U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
TUCSON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy today and tonight; scattered thundershowers; little change in temperature.
Temperatures
Yesterday: High . . 101 Low 74
Year Ago: High . . . 95 Low 74

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NAZIS IN PARIS GIVE UP AFTER HEAVY BATTLES

Armored Columns Rescue Patriots; Shortage Of Food Acute

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 25—(AP)—The Paris radio announced late tonight that the French capital had been liberated and that the German commander had signed a document ordering his troops to cease fire immediately. The announcement followed entry of American and French troops into the capital during the day. There was no immediate confirmation here.

The latest word at headquarters was that American and French troops had joined fighting French patriots on the Ile De La Cite in the heart of the capital after bitter fighting with Germans and French collaborationist militiamen.

De Gaulle Speaks

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, president of the French committee of national liberation, said in a speech broadcast from Paris:

"France will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace. We will not rest until we march, as we must, into enemy territory as conquerors."

The commander of the Paris region for the French forces of the interior, Colonel Rouel, issued this proclamation to his forces, the radio said:

"F. F. I. of the Ile De France (the Paris region), you have unleashed a rising which has liberated Paris. You have improvised your tactics, animated by the strong desire to win, and you have won."

Second Announcement

It was the second time this week that the French forces of the interior had announced the liberation of the capital from four years of Nazi rule. Wednesday they announced Paris had been freed from within, but later reported that the Germans had repudiated an armistice agreement and resumed fighting.

Tonight's announcement followed after fighting in the heart of the capital by French and American armored forces of the U. S. Third Army which rolled in this morning. The first French column to enter Paris reached the Luxembourg, near the center of the city, at 10:20 a. m. and engaged in a battle with the Germans, and collaborationist militia.

Fight to Cathedral

In the fog of early morning, American infantry—the first of this second American expeditionary force within a generation to enter Paris—battled to Notre Dame, whose ancient bells a few hours before had welcomed the first French patrols to the city.

On all sides the liberating French and Americans were greeted by hungry Parisians, mad with joy, who had fought alone against the German oppressors since they were allied to arms last Saturday.

General Le Clere was in the forefront of the battle, leading the tanks to the rescue of patriots who had been frantically calling for help as the Germans fought back throughout the night.

Those on the outside had heard the electric cry over the radio "to the barricades!"—historic call to arms of the French revolution—which testified to the plight of the patriots.

Battle In Streets

Soon fighting raged throughout the city, along the Place De La Concorde, before the chamber of deputies, toward Les Invalides, as Americans and French drove the Germans from their barricades and buildings converted into fortresses.

Associated Press Correspondent Ben Whitehead, who was with the first American troops to enter Paris, said the Germans were holding out on both sides of the Seine along the Champs Elysees, the Place De la Concorde, the Quai D'Orsay, the Tuileries, the Gardens of the Louvre, the Madelaine, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Hotel Crillon.

Populace Joyous

When the last enemy rear guards blocking entrance to the city caved in under the shock of American and French attacks, the capital went wild with joy.

Men, women and children lined the path of the Allied advance, and Whitehead said that when his column stopped he was all but smothered by Frenchmen swarming around his jeep.

Said one old man, saluting with tears in his eyes:

"God bless America. You have saved France."

That seemed to sum up the feeling of many in the vast throngs.

Women joined men in manning firing posts, as they have done in insurrections in Paris before.

A critical food shortage made the expulsion of the Germans more urgent, and Allied columns were sent to the citizens' relief in an effort to prevent a long-drawn fight for the capital.

The FFI commander within the city said that for a time last night the situation of the Parisians was critical, their ammunition was low, and the Germans seemed to be holding the upper hand, but the French regulars arrived dramatically just in time and went into action.

Four Frenchmen who had escaped through the German lines said the Nazis had brought up artillery into the streets and were firing at FFI forces.

Romania Declares War When Hitler Bombers Raid Capital

Ground Troops Clear Capital Of Nazis And Foil Attempt Of Occupation Troops To Take Over Airport Near Bucharest

LONDON, Aug. 25—(AP)—Romania declared war on Germany today after Nazi bombers raided Bucharest, the capital, and radio reports said German ground troops within Bucharest had been swiftly overwhelmed by King Mihai's regiments. The declaration of war against Germany by her former satellite was announced in a proclamation by King Mihai's new government which was broadcast from Bucharest.

