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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
TUCSON AND VICINITY: Sunny and warmer today and tomorrow. Fair Tonight.
Temperatures
Yesterday: High.....94 Low.....62
Year Ago: High.....80 Low.....42

The Arizona Daily Star

An Independent NEWSpaper Printing the News Impartially

No. 104 NO. 121 Entered as second-class matter, Post Office, Tucson, Arizona TUCSON, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1945 TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

NEW HIMMLER SURRENDER PROPOSAL BELIEVED EN ROUTE; REDS FLY VICTORY FLAG OVER GUTTED GERMAN REICHSTAG; 7TH ARMY PUSHES TO NORTH END OF BRENNER PASS IN ALPS

ARGENTINA GETS BID TO PARLEY BUT NOT POLES

War Records Are Cited By Molotov But Delegates Turn Warsaw Down

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—(AP)—Over stern Russian objections, the United Nations conference voted 31 to 4 tonight to give Argentina a place immediately in its peace-shaping councils.

Thus the first full-scale floor scrap of the conference ended in a Soviet defeat.

Frequently but in vain, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov had pleaded that the ballot be delayed, that there hadn't been time enough for Russia to study Argentina's case. He questioned whether the South American country was free of Fascism.

And, he said, if Argentina is to be invited to send statesmen to San Francisco, so, too, should the Russian-recognized Polish government in Warsaw.

There was a measure of consolation for the aggressive Russian, however, in the fact that the conference approved with scarcely a whole the admission of the Soviet White Russian and Ukrainian republics to the conference.

Spaak Urges Delay

Belgium's foreign minister, Paul Henri Spaak, urged delegates to heed Molotov's bid for delay to preserve "precious unity" among nations sponsoring the conference—Russia, Britain, China and the United States.

But Secretary of State Stettinius and a bloc of Latin Americans swung to the support of Argentina.

And when it came to a showdown, there were 28 votes against today, and seven only 4 in opposition to inviting Argentina an invitation to the conference. Eleven nations did not vote.

Russia had swung the votes only of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece. Not even Belgium went along. And when the result was announced, Molotov and his fellow Russians stalked from the glittering auditorium of San Francisco's opera house with Czech Foreign Minister Masaryk and Yugoslavia's Subasic.

Lined on the earlier vote in favor of postponing action on Argentina were seven countries: Russia, Norway, New Zealand, Belgium Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Argentina 'Complied'

Stettinius aligned himself squarely against Molotov, declaring Argentina had complied with conditions laid down at an inter-American conference at Mexico City for joining the family of nations.

"The American representatives," he said, "feel that Argentina has complied with this requirement and believe that Argentina be represented."

Applause spattered through the hall when Stettinius said his government "concurs in the desires of the other American republics."

The four nations which opposed immediate seating of Argentina were joined by reporters as Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

After Alger Hiss, secretary general of the conference, had declined to furnish an official list of the opposing votes, Michael McDermott, State Department public relations officer, obtained the names of the four countries. There was only a standing vote, not a roll call vote.

The world can't forget, the Russian declared, that Argentina has helped the enemy throughout the war," but the Poles fought from the first for the Allies and thus are entitled to a part in the deliberations here.

Colombia's foreign minister, Alberto Lleras Camargo, climbed the steps of the rostrum to assert that no one should forget, either, that Argentina declared war on the Axis the hostilities not yet ended.

Invitation Given

The conference steering committee had voted earlier to extend an invitation to Argentina, as well as

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

2,500 Income Tax Evasion Cases Investigated By U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(AP)—Twenty-five hundred cases of reported income tax evasion by black marketeers and others are now under investigation, the treasury announced tonight.

War contractors, "figure in several large cases," it was stated. No indictments were announced, but criminal prosecutions and assessments of millions of dollars in taxes and penalties are expected to grow out of the anti-evasion drive being conducted by 600 treasury agents.

Cases involving a manufacturing concern, a wholesaler, and a jewelry store were described without naming the companies. One of the cases was said to involve $2,000,000 in additional taxes and penalties.

