi Shimada died August 6 and Maj. Gen. Genzo Minakami died August 8, the ministry said in announcing their posthumous promotions to the rank of lieutenant general.

The ministry did not disclose where the generals had met their death nor under what circumstances.

New York Market Opening List

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP).—The general stock market direction continued downward in today's early proceedings.		
Off small fractions at a quiet opening were Bethlehem, Kennecott, U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, United Aircraft, Texas Co. and Sinclair Oil.		
Alleg Corp. 10-30	Nor Am Aviat. 34 1/2	
Allied Mills 31	Pan Am Air 34 1/2	
Allied Stores 30 3/4	Phelps Dodge 23 1/2	
Am Car & Ferry 40 1/4	Pittsburgh Flour 23 1/2	
Am Pacifi 36 1/2	Pub Svc N J 12 1/2	
Armour (Ill) 30 1/2	Pullman Corp 49 1/2	
Atlas Ind 30 1/2	Pure Oil 16 1/2	
Bethlehem Steel 40 1/2	Radio-Keith-Orpheum 14 1/2	
Borg-Warner 40 1/2	Sears Roebuck 24 1/2	
Briggs Mfg 43 1/2	Servco, Inc. 23 1/2	
Burrus Mach 40 1/2	Simmons Co 23 1/2	
Chrysler 34 1/2	Swift & Co 16 1/2	
Comd Credit 14 1/2	Sto Rpt R Sng 34 1/2	
Dome Mines 23 1/2	Tex Gulf Oil 34 1/2	
Finch 23 1/2	Tex Pac O & O 34 1/2	
Glucose Ref 34 1/2	Stand Oil Ind 34 1/2	
Grayhound 34 1/2	Stonewall 34 1/2	
Illinois Central 16 1/2	Swift & Co 16 1/2	
Isle 34 1/2	Texas Co 14 1/2	
Johns-Manville 34 1/2	Tex Gulf Oil 34 1/2	
Kas City 34 1/2	Tex Pac O & O 34 1/2	
Kennecott 34 1/2	Unit Air Lines 34 1/2	
Long Island 34 1/2	Union Carbide 34 1/2	
Montgomery Ward 34 1/2	U S Corp 34 1/2	
Murray Corp 34 1/2	U S Rubber 34 1/2	
Nash-Kellogg 34 1/2	U S Steel Corp 34 1/2	
Neat Cash 34 1/2	Washba Mfg 34 1/2	
Neat Corp 34 1/2	White Motor 34 1/2	
N Y World 34 1/2	Woolworth 34 1/2	

Failure to Get Half Of Shells Required For Landing Revealed

Gen. Clay Gives Senate Investigators Figures On Supply Shortages

Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of material for the Army Service Forces, has informed Senate war investigators that a theater commander failed to get half the 155-mm. ammunition needed for a recent landing operation.

Gen. Clay, who appeared before the War Investigating Committee last Wednesday, was revealed last night to have asserted that in one production category—5-inch howitzer shells—there was a 53 per cent shortage. The committee is considering the whole question of war supplies and surpluses.

Gen. Clay said there were serious shortages in a number of categories, largely because of a manpower problem. But on small-arm ammunition, he said, the best estimates show that "our stocks on hand, plus production, would carry us through 1945, leaving us at that time with the authorized reserve levels."

The supply of small-arm ammunition will last 19 months, he said, and there is a 17 months' supply of 50-caliber.

Request for Bombs Rejected.

A recent urgent request from Britain for 1,000 one-ton bombs had to be turned down "because we knew we couldn't make them."

Simple supplies of crude rubber, synthetics and manufacturing equipment are available, but not the manpower, so the Army and civilian economy "face an acute situation in truck and bus tires. We cannot keep our present offensives going unless we have the large-size tires needed for heavy trucks and combat vehicles."

The Army faces a difficult problem—a deficit of 50,000,000 yards this year—in obtaining enough duck to provide tents for men on combat fronts where they are in many instances the only form of housing available.

Shortages Enumerated.

He testified that deliveries of war supplies in July were about 4 per cent under the forecast made on the first of the month and 3 per cent below the June rate.

Included in the shortages, he said, were a 9 per cent deficit in heavy trucks, 5 per cent in bombs, 45 per cent in 155-mm. shells, and 46 per cent in 240-mm. howitzer shells.

The latest revised figure for August, Gen. Clay said, resulted in a reduction in anticipated deliveries of \$17,000,000 in heavy trucks, \$8,000,000 each in light-heavy trucks, tanks and bombs at \$3,000,000 in heavy field artillery ammunition.

Demands in Senate For Disposal Board Stir Congress Battle

Prolonged Fight Seen As House Votes Bill For One-Man Control

Strong demands in the Senate that a policy board direct the disposal of upward of \$100,000,000 in surplus war goods could lead head-on today with House insistence on one-man control.

On the heels of House passage yesterday of its long-debated disposal bill setting up a single administrator, the Senate Military Affairs Committee recommended that Congress adopt instead drastically revised machinery built around a board of eight members representing various geographical areas and economic interests.

The Senate arranged to start debate today on its own bill. Indications were the conflict might lead to a prolonged dispute rivaling the still-unsettled controversy over State vs. Federal control over unemployment benefits to war workers.