It said the Romanians had gained complete control of the capital from the Germans, whose whole Balkan edifice was fast collapsing.

(A Romanian high command communique broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said: "We have taken more than 4,000 prisoners and captured large quantities of war material. The liquidation of a few islands of resistance around Bucharest continues.")

Nazis Defeated

The Bucharest radio said the Germans tried to capture the Baneasa airport near Bucharest, but were thrown back by the Royal Romanian Guards regiments and that roads from there to the capital were littered with German guns and vehicles.

The new government, which is trying to swing the country effectively to the side of the Allies, again called upon Romanians to "rise and fight the Germans."

The war proclamation said Romania gave the Germans an opportunity to withdraw without interference but, "after assurances as solemn as they were perfidious," German units attacked Romanian units and "even machinegunned the peaceful population of villages and the capital."

Capital Bombed

It said the German air force "in strength bombed the capital and other towns . . . aiming particularly at the royal palace" and "by these acts of aggression which occurred simultaneously in various parts of the country Germany has placed herself in a state of war with Romania."

Juliu Maniu, leader of the peasant party who joined the new government a few days ago, said in a broadcast statement that Romania had sacrificed more than 600,000 men to German interests.

"The vital forces of the Romanian nation will not be defeated by the treachery of our former oppressors," he said. "What is left of them will soon be knocked out by the great and invincible might of the United Nations, our great allies of today and always."

Action Promised

Maniu said that despite German treachery "Allied troops and our men from the former front line are nearing the capital and our armies who are now fighting at home will put an end to this passing difficulty."

WESTERN FRONT AXIS COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge has been killed, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today on the basis of information received from Germany.

Circumstances of his reported death were not known here and the newspaper had no additional details. (There was no immediate confirmation of this report in either Axis or Allied official quarters).

Von Kluge, 61 years old, had held command of the German armies on the western front since July 6, when he succeeded Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolph von Rundstedt.

U. S. WATCHING ROMANIA MOVE

Status Of Nation Still Uncertain Factor In Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(AP)—American officials are now satisfied that the radio surrender of Romania probably will turn out all right, it was learned today, but for a time inner circles were entirely in the dark and there is none too much light yet.

This government has not received any official word that Romania wants to get out of the war. Even more surprising, it was said, is the fact that up to a fairly late hour today the Russians had not received such word either. An effective surrender would have to be made to the Russians.

These facts coupled with certain inside developments over several months apparently were in President Roosevelt's mind today when he told his news conference that he did not know what the European advisory commission had done about planning for the surrender of the Balkan countries, especially Romania.

Want To Get Out

Ever since the German retreats in Russia reached high speed the Romanians have wanted to get out of the war. The question was how. Early this spring they sent to Cairo a recognized liberal, Prince Stirbey.

Allied leaders, finally convinced that he had something to offer in the way of early Romanian surrender, agreed to rush through a set of terms in conferences at Cairo. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeach represented the United States in these negotiations.

The terms provided among other things:

1. Unconditional surrender.

2. The Romanians should stop fighting the Russians and immediately start fighting the Germans.

3. While turning on the Germans, the Romanians would not become entitled to treatment as Allies.

Transylvania Issue

4. Romantan troops would be permitted to fight their way into Transylvania provided they were killing Germans in the process but they would not gain thereby any permanent claim on Transylvania and no permanent disposition would be made of that area, which Hungary took at the start of this war, until the peace settlements.

These terms were concocted so hurriedly that they could not be put through the European advisory commission, the usual Allied authority on such matters.

Stirbey forwarded the terms but he never had an answer from Bucharest. The Russian armies came up to Romania, then shifted their weight to the Polish front. Romania got a breathing spell and stalled on surrender. Stirbey was left high and dry in Cairo.

BATTLE EXPECTED ON FOOD SUBSIDIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Signs of a new congressional battle over food subsidies and farm products price ceilings appeared today, as the administration made plans to ask the lawmakers for additional funds to finance war food production programs.

Unofficial estimates have been made that upwards of $2,000,000,000 a year may be needed during the next two or three years to support farm prices at levels specified by Congress. Only today War Food Administrator Marvin Jones told a house committee on post-war economic planning that additional funds will be needed to carry out price promises.

The issue, if it develops, may center around a provision of the price control extension act passed in June directing the President to take "all lawful action" to assure farmers parity of higher prices, and around pending legislation which would bar sales of government owned products at less than parity.

