

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
TUCSON AND VICINITY: Generally clear, somewhat cooler today and tonight.  
Temperatures  
Yesterday: High.....75 Low.....52  
Year Ago: High.....84 Low.....50

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# ROOSEVELT DIES, TRUMAN TAKES OATH AS WAR-TORN WORLD REACTS TO SHOCK

## BREAK IN 'BIG THREE' ECHOES AROUND GLOBE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
News of President Roosevelt's death, flashed to friend and foe, troops in the field and sailors at sea, reached into every corner of the world last (Thursday) night, and expressions of sympathy, along with bitter enemy comment, poured into a bereaved American nation.

Cable dispatches and radio broadcasts carried the news to the capitals of the world and to Allied soldiers fighting toward a victorious end of the world's greatest war. The peoples of Europe were informed in a special broadcast by the American broadcasting station in Europe, which declared that "the world has lost its greatest champion of peace."

Expressions of grief came from London, Paris, Rome, South America, Cuba, Canada and elsewhere, while the German radio, in a comment heard by FCC monitors, declared that the President "will go down in history as a man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the Second World War." The Japanese radio carried a factual broadcast of the death, but was not heard to comment immediately.

## SUICIDAL JAPS SINK DESTROYER IN OKINAWA SEA

Others Damaged; Yanks Down 111 Nip Planes; 6 Divisions Ashore

GUAM, Friday, April 13.—(AP)—Japanese warplanes renewed their suicidal attacks on American amphibious forces off Okinawa yesterday, sinking one destroyer and damaging several other surface units, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

All damaged U. S. ships remained in action.

One hundred eleven Japanese planes were shot down in an afternoon attack after seven had been downed in a morning raid.

Nimitz said "large numbers of enemy aircraft made desperate attacks on our forces in the Okinawa area." These presumably were Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner's amphibious support ships which landed the Okinawa invasion force Easter Sunday.

Six Divisions Ashore  
The afternoon attack, in great strength, also reached to the Yank land forces, for Nimitz said shore-based anti-aircraft as well as ships' guns and carrier planes shared in downing the 111 Japanese planes.

Nimitz also disclosed the presence of four more divisions, bringing to six the number officially ashore on Okinawa and nearby islands.

Two of the newly-named divisions were Marines; the 6th and 1st. The other two are Army; the 27th and 96th.

Eight Islands Taken  
Nimitz previously reported the 77th Army Division captured eight islands in the Kerama Rhetto group, just west of southern Okinawa, and that the 7th Army Division was moving on Yonabaru town and airfield on eastern Okinawa.

All of these divisions except the 6th Marines, a new outfit, are veterans of Pacific fighting.

Pop Telegraphs Sympathy  
In Rome, Pope Pius XII received the news of the President's death with visible sorrow and immediately telegraphed condolences to the President's family and the United States government.

Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi expressed "profound sorrow" on behalf of the Italian people and added that the nation considered the President "a great liberator and one of her sincerest friends."

Crown Prince Umberto said, "the entire world has lost a defender of democracy and liberty."

Nations to the south of the United States, where the President had worked for a policy of good neighborliness, received the news of his death with great sorrow.

Guatemala declared three days mourning and Foreign Minister Guillermo Toralio delivered a mourning address to the nation which was carried over every broadcasting station in the country.

Cuba In Mourning  
A period of national mourning was declared in Cuba and all public amusements closed down immediately. President Ramon Grau San Martin declared in a statement that "All humanity is in mourning, and Cuba has lost a great friend."

Costa Rica also declared national mourning.

In Argentina, Pan-American Day celebrations scheduled for Saturday were cancelled, and Foreign Minister C. Ameghino declared that "The government will take all fitting measures as the result of the sorrowful event." He added: "I am truly astounded by the news."

In Mexico City, flags on public buildings flew at half-staff and dignitaries from embassies in the Mexican capital called at the American embassy to present their condolences to U. S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith, a close personal friend of the President. Public functions and even private dinners were cancelled.

Spain's Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica, who was dining with U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour when news of the President's death reached Madrid, said, "Mr. Roosevelt's death is a tremendous loss for the whole world."

## U.S. NINTH ARMY JUMPS ELBE TO IMPERIL BERLIN

Reich Capital Is But 57 Miles Away; 3rd Army Is Nearing Leipzig

PARIS, Friday, April 13.—(AP)—U. S. Ninth Army tanks smashed across the Elbe River on a six-mile front just 57 miles from Berlin yesterday and U. S. First and Third Armies in sweeps of nearly 50 miles thundered at the gates of the great city of Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of the capital.

A field dispatch said only orders from Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson were needed to send the Second Armored Division dashing on into Berlin, which could possibly be reached today. Wholly unconfirmed French reports said Allied parachute troops had been dropped at Brandenburg, barely 20 miles from greater Berlin.

The electrifying crossing of the Elbe—last big river barrier before the devastated capital—came with such speed that supreme headquarters was unable to confirm it, a spokesman saying that SHAEF was completely out of touch with Ninth Army spearheads.

