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Allied 'Big Four' Will Share Japanese Warships

STATESVILLE MEETING CANCELED

Wainwright Story

Homma Insists On Full Surrender

(This, the 21st installment of General Wainwright's own story, relates his surrender meeting with General Homma.)

By GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT

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GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA, conqueror of my starved and depleted forces, kept me and my staff officers waiting for hours at the appointed surrender house on the shores of Manila Bay, that unforgettable night of May 6, 1942. When he did arrive he did so with a flourish.

He drove up dramatically in a beautiful shiny Cadillac, flanked by three overdressed aides. Behind the Cadillac was a car filled with staff officers and following them was a car for Jap war correspondents.

Gen. Homma stepped out of the car, and I think all of us were a little astonished by his size. He stood nearly six feet tall, was heavily built and must have weighed close to 200 pounds. He wore an olive-drab tropical uniform, with a white shirt open at the neck. He was bedecked with several bright rows of decorations and campaign ribbons, and carried the inevitable sword. How they worship those damned swords!

He stood there a moment, giving us a look of bored contempt, then idly saluted, brushed past us and walked up on the porch. We followed him, silently.

A long table had been arranged on the porch. He took a seat in the center and motioned for his two principal staff officers to sit on either side of him. His three aides, with their brilliant yellow shoulder sashes, stood rigidly behind his chair.

I was beckoned into the seat facing Homma from across the table, Brig. Gen. Lewis Beebe sat on my left, Col. Johnny Pugh on my right, Major Bill Lawrence and Major Tom Dooley on the flanks. Sgt. Hubert Carroll stood behind me.

Homma stared through me. I took my formally signed surrender document out of my pocket and handed it to him. He could read and speak English perfectly, but he would not so much as glance at the paper. He turned it over to his interpreter, Lieut. Nakamura, who read it aloud to him in Japanese.

Then he spoke sharply to Nakamura, with a look or two at me.

"General Homma replies that no surrender will be considered unless it includes all United States and Philippine troops in the Philippine Islands," he asserted.

"Tell him I command no forces in the Philippines other than the harbor defense troops and small detachments in northern Luzon," I answered. "Tell him that the troops in the Visayan Islands and on Mindanao are no longer under my command. They are commanded by Major General William F. Sharp, who in turn is under General MacArthur's high command."

Homma muttered sharply for a moment.

HOMMA REFUSES TO BELIEVE GENERAL

"General Homma says that he does not believe you," the interpreter spoke up. "He says that it has been reported many times by the United States radio that you commanded all troops in the Philippines. He will not accept any surrender unless it includes all forces."

I repeated that I did not command Sharp's troops. Homma shrewdly asked me when I had released Sharp from my command, and I replied "Several days ago," though it had been only a matter of hours.

"Besides," I added, "even if I did command General Sharp's troops I have no means left for communicating with them. I have destroyed my radio equipment."

"Send a staff officer to Sharp. I will furnish a plane," Homma answered, through Lieut. Nakamura.

We argued back and forth for several minutes, until Homma said very sharply:

"Hostilities against the fortified islands will be continued unless the Japanese surrender terms are accepted!"

I was desperately cornered. My troops on Corregidor and the other islands in the Bay were almost completely disarmed, as well as wholly isolated from the outside world.

I tried once again to confirm the surrender to these men and myself. But, upon hearing my repeated statement, Homma suddenly jumped up from the table, looked down at me, repeated his threat to continue the assault on Corregidor and the other forts, and strode haughtily off the porch. His staff officers and aides followed his footsteps, leaving us sitting there.

FORTRESS UNABLE TO FIGHT BACK

Homma and his officers strode to their cars, stepped in, and left. I got up, with the rest of the Americans, and we walked slowly down the steps. My mind was clogged with thoughts of the total inability of my people on Corregidor to fight back.

But I heard Tom Dooley's sincere voice cut through this depressing reverie.

"General," he said, "you'll have to arrange some way to accept his terms, or the blood of every one of those people on Corregidor will be on your head."

I walked over to the Jap colonel who had brought us to Bataan.

"What do you want us to do

See GENERAL on page 5-A

Organized Resistance Next

Eisenhower Says Unrest Among Nazis 'Dangerous'

By LYNN HEINZERLING

FRANKFURT, Germany—(AP)—Gen. Eisenhower reported today increasing and dangerous unrest among the Germans and declared that "from this type of resistance activity, it is just one step to organized resistance directed against the occupation forces."

The commander of American military forces and the military government in the U. S.-occupied zone of Germany said groups of idle German youths and returning soldiers had made some attacks on individual troops. Handbills and posters warning "faithless" German girls have appeared.