The War Food Administration, agency responsible for supporting farm prices, takes the position that it cannot increase support prices unless Congress provides additional money.

In its regular report to members today, the American Farm Bureau Federation said: "Bigger subsidies or higher farm ceilings" is an issue in Washington.

Jap Cruiser Sunk With Five Transports In Celebes Raid

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pcific, Saturday, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Mitchell bombers, attacking at mast-height, probably sank a Japanese light cruiser and destroyed five medium freighter-transports near Manado, Northern Celebes, headquarters reported today.

The attack was made Thursday by the medium bombers during their ceaseless hunt for Japanese shipping withdrawing from the Philippines-Halmahera line.

When last seen the cruiser had exploded in the stern, was blazing from end to end and had a 20-degree list. The communique said the warship was believed to be sinking.

A headquarters spokesman said the freighter-transports averaged between 2,000 and 3,000 tons. Two other vessels of this class were damaged. An estimated 40 luggers and barges were riddled with machine gun bullets.

All were at anchor off Manado, Japanese headquarters some 250 miles due west of Halmahera.

There was no interception and all the Allied planes returned.

This was the heaviest assault in weeks against shipping at Celebes. The gangling island has been named by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as one link in the curving supply line from the Philippines to Ceram behind which Japanese heavy shipping has been confined.

In another assault Thursday Liberators hit Halmahera, southern stepping stone to the Philippines, with 59 tons of bombs.

(A Tokyo radio broadcast reported Allied troops had landed Thursday on the Mapia (St. David) islands, northwest of Sansapor and about 300 miles east of Halmahera, and had been driven off later. There was no mention of such a landing in MacArthur's Friday communique.)

RELENTLESS ALLIED ADVANCES CHEW UP NAZI DEFENSES ON TWO FRONTS IN FRANCE AS TROOPS NEAR SOMME

MOVE OUT IN SOUTH

Some Enemy Forces Are Still Holding Out In Toulon

ROME, Aug. 25 — (AP) — American troops, lunging suddenly eastward from their Riviera beachhead in southern France, have captured the famous resort towns of Cannes and Antibes and tonight were fighting forward less than 20 miles from the Italian frontier. Nice, within short artillery range of the advancing Yank forces, was expected to fall at any hour.

Other swift Allied columns drove methodically toward the heart of France and a junction with Gen. Eisenhower's victorious forces in the north. Tonight's headquarters communique said forces probing into the delta of the great Rhone valley were close to Arles and Tarascon, river towns only a few miles apart.

Nazi Retreat General

(A German high command communique indicated that a general enemy retreat was in progress up the Rhone valley toward Lyon, which had been reported in the hands of French patriot forces.)

Bitter fighting still raged in the naval base of Toulon, where French troops drew their ring of steel tighter about a stubbornly-resisting Nazi garrison. A heavy Allied attack had been launched to wipe out the last four pockets of Germans in Marseille. Two German generals and 5,000 prisoners had been captured in the Marseille area in the past 72 hours.

American units driving westward from Salon, northwest of Marseille, were reported within less than eight miles of the city of Arles on the Rhone river. Another Yank column pounding along the Durance valley was approaching Avignon, on the Rhone north of Arles.

Border Drive Uncertain

Still officially unconfirmed was the report from Switzerland that advanced American units had reached the Swiss border near Geneva. However, fast armored columns habitually work far in advance of the main body of Allied troops and it was entirely possible that mechanized cavalry and combat engineers were at the frontier.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said an American patrol which Thursday briefly visited St. Julien on the border had proceeded westward to Bellegarde, 13 miles from St. Julien and some seven miles from the frontier.)

An official announcement said the Yank force which captured the industrial city of Grenoble, 70 miles from the Swiss border, was such a flying column operating in advance of the main body of troops. It said the entire Grenoble area since had been "firmly occupied" with the assistance of French patriots.

Toulon Resistance

French troops assaulting Toulon occupied the land arsenal within the city, but a headquarters spokesman said the Germans still were resisting stiffly around the naval arsenal in the harbor and on the two peninsulas which partly landlock the harbor.

Hand-to-hand fighting went on in the streets as the fanatical Nazis refused to surrender. Similar street fighting raged in some parts of Marseille, but on a reduced scale. A dispatch from Sid Feder, Associated Press war correspondent, said the French began a final concerted attack on remaining strongpoints today after laying down a heavy artillery barrage on a commanding hill in the southwest section of Marseille.