Armies Under Blackout  
The U. S. First and Third Armies, after their long gains, were under a security blackout, but a field report said it was possible that one of them would reach Leipzig by today. They last were reported 23 to 24 miles from the city with nothing in front of them.

From out of the security blackout came the news that the First Army's armored divisions had reached off a 26-mile gain on the First's north flank and had driven more than two miles beyond Sangerhausen, 84 miles southwest of Berlin.

Expect Sensations  
The advances of these two powerful armies, bidding for a quick decision in the war in Europe by halting a die-hard stand in southern Germany, were expected to be western front sensations once the blackout is lifted.

(Paris radio said tank spearheads were 16 miles from Leipzig and 19 miles from the Czech border.)

Three tank columns of the U. S. Third Army ripped beyond the heart of Germany in dashes of more than 46 miles and were 129 miles from the Russian lines, 40 miles from the Czech border and 109 miles from Berlin. The Ninth Army was 115 miles from the Russian lines.

The Third Army overwhelmed Weimar, birthplace of the German republic in 1919.

The First Army, traveling east at a rate of 30 to 40 miles a day, had picked up a new batch of camp followers—liberated Russian slave laborers who turned around and began walking east, believing they could get home quicker that way.

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the drive to cut Germany in two. The First Army, in dashes of more than 46 miles and were 129 miles from the Russian lines, 40 miles from the Czech border and 109 miles from Berlin. The Ninth Army was 115 miles from the Russian lines.

7th Nears Bamberg  
The U. S. Seventh Army, joining in the drive to cut Germany in half, smashed eastward to within 35 miles of the Munich-Berlin superhighway, most important north-south German road link, and was nearing Bamberg, 30 miles northwest of the Nazi shrine city of Nuremberg.

The Seventh Army captured Schweinfurt, a ballbearing manufacturing center of 42,000 population, while farther to the southwest the French First Army seized the Black Forest cities of Baden Baden and Rastatt.

On the northern end of the front, the British Second Army captured Celle, a German training center for gas warfare 50 miles south of Hamburg, and deepened its Aller river bridgehead thrust within 45 miles of that second greatest German city.

The Canadian First Army drove 22 miles into the center of the Holland trap, where an estimated 200,000 Germans are pinned against the sea, and fought on beyond the Issel river where the enemy hopes to hold up the Allied drive to liberate Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

ROOSEVELT'S SON NOTIFIED OF DEATH  
GUAM, Friday, April 13.—(AP)—Word of President Roosevelt's death reached his son, Lt. Comdr. Franklin Roosevelt Jr., off Okinawa this morning after a suicidal Japanese air attack on American invasion forces.

Young Roosevelt commands a destroyer escort on a screening assignment with the Okinawa force and was on the bridge directing his ship's anti-aircraft fire in a hot battle in which 118 Japanese planes were destroyed.

## Death Strikes Nation's Leader



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

## HISTORY-MAKING 4TH TERM ENDED BY UNTIMELY DEATH

### OATH TAKEN BY HARRY S. TRUMAN

Pledges To Preserve And Defend Basic Laws Of United States

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP)—Harry S. Truman of Missouri was sworn in as President of the United States tonight at 7:09 p. m. (EWT) Solemnly he repeated the oath of the nation's highest office brief hours after Franklin Delano Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga.

It was a moment of significance to America and a warring world. The transition in the nation's leadership came when Allied might was nearing victory in Europe and peace even now were underway.

Stone Administers Oath  
To Truman, age 60, one-time Missouri county judge, falls the tremendous task of shaping that peace so largely patterned by Roosevelt. Truman, his hand on a small black bible whose pages were edged in red, repeated the oath after Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone.

"I do solemnly swear," he said, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The scene was the cabinet room in the executive offices of the White House, where for more years than any other president, Mr. Roosevelt had presided over momentous meetings of his key advisers.

"So Help Me God!"  
They were there tonight to watch the slender, grey, former senator from Missouri inducted into the highest office.

Truman read the oath from a slip of white paper, swearing to uphold the Constitution.

He came to the end.

"So help you God?" Stone intoned.

"So help me God," Truman said. To his left was Mrs. Truman and her daughter.

Truman shook hands with the group about him, all with solemn faces, many with red eyes.

Then he and his family walked over to the White House for a few moments of seclusion.

### War President's Career Spanned Dark Days Of Depression And Pearl Harbor, Closed With Peace Dawn Breaking

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, longest in United States history, spanned a 13-year period from the dark days of the 1932 depression to the first dawn glimmerings of peace in the European war. It saw also the massing of great naval and troop strength in ever-closer strikes at the Japanese foe in the Pacific. Death came to the nation's war leader as he was busy planning measures for lasting world peace while still plunged deep in the task of directing master strategy for complete victory.

The first President of the United States to be elected for four terms, was born January 30, 1882, at Hyde Park, N. Y., the son of James and Sara (Delano) Roosevelt. He was a direct descendant, eighth generation, of Claes Martenzon Roosevelt or Roosevelt, who left Holland in 1649. Claes' son, Nicholas, was the progenitor of both Theodore Roosevelt, 25th president, and Franklin D., the 31st president. The former descended from Nicholas' son Johannes.