In the background of the fight will be Clayton, Houston (Tex.) cotton exporter, temporary War Property administrator by appointment of President Roosevelt. Mr. Clayton is backing the House bill and has been considered in line for appointment as permanent administrator should the one-man plan be adopted.

Would Abolish Clayton Post

Mr. Clayton's post would be abolished by the Senate bill. Some members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee have been critical of his policies.

While the House bill would leave Mr. Clayton free to delegate property disposal to Government agencies of his choosing, the Senate bill would place surplus lands disposal under the joint control of the Interior and Agriculture Departments. It would make War Food Administrator Marvin Jones the final arbiter of policies governing disposal of surplus foodstuffs and cotton and woolen goods.

Otherwise the board, appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, would have full control over disposal policies, with four members of Congress—two from each House—sitting in on its meetings as observers.

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, said the Senate committee felt that surplus property disposal involved such complex problems that it should be handled by a board.

(See SURPLUS PROPERTY, A-2.)

Swiss Break Relations With Vichy Government

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Switzerland broke off diplomatic relations with the Vichy government today, asserting Marshal Petain no longer considered himself chief of state.

An announcement of the Swiss radio said.

The Swiss Federal Council, having taken note of Petain's statement that he has been taken forcibly from Vichy and no longer considered himself chief of state, has broken off diplomatic representation with the Petain-Laval government.

Prof. Einstein Rescued After Boat Capsizes

BARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Prof. Albert Einstein was thrown into the choppy waters of lower Saranac Lake when his sailboat capsized yesterday.

The noted physicist and several companions were quickly rescued. None suffered ill effects.

Hull and Dulles Confer Today on Postwar Plans

Dumbarton Parley Begins Scrutiny of Security Proposals

Secretary of State Hull meets today with John Foster Dulles, adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on foreign affairs, in an effort to work out an agreement for Democratic-Republican co-operation on postwar security plans. The conference is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. at the State Department.

Meanwhile, with outlines of the British, American and Russian plans formally before it, the Four-Power Security Conference at Dumbarton Oaks began a detailed examination of them in an effort to reconcile conflicting viewpoints.

Mr. Dulles, who arrived here yesterday, scheduled talks this morning with Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont and Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, both of whom are taking a keen interest in foreign policy developments. Mr. Dulles expects to remain here until Friday and will confer with other Republican House and Senate leaders.

The security plans were presented to the conference yesterday by leaders of the three delegations—Undersecretary of State Robert H. Murphy, Secretary of State Hull, and Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko for Soviet Russia and Sir Alexander Cadogan for Great Britain.

British Back U. S. Plan.

Reporters were barred from the conference, but a brief communiqué on its work yesterday was issued by the State Department by Michael J. McDermott, Secretary Hull's aide in charge of public relations. His statement contained no detail about the three plans, of which only the American one has been publicly summarized.

The American plan, with which the British are in substantial agreement, provides for an assembly of all the United Nations, a council of the "big four" powers—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—and a permanent membership of seven for the smaller nations. It provides for the use of military force against aggression by direction of the council, but specifies that such forces shall be contributed from the national defense establishments of the member nations rather than being internationally organized on a permanent basis.

Russian's plan, it is understood unofficially, provides for an assembly which would have only a consultative role and authority of emphasis on the authority of the "big four" in determining what constitutes aggression and in taking military action to deal with it.

In view of the strong sentiment shown in Congress for protecting small nations, it is considered virtually certain that the United States delegation will insist on the principle of giving them a voice in all matters that concern them directly.

Compromise Hoped For.

However, it is hoped that some compromise will be worked out which will assure Russian participation and decisive action by the security league in dealing with aggression. The Russians are understood to feel that the failure of the old League of Nations to deal effectively with the rise of Nazi power in Europe and the subsequent aggression of Japan and Germany are the chief reasons for the failure of the League of Nations to deal effectively with the rise of Nazi power in Europe and the subsequent aggression of Japan and Germany.

Meanwhile, the Polish-American Congress, which claims to represent 6,000,000 citizens of Polish extraction, has filed with the State Department a memorandum voicing opposition to any league based on a sphere of influence conception. The Poles apparently fear that under such a system Russia would dominate all the small countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

After declaring that the 300,000,000 people of the small European nations are the strongest allies in continental Europe, the memorandum states:

"The assurance that the countries fighting for the privilege of freedom shall be protected from totalitarian aggression is of paramount importance. We are of the opinion that the American people should no longer be kept in suspense as to which of the two systems is to be adopted (i.e. dominance of the big powers or a thoroughly democratic postwar league of all states). They should know the facts and understand the cause, consider the present and future advantages of each and make their choice."

Dulles May Revise Plans.

Mr. Dulles, at a press conference after his arrival, gave some broad indications of possible developments in his talks with Mr. Hull. He brought along, he said, his own ideas and those of Gov. Dewey on organizing world peace.

Depending on how the meeting with Mr. Hull develops, he expected to present those ideas to the Secretary and he made it clear that if they were in conflict with the American plan, as already presented at Dumbarton Oaks, he might suggest some eleven-hour alterations. However, he said he did not know what the plan is and could not say in advance whether changes would be suggested.

Asked whether he intended to remain here for the duration of the (See SECURITY, Page A-5.)