

July 25 1944

Argentine Ambassador to Washington Called Home

FORMAL BREAK IS COMPLETED

Diplomatic Quarters Speculate On Recalls From Other Capitals

FARRELL HEADS REGIME

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Washington (AP)—The recall to Argentina of Ambassador Adrian Escobar completes the diplomatic break between Washington and Buenos Aires which has been developing since the Farrell regime took office last January.

Diplomatic quarters here awaited with considerable interest tomorrow's promised statement from Buenos Aires as a possible hint whether last night's action is to be followed by the withdrawal of Argentina's Ambassadors to other American capitals or whether Escobar is to be the only one affected.

In the latter event, the move would be interpreted in Washington to mean that the Argentine government headed by President Edelmiro Farrell is pursuing a policy of trying to drive a wedge into the Pan American unity and split off some of the South American countries from the United States.

Plan Consultations
To combat this the other American nations have insisted on taking no action regarding Argentina except after consultation among themselves and agreement on a course satisfactory to all. This was stressed particularly by Secretary of State Hull at his press conference yesterday when he disclosed that a statement on policy would be issued but that the need for consultation with all the American governments would delay it several days.

Despite the recall from Buenos Aires of U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour and diplomatic representatives of other Latin American republics, the decision of the Argentine government to withdraw Escobar came as something of a surprise.

Statement Promised
Pro-Argentina sources here have interpreted the recalls of Ambassadors from Buenos Aires as presaging a shift in feeling and the impending recognition of Farrell's regime. But although State Secretary Hull disclosed without details yesterday that a statement would be issued within a



Pvt. John (Bud) Daum

PVT. BUD DAUM DIES IN ACTION

Reported Killed In France June 23 After Being Listed As Missing

Pvt. John (Bud) Daum, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Daum, 167 S. Central avenue, previously reported missing in action, was today listed as killed in action in France, according to a telegram from the War Department received by his mother.

The telegram read, "The Secretary of War desires that I tender his deep sympathy to you in the loss of your son, Pvt. John A. Daum, who was previously reported missing in action. The corrected report now received states he was killed in action June 23 in France. Letter follows. Ulio, the Adjutant General."

The first telegram, received by Mrs. Daum July 20, stated that her son was missing in action in France June 6, D-day.

Pvt. Daum entered the service April 19, 1943, and was attached to Company B, First Battalion, 508th Parachute Infantry. He received his jump wings from the training school at Fort Benning, Ga.

Pvt. Daum spent a furlough with his mother last October and at that time told her he had been training with a group of Indians

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PRESIDENT ACCUSED

HULL BLAMED FOR RUPTURE

Communique Mentions Secretary of State's Recent Statements

U. S. REVEALS POLICIES

Buenos Aires (AP)—The Argentine government announced last night that it had recalled its Ambassador to Washington, Adrian Escobar.

A communique said the decision was taken "in view of statements regarding Argentina's position attributed to the United States' Secretary of State in dispatches from Washington."

The announcement said that such statements, if confirmed, "would constitute expressions which the government and the people of Argentina could not accept without impairment to their dignity."

Although the communique failed to specify the statements attributed to Secretary Hull it apparently referred to dispatches from Washington which said Hull disclosed yesterday that the State Department had sent a report to all Latin American nations setting forth Washington's views on Argentina.

Pass Censor
At a press conference yesterday, the dispatches added, Hull said the United States was making known the basic policies which separate the attitude of American nations supporting the Allied cause and of the attitude of the American nation supporting another cause.

The dispatches were approved for publication by Argentine authorities early today, about nine hours after their receipt here.

The recall of Escobar came several weeks after U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour and British Ambassador Sir David V. Kelly had been called home by their respective governments for consultations. Most Latin American Ambassadors to Buenos Aires left Argentina about the same time and have not returned.

Statement Tomorrow
The text of the communique: "In view of the statements regarding Argentina's position attributed to the U. S. Secretary of State in dispatches from Washington, and considering that such statements, if confirmed, would constitute expressions which the government and the people of Ar-

SCHOOL RETAINS

Stauber, Mrs. Wolff Re-elected Present

TERM BEGINS

John L. Stauber, the Marshfield Education, was re-elected by unanimous vote last night, and Mrs. and Fred C. Wolff vice-president respectively. Their also unanimous.

The Board appointed calendar suggested films for the year provides for regents and Senior High not previously re- 24 and 25, and for Labor Day.

The school term on the morning Sept. 5, but class missed that afternoon of Children's D Classes will be the rest of the Wednesday, Friday, regarding

Other dates are: Oct. 8, C teachers' meeting 4, Wisconsin Education meeting; Nov giving recess; Dec Jan. 1, Christmas end of first semester; Memorial Day last day of school.

The Board appointed of Miss Richland Center fifth grade teacher School at \$1 of Miss Marjorie prior as social s at the Junior High 425 per year.

The employer as a janitor was approved, and dent was authorized two new bus tires retreaded.