NEW YORK, April 12.—(AP)—President Roosevelt's death today carried on an American tradition that presidents elected at 20-year intervals die in office.

The list includes:

- 1840—William Henry Harrison.
- 1860—Abraham Lincoln.
- 1880—James A. Garfield.
- 1900—William McKinley.
- 1920—Warren G. Harding.
- 1940—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President's mother was the daughter of Warren Delano, banker and Far East trader. She became James Roosevelt's second wife at the age of 26. The President's father, a lawyer and financier, was a fourth cousin of Theodore Roosevelt.

YOUTH AND MARRIAGE  
His boyhood was sheltered. He had private tutors and privileges that only wealthy parents could provide. His schooling followed the family tradition, preparing for college at Groton, a private school in Massachusetts, where he later was to send his own sons, then Harvard, where he took an A.B. degree in 1904. A three-year law

GUAM, Friday, April 13.—(AP)—Fighter-escorted American B-29 Superfortresses struck deeper into Japan Thursday—in their longest mission yet from Marianas bases—as they bombed Koriyama and Tokyo targets on Honshu island by daylight.

## NEW LEADER PLEDGES EFFORTS TO WIN WAR

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12.—(AP)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, his strength sapped away as commander in chief in America's greatest war, died suddenly this afternoon.

His duties fell on Vice President Harry S. Truman who, sworn in as the 32nd President in a White House ceremony at Washington, issued this statement:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute this war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

It was at 4:35 p. m. eastern war time that Mr. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage. It was at 7:09 p. m., that a solemn-faced Truman took up the burden and the honor of President.

Mr. Roosevelt's last words were: "I have a terrific headache."

Funeral on Saturday  
He spoke them to Comdr. Harold Bruenn, naval physician. The funeral will be in the White House east room in Washington on Saturday. Burial will be at the Roosevelt ancestral home at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday.

The body will not lie in state. Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said Mr. Roosevelt's body will leave here around 9 a. m. (EWT) tomorrow for the approximately 22-hour run to Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt, 63, was sitting in front of a fireplace in the Little White House here atop Pine Mountain when the attack struck him.

Bruenn described it as a massive cerebral hemorrhage. The President's Negro valet, Arthur Prettymann, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconscious at the end. It came without pain.

Went to Georgia For Rest  
Mr. Roosevelt, in the third month of his fourth term as President, came here three weeks ago to rest.

Mrs. Roosevelt planned to fly here this evening. She left the White House at 7:15 after informing their four uniformed sons by wire of their father's death.

The death removed from world councils one of the Big Three—Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill—who worked together to win the war and laid joint plans for keeping the peace. Truman likewise has stressed the need for international cooperation.

Sworn in 2 hours and 34 minutes after Mr. Roosevelt's death, as a shocked capital sought to weigh the import of the sudden change, Truman announced in quick succession:

1. He will try to carry on as he believes President Roosevelt would have done.

Conference to Go On  
2. The San Francisco United Nations conference will go on as scheduled April 25.

3. He has asked the Roosevelt cabinet to stay on with him.

4. The war will be pressed to a "successful conclusion."

A short time earlier Truman had announced that the United Nations conference would open as scheduled on April 25 to draft a plan for a world organization.

Thus Truman acted immediately to carry out the twin objectives of winning the war and seeking a lasting peace.

Crowds stood silently outside the White House. Flags on embassies and other public buildings dipped to half staff.

It was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who summoned Mr. Truman from his capitol office to the White House and told him her husband was dead.

Sends Messages to Sons  
While waiting she sent messages to the four Roosevelt sons in the armed forces—James, Elliott, Franklin Jr., and John—telling them of their father's passing.

He slept away this afternoon, she told them. He did his job to the end, as he would want to do. Bless you all and all our love. She signed it Mother.

The late President's body will not lie in state, and the funeral is expected to be as private as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt's death was announced to the press at 5:50 o'clock by Stephen Early, former presidential secretary. It was Early who also gave out the stunning news of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Emergency Cabinet Meeting  
An emergency cabinet meeting was called immediately and arrangements made to elevate Mr. Truman quickly into the presidential job.

The 60-year-old former Missouri county judge took the oath from Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone amid epochal world events—at a time when Nazi Germany is tottering and the Allies are getting ready to throw their full strength at Japan.

The flash from Warm Springs shocked Washington to its very foundations. From Truman down to the least of the city's people the news was overwhelming.

The White House called the three major news services at about 5:45 p. m. (EWT), on a conference call. There was a long pause.

Then Early came on the wire and made the electrifying announcement. His voice sounded fairly calm and measured, but he obviously was laboring under intense emotion.

His first words were: "Here is a flash."

Newsmen Are Startled  
"The President died suddenly early this afternoon—" There was a sudden flurry among his listeners. "You mean President Roosevelt," someone shouted over the line.

"Of course," Early replied. "There is only one President." Although interrupted several times, he continued to recite what he called "notes for the story."

"I have no statement," he explained.

Mr. Roosevelt had not been in the best of health for some time, it was disclosed tonight.

Last week at a banquet for Associate Justice Hugo Black of the supreme court, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed to Senator

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)