The 2,500 cases are being screened, "with first attention being given to cases apparently involving large scale, flagrant violations."

Meantime, a treasury spokesman declared, companies being investigated are making payments on supplemental tax returns filed after the investigations were launched. One such payment was half a million dollars.

Marshal Graziani, Conqueror Of Libya, Is Reported Slain

Italian Marshal Loyal To Mussolini Joins Long List Of Purges By North Italy Patriots; Strutting Duce 'Dies Like Coward'

MILAN, April 30.—(AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, ruthless conqueror of Libya and former chief of staff of the Italian army, was reported tonight to have been tried and executed by Partisans in a vengeful purge of Fascists which was touched off by the execution Saturday of Benito Mussolini.

There was no immediate official confirmation.

The 61-year-old former Italian dictator and Fascist leader, Mussolini, his beautiful young mistress, Claretta Petacci, and 17 other of his Fascist followers were shot to death by Italian Patriots Saturday afternoon at Gullano de Mezzerego near Como. They were captured as they tried to flee into Switzerland.

Tonight the body of Mussolini lay in a half-open white wooden coffin in Milan. Next to him in another crude coffin was the body of his mistress, and scattered throughout the room were dozens of bodies of other men executed by the Partisans. They were labeled "unknown."

Graziani, who also was captured by Partisans in northern Italy, was reported to have gone on trial this morning a few hours after the bodies of Mussolini and his followers had been removed from the Piazza Quindici Martiri, where they had been displayed publicly since Saturday night.

At headquarters of the national liberation committee it was said unofficially that Graziani had been convicted and quickly executed. Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist minister and party secretary, already had been reported executed.

The Milan newspaper L'Unita, in an interview with Mussolini's former secretary, quoted him as saying the former dictator in a last melodramatic gesture, offered to buy his life "with an empire."

Duce Offered Bribe

The executioner, identified only as a member of the Communist Garibaldi Brigade No. 52, was quoted as saying that Mussolini, as

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DACHAU HORROR CAMP CAPTURED BY U. S. TROOPS

Outraged Doughboys Kill Nazi Guards, Liberate 32,000 Captives

By HOWARD COWAN

DACHAU, Germany, April 30.—(AP)—Dachau prison, Germany's most dreaded extermination camp, has been captured and its surviving 32,000 tortured inmates freed by outraged American doughboys who killed or captured the brutal garrison in a furious battle. Dashing to the camp stop tanks, bulldozers, self-propelled guns—everything with wheels—the fighting Yanks of the 42nd and 45th Divisions hit the notorious prison northwest of Munich shortly after the lunch hour yesterday.

Dozens of Nazi guards fell under withering blasts of rifle and carbine fire as the soldiers, catching glimpses of the horrors within the camp, raged through its barracks for a quick cleanup.

The troops were joined by trusty prisoners working outside the barbed wire enclosures. Frenchmen and Russians, grabbing up weapons dropped by the slain SS guards, acted swiftly on their own to exact full revenge from their tormentors.

Sorting Under Way

Sorting of the liberated prisoners was still under way today but the Americans learned from camp officials that some of the more important captives had been transferred recently to a new hideout, probably in the Tyrol. These were said to have included Marshal Stalin's son, Jacob, who was captured in 1941, former Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and his wife; Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Prince Xavier Bourbon de Parme and Pastor Martin Niemoller, the German Lutheran who was arrested when he defied Nazi attempts to control his preaching.

(Prisoners at another camp liberated by the Americans recently reported Schuschnigg had been executed by his guards earlier this month.)

One of the prisoners remaining here told officers he was the son of Leon Blum, former French premier.

9000 Captives Die

Prisoners with access to records said 9,000 captives had died of hunger and disease or were shot in the past three months and 14,000 more perished during the cold winter. Typhus was prevalent in the camp and the city's water supply was reported contaminated, by drainage from 6,000 graves near the prison.

