

MARSHALL PLEDGES ACTION IN EUROPE

U. S. Planes and Pilots to Back
R. A. F., He Declares at Review
of Troops in Ireland

REVEALS COMMANDO CORPS

Chief of Staff Says They Will
Be Used to Raid Nazi-Held
France and Other Points

By JAMES MacDONALD
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN IRELAND, April 18 — Early air bombing support by American planes and pilots was today promised Britain's embattled Royal Air Force by General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, at a press conference following a review of American troops at a command post in Northern Ireland.

The Chief of Staff also told his British colleagues that a full army corps of what he called "amphibious troops" was already trained to undertake missions such as the British assign to their Commandos.

The upshot of General Marshall's interview with the newspaper men was to encourage the feeling here that the United States effort would not be confined on the European front to defensive training tactics.

General Marshall was ably backstopped in an apparent appraisal of the situation by Harry L. Hopkins, who repeated his statement that the war would not be won by production alone but must finally be decided by actual fighting.

General Marshall's intimation came after full conferences with the British Prime Minister, general staff officers and other interested officials, during which he was shown everything the British armed forces have at their disposal or intend to have in the immediate future.

Satisfied With Talks

As a result of these conferences, which lasted ten days, General Marshall expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results as well as with the agreement looking to the future. His confident, mat-

PRIME MINISTER SHOWS SOUVENIR TO U. S. CHIEF OF STAFF



Winston Churchill displaying to General George C. Marshall field glasses used by the late Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the United States fleet in European waters in the World War. The glasses had been presented to Mr. Churchill as a gift.

Associated Press Radiophoto, passed yesterday by British censor

ter of fact references to these matters induced the inference here that Anglo-American military co-operation has passed beyond the realm of the theoretical to the practical.

Regarding European strategy, General Marshall evidently intended to serve notice to the Axis that the United States efforts would not be confined to the Far East.

The context of his remarks regarding the coming air strength, plus his reference to trained amphibious troops, could only be interpreted as meaning that important American offensive operations are to be expected. Beyond that he would not go.

Superbly trained and excellently equipped "Yankees" swung past General Marshall in the first review of its kind in this war in which the beribboned American Chief of General Staff expressed pride in his men by revealing that they would take part in raids on enemy occupied Europe.

General Marshall, who flew over

here by special plane with Mr. Hopkins this morning to watch the men pass before him, told war correspondents that he was much encouraged by what he had seen.

In an interview after the review General Marshall told junior officers of the United States that the Army was doing its best to send American troops the best equipment possible, and then he said they had special duties to perform in living up to the standard of the United States in the Philippines.

Answering a question regarding whether American troops would take part in Commando raids in France, German-occupied France and German-occupied Europe, he answered: "inevitably."

When asked about United States training for raids on the enemy, General Marshall said there was a whole United States Army Corps trained for amphibious attack.

"Inevitably," he said, "there will be American troops in Commando raids. We have Commando training in our Army, but we call it by a different name. We have an

Army corps trained now for amphibious operations."

General Marshall would not say where this special group was located, whether here or in the United States.

He was obviously proud of the smartness, precision and snappiness of his men as they swung past. In the reviewing group were British observers who included Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklin, general officer commanding the British troops in Northern Ireland and

John M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, as well as Major Gen. James E. Chaney, Major Gen. Russell P. Hartle, W. Averell Harriman and Brigadier General McClure.

General Marshall told newspaper men he was extremely proud of his officers and men. He praised their smartness and said he felt very encouraged by what he had seen. He promised his men that they would get all the equipment possible and reminded them that they had a great responsibility as the forerunners of the United States troops in Britain.

Mr. Hopkins, in a brief talk, lauded the United States war production. He stressed that the shipping problem was serious, but said the United States would build 8,000,000 tons of new ships this year and 15,000,000 tons in 1943. Arms, munitions and troops would be sent to their destination according to decisions reached by the strategy of the United Nations.