But for these two spots of resistance, nearly 9,000 square miles of liberated French territory lay quietly and securely in the hands of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army. Continued fair weather and merciless attacks by the Allied Air Force made it costly for the Nazis to attempt any sizeable troop concentrations anywhere.

Allied naval guns ranged ever further east and west along the southern French coast, ceaselessly pounding assigned targets in harmony with advancing ground forces. Some 20,000 German prisoners had been taken in 10 days of unbroken Allied advances.

ROAD TO BERLIN

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

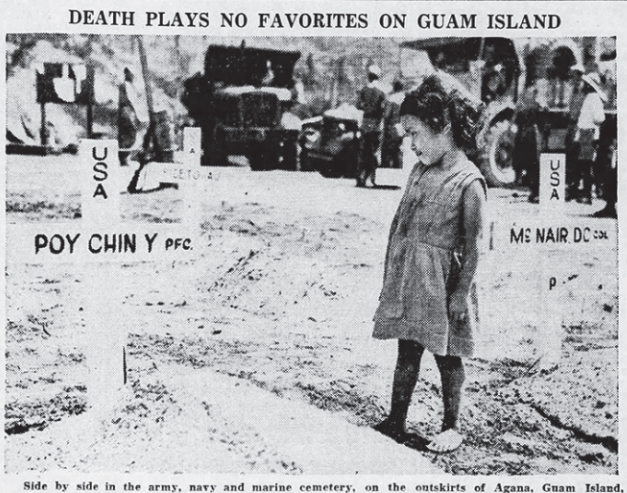
1—Russian Front: 322 miles (from the eastern suburbs of Warsaw).

2—Northern France: 495 miles (from Troyes).

3—Italian Front: 601 miles (from Florence).

4—Southern France: 608 miles (from Grenoble).

DEATH PLAYS NO FAVORITES ON GUAM ISLAND



Side by side in the army, navy and marine cemetery, on the outskirts of Agana, Guam Island, are the graves of Col. Douglas McNair, who followed his father in death when struck by a sniper's bullet, and army Pfc. Y. Poy Chin. Visiting the cemetery, after marines secured the island, is little Juanita Fejeran.

Red Army Thrust In Romania Speeds On At Mile Each Hour

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Two Russian armies racing toward the heart of Romania at a better than a mile-an-hour clip yesterday reached the Galati Gap defenses at Tecuci and also drove a spearhead down to the Danube river delta at Kiliya in a six-day whirlwind offensive which Moscow announced cost the enemy nearly 205,000 killed and captured.

In perhaps the greatest defeat yet inflicted on the Axis in a comparable period the Russians also announced they had encircled 12 German divisions of upwards of 60,000 men southwest of fallen Chisinau, provincial capital of Bessarabia. Thirteen thousand of the Germans already have surrendered in two days, and the remainder are being annihilated, said the Moscow broadcast bulletin.

Near Oil Fields

A total of 550 towns and villages were swept up by the two armies, and the capture of Tecuci found the Russians within 29 miles northeast of the bomb-wrecked Ploesti oil wells. Gen Malinovsky's troops now were at the Galati Gap, a 45-mile stretch of defenses prepared along the Putna, Siret and Barlad rivers just above where those streams empty into the Danube.

To the southeast, a Soviet midnight communique said the Russians had captured Tulcea on the Danube, 15 miles west of the Black Sea port of Valcov at the mouth of the delta, and 22 miles east of the port of Ismail. General Tolbukhin's Third Army seized that point. To the northwest his troops reached the Prut river on a 70-mile front between captured Leuseni and Kagul, the latter being only 30 miles northeast of the Bug river and rail junction of Galati. The capture of Gasan Batyr also put the Russians only 30 miles from Ismail port on the northeast.

Airplanes Help

Soviet aircraft added to the slaughter by attacking Axis military trains at Galati, the supplementary communique said.

In six days the Russians have captured nearly all of lower Bessarabia, the province ceded by Romania to Russia in 1940 and then recaptured by the Romanians in the German-Romanian offensive of 1941.

On the northern Poland front Gen. G. F. Sakharov's Second White Russian Army gained up to five miles in its steady effort to drive a wedge between Warsaw and the lower border of East Prussia.