When I reached the camp shortly after the battle I saw a train of 39 coal cars on a siding. The cars were loaded with hundreds of bodies and from them was removed at least one pitiful human wreck that still clung to life. These victims were mostly Poles and most of them had starved to death as the train stood there idle for several days. Lying alongside a busy road nearby were the murdered bodies of those who had tried to escape.

Bavarian peasants—who traveled this road daily—ignored both the bodies and the horrors inside the camp to turn the American seizure of their city into an orgy of looting. Even German children rode by the bodies without a glance, pedaling

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

U. S. FIFTH ARMY CAPTURES TURIN

Nazi Armies In Italy Almost Eliminated, Gen. Clark Asserts

ROME, April 30.—(AP)—German armies in Italy have been "virtually eliminated as a military force" by the shattering onslaught of the Allies, Gen. Mark W. Clark announced tonight as American Fifth Army troops marched into the great arsenal city of Turin and found it already in the hands of Italian Patriots.

Gen. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, declared that the long, bitter campaign which began on the shell-swept beaches at Salerno in September, 1943, had ended except for mopping up scattered Nazi resistance.

More than 120,000 German prisoners and tremendous quantities of arms and equipment have been swept up in the maelstrom set off by the British Eighth Army's days ago and joined by the American Fifth Army a week later.

"The military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased, even though scattered fighting may continue as remnants of the German armies are mopped up," said Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, in statement to correspondents at his command post.

Nazi Armies Eliminated

"Troops of the 15th Army Group have so smashed the German armies in Italy that they have been virtually eliminated as a military force. Twenty-five German divisions, some of the best in the German army, have been torn to pieces and can no longer effectively resist our armies.

British Eighth Army forces, sweeping beyond captured Venice, drove across the Piave river at a point only 74 miles by highway from Trieste around the head of the Adriatic sea. A Belgrade announcement said Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans were fighting the Germans through the streets of Trieste.

Elements of the American 91st Division and South African armored forces captured Treviso, north of Venice, and British troops seized an important bridge across the Piave near Nervesa. The veteran U. S. First Armored Division captured more than 12,000 prisoners in the past 24 hours, including four German major generals.

Tank Leader

Units of the American 10th Mountain Division, leading the pursuit of enemy remnants through the Alps toward the Brenner Pass, crossed Lake Garda in dozen boats and captured Benito Mussolini's former villa on the west shore at Gargnano. They then cut one of the few escape roads left to Brenner Pass. The only report of German resistance was in that area.

'LAST ASSAULT' FOR BERLIN NOW ON SAYS STALIN

May Dap Capture Seen As Likely As Russ Storm Center Of Capital

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Red Army troops, storming the blazing administrative heart of Berlin, captured the gutted shell of the German Reichstag yesterday, running up the Russian "victory" flag over the Nazi monument in a sweep that threatened to split the last defenders in the Nazi capital.

The fall of all Berlin appeared imminent. The Russians stepped up the overwhelming struggle for the city to unprecedented proportions in a possible bid to win the entire city today while Moscow celebrated May Day.

Soviet troops were within a mile of tearing the capital into two isolated pockets each less than nine square miles. They had won the ministry of interior near the Reichstag, were laying siege to Hitler's underground fortress in the Tiergarten, were at Berlin's triumphal arch, the Brandenburg Gate, and were across the Spree river from Berlin's cathedral.

'Last Assault On'

German broadcasts admitted that the 10-day battle for the devastated capital was as good as lost, while Premier Stalin, in a May Day order of the day, said that the war was approaching its end and declared: "The last assault is on."

Stalin said that 1,800,000 Germans had been killed or captured during the last three to four months of fighting on the eastern front. His announcement made that 11,540,000 German casualties had been inflicted by the Red Army in less than four years of war.

As 9,000 more Nazi troops surrendered in Berlin, raising to 65,500 the toll of enemy dead and captured in four days, north of the dying capital Red Army troops, rolling out mile-an-hour gains across Mecklenburg province, seized the Baltic port of Greifswald and smashed within 42 miles of Rostock. The Baltic-bound port of Swinemunde was isolated.