Most of the unrest, the Government said in its monthly report, is the result of resentment against displaced persons, who were described as the chief source of unlawlessness in the American zone.

"There is a potential danger," it added, "that jealous resentment against and hatred of displaced persons will serve as a popular rallying point for idle youths and young discharged German soldiers."

The German populace, the report said, is becoming increasingly bitter because of thefts of food and property by displaced persons. While there has been some improvement in dealing with this lawlessness, "cases of murder and organized looting have occurred at an unpleasant rate."

Resentment over depredations already has led to some trouble, the report disclosed. In Bremen, 20 German youths 16 to 23 years were arrested before they could carry out a planned attack against displaced persons.

Approximately 22,000 German civilian police were on duty in the American zone at the end of September, but only in the Bremen area were they permitted to carry arms.

Security raids on displaced persons camps invariably have uncovered some firearms and explosives, the report added.

Holding out some hope for an improvement in the general situation, the report said:

"It is estimated that 60 to 70 per cent of the 250,000 Polish displaced persons now in the United States zone, and who constitute the greatest source of disorder and lawlessness, will be repatriated voluntarily by Dec. 1, 1945."

The Eisenhower report said plans had been discovered for attacks of German youths on displaced

See EISENHOWER on page 7-A

Presidential Policy

Truman Will Not Suggest Percentage Wage Increase

By HAROLD W. WARD

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman, who last night advocated reasonable wage increases without major price changes, declined today to suggest a percentage by which he thought wages should be boosted.

He told a news conference that the amount of increases would have to be determined in each individual case.

That is why it has to be done by collective bargaining, the President told reporters who questioned him about his address last night in which he laid down his post war wage-price policy. It calls for two things:

A. Approval of reasonable wage increases to avoid deflation and unemployment.

B. A hold-the-line attitude on prices, with increases to be allowed only where necessary.

MUST DROP SOME

The President told labor last night it can't have the same take-home pay it got during the war. There will have to be a drop, he said, and he warned workers against making too great demands upon employers.

But he said industry generally could stand some pay increases out of profits.

To those employers wanting higher prices before giving workers more pay for shorter hours—to make up for loss in wartime earnings—Mr. Truman said price increases might be entertained in six months.

And industries essential to conversion could ask price increases now if they must have them to pay better wages to recruit necessary manpower.

PEACE-PROSPERITY APPEAL

In a vigorous broadcast appeal for industrial peace and prosperity, Mr. Truman said labor needs higher pay rates with the changeover from a 48 to a 40-hour week

See TRUMAN LAYS on page 7-A

First Major Break

President Again Prods Congress

By FRANCIS M. LEMAY

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman backed up some pointed criticism of Capitol Hill today with an expressed hope that Congress will not recess until it acts on his legislative program.

A reporter asked him at his news conference whether he would assent to a Congressional recess.

His reply was that Congress, of course, had the authority to quit when it desired, but that he hoped that it would not recess until it had finished with the legislation endorsed by his Administration.

Another reporter asked whether Congress doesn't usually ask the President if he has other matters to communicate before taking a recess.

BRINGS LAUGH

The President brought a laugh when he said that he hadn't been in the White House long enough to say as to that. When the laughter subsided, he told the reporter he didn't mean to be sarcastic.

Mr. Truman's first major break with the law-making branch appeared to be developing fast today on the issues of more liberal unemployment compensation and the Administration's so-called "full employment bill.

The President's sharp criticism of two House committees in his wage-price policy address to the nation last night, based on their failure to act on these two measures, brought signs of resentment in some quarters.

Representative Doughton, Democrat, North Carolina (who said he was "not resentful" of the President's criticism of the Ways and Means Committee which Doughton heads) told reporters that anytime a majority of the committee wants to reconsider the pigeonholed jobless pay bill he will call the committee for that purpose.

CAN SIGN PETITION

He stressed also that when a majority of the House wants to consider the bill they can do so by signing a petition discharging the committee.

At the time the bill was shelved, Doughton said, the committee felt a sufficient case had not been made for it.

Members of the House Expenditures Committee struck back quickly at Mr. Truman's criticism of that group.

In his address, the President held the committee responsible for "damaging delay" in consideration of the "full employment" legislation.

The flareup, with both Democrats and Republicans chiming in, was touched off by Treasury Secretary Fred Vinson, a witness at a committee hearing, who commented:

"Certainly this committee has had the responsibility for the bill, . . . and there seemed to be a 'leetle' sign of a filibuster by those not friendly to the measure who wanted to keep the House from voting on it."

Chairman Manasco, Democrat, Alabama, who earlier had said that the President's criticism probably had blasted chances of getting even a compromise bill approved, protested that Vinson's accusation wasn't fair.