BOMBERS STAB INTO GERMANY

Research Plants Become Targets For Raids Over Europe

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26—(AP)—More than 1,750 heavy American bombers blasted targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia yesterday, including vital research and experimental stations for Hitler's flying bombs, rockets and jet-propelled planes.

Other hundreds of planes from tactical forces in France and Italy hammered at the enemy on two fronts.

One armada of more than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators, ranged deep into Germany from Britain, battering 10 targets including several concerned with perfecting or making Hitler's new weapons of destruction. Later a force of up to 250 bombed industrial targets in northern France and Belgium.

Czech Plants Raided

From Italy nearly 500 heavies winged over Czecho-Slovakia for the second successive day, pounding two more plants and two air fields.

On the first raid the heavies from Britain were escorted by nearly 750 fighters which shot down 11 German planes and destroyed 40 more on the ground. No Nazi fighters were able to reach the bomber formations but flak was heavy. Allied losses on the raid were 17 bombers and seven fighters. There were no losses on the second raid.

American fighters and fighter-bombers pursuing the fleeing Germans beyond the Seine river destroyed 41 enemy planes in the air, probably destroyed six and damaged 21. Allied losses on these missions were 18.

Robot Sites Raided

Late in the day RAF heavies with a fighter escort attacked robot bomb launching sites in northern France and apparently were out over Germany again in the night. The German radio reported after midnight that a bomber formation was over northwestern Germany and nuisance raiders were over Brandenburg province.

One Eighth U. S. Air Force task group smashed at a synthetic oil plant at Politz, cutting further into the fuel supply for Germany's war machine in a follow-up to Thursday's 2,000-plane assault on enemy oil installations.

Among targets blasted by other British-based bombers were the Pennemunde flying bomb and rocket experimental station, the German air force research center at Rechlin, a maintenance and experimental stations at Anklam, Schwerin and Neubrendenburg, all west of Stettin, and bomber assembly or parts plants at Wismar, Lubeck and Rostock.

In one action more than 300 American Marauders and Havocs pounded German batteries and strong points at the beseiged Brittany peninsula port of Brest.

RUBBER ISSUES IN WPB STORM

Dewey Accuses Nelson Of Sniping As New Deal Looms For Agency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(AP)—An angry new storm broke about Donald M. Nelson's head tonight shortly after the War Production Board chairman left for China with his agency still seething from the row which led to Charles E. Wilson's resignation as vice chairman.

Rubber Director Bradley M. Dewey accused the WPB head of "typical Washington sniping" in comment on the rubber program. It was, Dewey declared, the same sort of "sniping" that led to Wilson's resignation "and made many good Americans unwilling to give services that otherwise would be of value to the country in the conduct of the war."

Dewey referred to Nelson's testimony to the senate war investigating committee, given last week but made public only yesterday.

Completed, But No Tires

While before the senate committee, Nelson was asked about Dewey's recent announcement that the rubber program was completed and he would resign September 1.

"It was completed, all but getting the tires," Nelson commented.

(Ample synthetic rubber now is being produced, officials say, but the army has complained that heavy tire production is lagging behind needs.)

"Then you don't agree that the job was completed?" asked Committee Counsel Rudolph Halley.

"No, sir. It is like the army saying they are completed except for the shooting," Nelson said.

Krug Appointed

The new outbreak came with Nelson's future role in war production clouded and J. A. Krug, appointed by President Roosevelt to run WPB in his absence, taking over with a strong hand.

Following a meeting late in the day with the various WPB vice chairmen, Krug told reporters he was "starting a new deal from here on out" and that he intended to "kill any sniping" right away.

He said that while none of the nine vice chairmen had asked to resign, he would not be a "bit surprised" if they did.

Asked if he had been given authority to clean house if he saw fit, Krug replied:

"What is the authority of the chairman?—to run WPB and that includes hiring and firing."

Krug said he had called the meet-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

U. S. Officials Granted Japs' Plea, Aided Raid, Rumor Says

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Rep. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash), on the telephone from Washington, D. C., tonight, told the Post-Intelligencer he had heard reports, both in Washington and on the west coast, that at the request of the Japanese United States naval and aerial patrols had been curtailed in the Central Pacific at the time the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor.

The congressman added he believed the government ought to make immediate comment on the "persistent and widely-circulated reports on the west coast, purporting to tell the real story of Pearl Harbor."

In Washington, both the navy department and the state department declined immediate comment on Magnuson's statements.