Czech 'Pittsburgh' Falls

Far to the south, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Moravska-Ostrava, the "Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," while cavalrymen of the Second Ukrainian Army plunged through the Morava river valley toward a junction that would roll up a German salient in eastern Moravia.

Capture of the famous Reichstag building, which was wrecked by fire in February, 1933, four weeks after Hitler assumed power, and Soviet use of it as a rostrum for seizing dictatorial powers, was announced in Moscow's nightly war bulletin.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's battle-grizzled First White Russian Army street fighters captured Germany's legislative chambers after they had stormed over the Moltke river bridge from Bonhit, and seized the ministry of the interior.

Sweeping across the barricades in wide Koenigsplatz, they broke into the Reichstag and "hoisted the banner of victory," Moscow said.

WOMEN ENDORSE CUT IN TARIFFS

But Watch Makers Assert Pending Proposal Will Destroy Industry

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(AP)—The administration's request for authority to reciprocally reduce tariffs was endorsed today by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and vigorously denounced by the American Watch Workers' Union.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, representing the women's federation, told the house ways and means committee that lowering trade barriers would expand world trade, increase employment and standards of living and bring a "friendly" feeling to the American watch industry."

Congressmen engaged in a bitter exchange on a charge by Rep. Dingell (R-Mich.) that Republicans are filibustering in an effort to prevent passage of the bill, which would extend and expand the reciprocal trade act.

The reciprocal trade act will expire June 12, unless Congress acts.

Rep Gearhart (R-Calif.) proposed that the committee lay aside the tariff legislation and proceed with a "post-war tax relief bill." The committee took no action on the suggestion.

BERLINERS GET WATER FROM BOMB CRATER

Residents of Berlin obtain water for cooking from a bomb crater in a city street, according to caption accompanying this photo smuggled out of Germany and obtained in Bern, Switzerland, through a neutral source. Sign warns workmen NOT to fill in the hole. (AP Wirephoto.)

MUNICH VICTORS CROSS ISAR AND BATTLE SNIPERS

U. S. 1st And 9th Armies Effect Junctions With Russians On Elbe

PARIS, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Munich, birthplace of the Nazi movement and the third greatest city of Germany, fell last night to the triumphant U. S. Seventh Army after a short but savage one-day battle.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth Army Group, hailed the fall of Munich as the accomplishment of one principal objective of his army group and declared "it may well affect the final stages of the war to a degree second only to the fall of Berlin."

All organized resistance was crushed in the three-quarters of Munich lying west of the Isar river and today doughboys were crossing the stream to clear out snipers from the final quarter.

More than 50 miles south of this regional northern citadel of the Nazis' last-stand fortress in the Alps, other Seventh Army tanks and infantry plunged into the Bavarian Alps 12 miles northwest of Innsbruck at the northern end of the Brenner Pass, imperiling the entire German position in the west third of the redoubt.

Amid reports that the Germans were trying to negotiate final surrender, Gen. Eisenhower's armies hammered ahead in both the north and south.

New Junctions Made

The U. S. First and Ninth Armies made two new junctions with the Russians on the Elbe southwest of Berlin and were about to snap shut a trap on large numbers of the capital's defenders farther north.

The U. S. 82nd Airborne Division, fighting as a part of the British Second Army, forced a second crossing of the Elbe river in the Hamburg sector and drove north about two miles.

The British in their own bridgehead 20 miles east of Hamburg were at least six miles beyond the river and were 25 miles south of Luebeck, whose fall would seal off the north Germany province of Schleswig-Holstein as well as Denmark.

Says Marines Mutinied

(An unconfirmed Stockholm report said German marines mutinied at the Kiel naval base rather than go to the front.)

In the south, the U. S. Third Army seized control of 60 miles of the Isar river northeast of Munich, crossed at three points, and armored columns fought 65 miles north of Salzburg, eastern anchor of the redoubt.