All members of organization meet ception of John Nat Koller. Zehn office as a new been elected last; Mark Ferrando, r

SAIPAN CASE PLACED

Figure Includes Guam Loss

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frontal assault toward Warsaw was 50 miles wide and indications were that other Army groups from the northeast Bug River and from captured Lublin were about to join in a co-ordinated assault on the capital, 319 miles from Berlin.

(The German communique reported bitter fighting continuing inside Lwow, third city of Poland already bypassed and 60 miles behind Red Army vanguards. The Nazis asserted that their Lublin garrison still was resisting "superior enemy forces attacking from all sides.")

Positions of other Russian Army groups as shown by communiques were:

Brest Litovsk Cut Off

Within two hours forced march of East Prussia.

Frontally attacking by-passed Brest Litovsk, cut off and isolated far behind the front.

Less than 70 miles southeast of the Baltic port of Riga.

Frontally attacking Bialystok on the Leningrad-Warsaw railroad.

Forty miles west of invested Lwow with the capture of Moscsyshka.

Virtually surrounding Daugavpils in the Latvian republic after capturing 80 towns to the northeast.

Outflanking Kaunas in the Lithuanian republic.

Virtually at the border of southern Estonia after advancing nine miles northwest of Pskov.

Get Air Support

Thirteen miles southwest of captured Lublin at Belzhitse.

Fourteen miles north of Stanislawow, gateway to the Carpathian passes into Czecho-Slovakia.

One hundred and eight miles east of Krakow.

One hundred and 20 miles east of Lodz and 42 miles east of Radom.

(The Germans said the Russians were preparing another offensive north of Iasi, 174 miles northeast of Theromania oil center of Ploesti.)

Southeast of Narva, the Russians resumed their attack from their bridgehead inside the Soviet Estonia republic in the 30-mile corridor between Lake Peipus and the Baltic Sea. This seemed to be an offensive along the Gulf of Finland toward the Estonian capital of Tallinn.

Russia's seven great Army groups moved westward with air support never matched in the east, brushing aside any obstacles encountered. It appeared that the next few hours would determine whether Hitler would attempt a

Servicemen should apply to their local ration board for their allotments, OPA said.

DAUM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
from North Dakota.

The last letter written by Pvt. Daum to his mother was received here on May 10. Previous to the last letter, Mrs. Daum heard from her son about Christmas time when he was still in the States. In January he wrote that he was in North Ireland and in February he advised his mother that he was in England.

Pvt. Daum was born in Marathon County April 24, 1924, and received his early education at St. John's Parochial School, Marshfield. He later went to work on a farm near Nasonville where he stayed until October, 1942, when he came back to Marshfield. In the following April he entered the Army.

Pfc. Alvin Mueller Dies Of Wounds

Pfc. Alvin C. Mueller, 26, who was reported wounded in France on June 25, died of wounds on that day, according to word received from the War Department this morning, by his father, John Mueller, 1111 E. Blodgett street.

Pvt. Mueller, who was born at Medford on May 14, 1918, lived on his father's farm until he was 21, when he entered the employ of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company in Marshfield.

A year later he moved to New York, where he entered the Army on Feb. 16, 1942. He received his basic training at Camp Wheeler, La.

He never came home on furlough, but was sent abroad, taking part in the invasion of North Africa and serving in Sicily before going to France, where he was fatally wounded. The last letter received from him by relatives here was dated June 14.

He is survived by his father and one brother, Paul, E. Third street, Marshfield, and three sisters, Mrs. Herbert (Lydia) Wellman, Marshfield; Mrs. George (Agnes) Schoenberger, Medford; and Laura, Two Rivers. His mother died in 1924.

City Briefs

July 24, 1944
Madison (AP)—The State Board of Public Welfare today condemned corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure generally but approved its limited use at the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

The board's position was stated in a motion which carried 5 to 2, with Dr. George R. Baker of Tomahawk and John M. McHale of Green Bay, dissenting.

The motion read:
"Corporal punishment as such is not approved and is forbidden except under the following conditions and procedures, having due regard and recognition of the provisions of section 340.58 of the statutes."

Discussion Follows

"Corporal punishment should not be given any inmate of the Industrial School for Boys except upon the authorization of, and in the manner prescribed by, the superintendent with the approval of the institution classification committee."

The classification committee is composed of the superintendent, physician, welfare director, and school principal.

Discussion continued after the vote and it was agreed that further consideration would be given at the afternoon session of the board's meeting. Several suggestions were made that a substitute be drawn, amplifying the board's position.

Quiz Conducted

There were numerous expressions that lack of facilities for punitive isolation and recreation were a prime cause of disciplinary problems at the school and that as a result corporal punishment was an unwanted substitute for other methods of meeting them. It was stated that an administrative problem was involved and that the school staff must have some way of maintaining order.

A legislative committee investigated conditions at the school several months ago and among other things reported the superintendent had permitted, on occasions, harsh treatment of the inmates. It was this that brought about today's board discussion. In a report to the school superintendent, staff members state that morale would be destroyed and discipline set aside if boys guilty of delinquency could not be punished.

Marathon