Briefly, Magnuson said in a statement to the Post-Intelligencer he had heard the report that the fleet was withdrawn to Pearl Harbor and air patrols curtailed by the navy through the request of Saburo Kurusu, who during his talks with Secretary Hull declared his (Kurusu's) efforts toward peace were being thwarted by Japanese militarists, who pointed to the fleet and air patrols as indications to the Japanese people that the Americans would attack Japan shortly.

"The story is," he asserted, "that the Japs made a patsy out of the state department, contriving to have our fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor where it could easily be dealt a death blow."

TROYES IS CAPTURED

First World War Lines Approached By Yank Army

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Aug. 26 — (AP) — American tanks in a 23-mile advance yesterday rolled into Troyes, 85 miles southeast of Paris and 163 miles from the German border at the Rhine, while far behind them Allied armies were stamping out the last sparks of German resistance south of the Seine.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor, now racing toward soil known to Americans who fought the First World War, was cutting across the last German communication lines to southern France and raising fresh perils to the Reich's frontier.

At Troyes the doughboys stand 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar, 163 miles west of it where the Rhine winds northward near Strasbourg, and 138 miles west of the Belfort Gap, which the Germans are expected to defend strongly because it leads into the industrial Rhineland.

Near Marne

At Troyes they also are 37 miles south of the Marne, scene of many a bloody battle in the First War, and 50 miles west of Chaumont, Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters in that war.

There were signs that even more momentous fighting was impending on the plains north of Paris, with the Germans possibly falling back to a battle line along the Somme river, another scene of heavy engagements in the First World War.

At least part of their forces were pulling out of the rocket coast fortifications, pilots reported, probably before the menace of the American bridgehead 30 miles northwest of Paris which the Germans have failed to wipe out despite the heaviest fighting.

Planes Active

Fighters and fighter-bombers in clearing weather struck hammer blows at these forces along and beyond the Seine, destroying or damaging 105 tanks and 158 other vehicles.

They shot down 41 enemy planes trying to protect these movements, probably got six more, damaged 21 others and lost 18 of their own number.

Allied ground forces, closing in on such forces as the Germans still have south of the Seine, cracked the final enemy line before the river and closed in from every direction.

Americans broke the back of stubborn German resistance and seized Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine, whose capture was erroneously announced Thursday.

Join Canadians

They then branched out six miles to the west and linked up with Canadian forces pressing in from the west. French civilians said the Germans in the pocket were so short of transport they had commandered everything with four wheels or four legs.

As the Second World War swept back toward the trudging battlefields of the First World War, supreme headquarters lifted its recent mantle of secrecy to disclose that the Americans were on or across the Seine most of the 75 miles from Dreux to Troyes.

Both at Troyes and in the still secret fan-out north of Mantes, the Americans were barely a hundred miles from the Belgian border and the Germans' stolen provinces of Alsace-Lorraine.

Far to the west, the battle to clear the huge port of Brest of the enemy broke, with Allied warships pouring in salvos on the garrison from offshore and artillery bombarding it from the east.

Bombers Used

More than 300 medium bombers roared into the battle, blasting positions that had defied the besiegers, and it seemed obvious the Allies were hurrying to clear the port for the armies waiting across the seas to join in the showdown battles for Europe.

The push to Troyes was 23 miles east of positions reported 24 hours before and its speed, together with word of a general German withdrawal north of Sens, suggested that Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge had no forces to risk against the American juggernaut short of the Marne river—if there.

American positions for adventures in this direction were firm. They hold the west bank of the Seine 15 miles south from Paris to Corbeil. They have crossings between Corbeil and Melun, 10 miles farther south, and between Melun and Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris.

Between Paris and the sea, the Americans are along the Seine all the way to Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth.

HARRY HARRIS / THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Through streets lined with madly cheering Parisians, Gen. Charles de Gaulle made his parade from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de La Concorde on Aug. 27, 1944. From every building flew the tricolor flag, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes.

AUG. 26, 1944: PARIS IS LIBERATED

After four years of Nazi rule, Paris was liberated by French and American forces. A similar announcement had gone out two days earlier, but the Germans had resumed fighting.

This time, the German commander signed a document ordering his troops to cease fire.

Parisians had fought inside the city against the Germans for almost a week. As the French and American armies moved in, there was fighting in the streets for the better part of the day before the cease-fire was declared.