On the east flank, two more crossings were made into Czechoslovakia and armored columns were heading south for what may be a big tank battle in Austria with German tanks moving north to meet the attack.

(The Luxembourg radio said the Third Army and the Russians were about to meet at Linz, Austrian communications city, but there was no hint in field dispatches of any big American movement inside Austria on that sector.)

24th Division Yanks Advance To Within 17 Miles Of Davao

MANILA, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Overrunning elaborate gun emplacements, 24th Division doughboys swept to within 17 miles of Davao City Sunday while guerrillas seized five-mile-long Talikud island off that big Mindanao port.

Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's Yanks drove 10 miles from Digos up the western shore of Davao Gulf against disorganized resistance, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The extensive system of antiaircraft positions and intact coastal guns seized in the advance indicated the Japanese expected and had prepared for an assault on Davao Gulf proper. Instead, the Americans came overland from their landing in Moro Gulf.

Lack of opposition on the southern approaches nonetheless surprised the Americans, who expect a stiff fight for Davao, one of the major ports of the Philippines and a Japanese strongpoint. The roads were booby-trapped, but otherwise there was little to impede the swift foot soldiers.

Show Positions Shelled

P-T boats, darting swiftly into the bay, again shelled shore positions.

On northern Luzon, the 37th Division, which helped take Baguio Friday, pushed five miles north to seize La Trinidad, where the Japanese once had a large concentration camp for Americans and other United Nations nationals.

The 32nd Division, meantime, drove east and south to secure the enemy stronghold at Topside and the Lubacan airfield.

Japanese resistance in the area has practically ceased, MacArthur reported.

American warplanes dropped 280 tons on northern Luzon fronts.

Formosa Pounded

Formosa was pounded by heavy bombers which concentrated on industrial targets along the west coast. Warehouses and fuel storage installations were set afire. Numerous factory buildings were demolished and many locomotives and rolling stock were wrecked.

At least 35 freighters and other craft were destroyed in bomber sweeps of the China Sea and waters to the south.

Between Malaya and Singapore seven freighters and transports, 13 smaller vessels and many harbor craft were sunk. Two freighters a patrol ship and several coastal craft were sent to the bottom off Keelung, Formosa. Three freighters and eight coastal craft were destroyed in Dutch East Indies waters.

SUPERFORTRESSES RAID HAMAMATSU

GUAM, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—A force of 100 or more Superfortresses yesterday hit the industrial city of Hamamatsu, 60 miles southeast of Nagoya on the Japanese mainland island of Honshu, Bad weather prevented them from bombing effectively the original target, the Tachikawa army air arsenal near Tokyo.

Southern Kyushu airfields were raided simultaneously.

Photographs today showed large fires were started in rail yards and shops at Hamamatsu, which was hit in strength for the first time. The city of 166,000, between Yokohama and Nagoya on the south coast of Honshu, has developed major war industries.

AIRFIELD CLOSE TO NAHA TAKEN

Another Strip Seized On Other Side Of Island; Japs Hold Heights

GUAM, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Capture of Machinato airfield on Okinawa's west coast and destruction of 59 Japanese airplanes—54 of them in aerial combat—were reported today by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

New York state's 27th Infantry Division captured Machinato airfield Sunday. It is within two miles of Naha, Okinawa's capital.

Across the island, Seventh Division doughboys reached the northern end of Jonabaru airfield. Other elements of this division hammered ahead in slow advances through heights southeast of Kochi village, flanking Yonabaru airdrome. Japanese troops must be cleared from them before the airfield can be occupied.

In the center of the southern Okinawa line, the 96th Division advanced slowly behind heavy artillery and naval bombardment over very rough terrain.

Capture of Machinato represented a hard, slow advance of about 1½ miles since the major southern offensive began April 19 against deeply-fortified Japanese defense positions.

Twenty-nine Japanese aircraft attacking American forces off Okinawa, were shot down Sunday. On Sunday and Monday carrier air patrols downed another 25—A total of 54 for the two days.

FOOD FOR HOLLAND

LONDON, April 30.—(AP)—RAF mercy bombers cascaded food parcels into occupied Holland today for the second straight day in an effort to relieve the threat to famine for the Dutch people, whose fertile land has been damaged by sea water flooding through dykes breached by the Nazis.

COUNT IS EMISSARY

Bernadotte Reported On Way From Denmark To Stockholm Allies

BULLETIN

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1. — (AP) — The Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Mail reported last night that Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte, who reportedly is acting as a peace intermediary between the Allies and Germany, would return to Stockholm today from Denmark and the paper speculated that he would bring a new surrender proposal from Heinrich Himmler.

By LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, April 30.—(AP)—The Swedish Tidningen Press Service in Stockholm said that Heinrich Himmler conferred in Denmark this morning with Count Folke Bernadotte, the neutral Swedish emissary by whom he sent his offer to surrender Germany to Britain and the United States last week.

The British Press Association added that "there is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

The Himmler-Bernadotte meeting, said to have taken place at Arhensrae just north of the German-Danish border, was believed to be the second conference of the two men in two days.

Since it had been officially disclosed that last week's surrender offer by Himmler reached the western allies through Bernadotte, reports of a new contact gave rise to speculation that a new phase in German surrender attempts had opened.

The first offer was refused because it was not addressed to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States.

There was no indication whether Himmler was now ready to yield to all three powers.

Report Minimized

Dispatches from Stockholm said that the Swedish foreign office as well as American and British sources minimized the importance of the report that talks were in progress between Bernadotte and Himmler in Denmark. American Minister Herschel Johnson and British Minister Sir Victor Mallet made how visits at the foreign office but American legation sources insisted that Johnson's visit had nothing to do with any prospective German surrender.

In London, British cabinet ministers held a long meeting today and were ordered to stand by. It was said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill might make a statement in commons tomorrow—on undisclosed subject matter.

Peace Trip Denied

The Danish reports of the Himmler-Bernadotte meeting came as two Swedish foreign office officials and a military traffic expert made a round-trip flight from Malmo, Sweden, to Denmark, but the foreign office said these men were engaged in "humanitarian work" and the official Swedish news agency said the mission was connected with the Red Cross.

Meantime, the Hamburg radio declared that "everybody knows that this war is drawing to an end with giant strides," and added:

"The drone of battle might last some weeks longer. But it may end tomorrow."

The broadcast, by Dr. Heinz Scharping, urged Germans to maintain "our inner values, and belief in Germany," whatever the outcome.

"The faith of the German worker in the fundamental aims of this war," he added, "must be retained even after a possible defeat."

Stalin Boasts Of Triumph Of Allies In His May Day Order

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Premier Stalin declared today in a May Day order that Red Army troops had "hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin" and that Soviet Russia was celebrating May 1 under conditions of the victorious liberation of the great patriotic war.

Stalin's order, broadcast from Moscow, declared that "the United Nations will destroy Fascism and German militarism" and "will severely punish war criminals and will compel the Germans to compensate for the damage caused to other countries."

Apparently in reference to the Heinrich Himmler peace offer to Britain and America but not to Russia, Stalin said, "in searching for a way out of their hopeless plight, the Hitlerite adventurers resort to all kinds of tricks, down to flirting with the Allies in an effort to cause dissension in the Allied camps.

"These knavish tricks of the Hitlerites are doomed to utter failure. They can only accelerate the disintegration of German troops."

Stalin asserted that "mendacious Fascist propaganda" was seeking to intimidate the German people with statements that the aspirations of the United Nations wanted to exterminate the German people.

The United Nations, he said, "do not molest and will not molest Germany's peaceful population if it honestly fulfills the demands of the Allied military authorities."

Stalin declared in his special order that the Germans had lost 1,000,000 men killed and 800,000 captured on the eastern front in the last three or four months and had also lost 6,000 airplanes, 12,000 tanks and more than 23,000 cannon.

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