"The records will bear us out," Manasco said. "We have heard more proponents than opponents. Many of the leading witnesses . . . could not appear until this week. We just want to be fair and hear all sides."

Representative Bender, Republican, Ohio, interjected that it wasn't fair to criticize the committee when four of five administrations members "who always jump through the hoop . . ." had even been coming to our committee meetings."

Daniels For Merger Plan

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Josephus Daniels advised Congress today to brush aside details and immediately unify land, sea and air forces into a single national defense department.

"We are enabled to celebrate victory only because in the exigency of war all of our forces were obliged to become a mighty power working together as one," Daniels told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Daniels, diplomat and editor who served as Secretary of the Navy in World War I, said:

"I strongly favor a policy that will end debate, division and dispersion.

"It is axiomatic that if men are to fight together in war they should be trained together in peace."

"COSTLY DUPLICATION"

Recalling his eight years as Navy Secretary under President Wilson, Daniels asserted there had been "costly duplications" between Army and Navy in those days.

He took occasion to advise Congress against repealing sections after World War I of refusing to join the League of Nations and at the same time scrapping the powerful Navy, asserting:

"I believe we ought to keep enough men, ships, aircraft and guns ready and grim to make this a warless world."

Daniels is the veteran editor of the Raleigh (NC) News and Observer.

U. S., Russia, Britain And China Divide

Major Units To Be Destroyed

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of State Byrnes announced today that Russia, Britain and China would share equally with the United States in a division of that part of the Japanese fleet which is not destroyed.

The vessels to be divided include 38 destroyers and an undisclosed number of small, coastal defense ships of 800 to 900 tons.

Those to be destroyed—Byrnes spoke of scuttling them—are a battleship, four aircraft carriers of which three are damaged; four cruisers of which three are damaged; and 51 submarines.

ATOMIC EXPERIMENT

Asked at a news conference whether the method of scuttling would allow a test to determine the effectiveness of atomic bombs on naval units, Byrnes said that he did not know the method to be employed. However, naval sources have indicated such an experiment might be made.

Byrnes said that the Navy had wanted to destroy most of what was left of the Japanese fleet and put the matter up to the other three powers. They agreed to the arrangements for destroying all the major vessels and dividing the destroyers and lesser ships except for the submarines.

Asked whether such nations as Australia had been consulted, he said that the talks had included the British Commonwealth of which Australia is a part.

GERMAN FLEET

Disposition of the German fleet, the Secretary declared, has not yet been finally decided, evidently because of the breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' meeting at London last month.

The much older question of the final disposition of the Italian fleet, Byrnes said, must depend on the outcome of the peace treaty with Italy.

Emperor's Fortune

Royal Funds To Go On Nip Reparations

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The bulk of Emperor Hirohito's personal fortune, estimated at $106,041,000 will be used in the payment of Japanese reparations obligations.

Edwin W. Pauley, American representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, made this clear today after a White House conference with President Truman.

Pauley expects to leave later in the week for Japan as a member of the American group investigating the amount and character of reparations to be exacted.

Pauley said that upon the mission's return, he would take up with the Governments represented on the Far Eastern Advisory Committee the question of dividing the reparations among claimant powers.

In reply to a question from reporters, he said the Emperor's own personal fortune would be part of the pool of Japanese assets from which reparations would be taken.

Another Control Goes Out

Manufacturers Call For Higher Prices As Shoe Rationing Ends

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Higher prices for shoes became a warm issue today as rationing of all footwear ended.

Even as sales without coupons began, shoe manufacturers pressed with OPA officials a contention that rising production costs warrant a price increase.

COSTS UP

Producers said costs are going up for two principal reasons:

1. **Loss of large military contracts.**

2. **The end of rationing is expected to cut drastically the demand for types of shoes which did not require ration stamps.**

Military and non-rationed shoes were profit makers, according to manufacturers. They say they stand to lose money unless prices for other types are boosted.

The first session of the conference on prices was in progress when OPA announced yesterday that shoe rationing would end at 12:01 A. M. today.

The agency presented to manufacturers the results of an exhaustive OPA study of shoe industry costs, then adjourned the meeting. Both the industry representatives and OPA declined to disclose the survey findings.

PRODUCTION RISES

In ending rationing nearly 32 months after the program began, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said shoe production had climbed appreciably since the end of the war and resultant termination of many military contracts.

Bowles said about 28,000,000 pairs of ration-type shoes will be made this month, as compared with 20,000 pairs in August. He predicted production would be up to 28 or 29 million pairs in November and December, and said this would match pre-war demand.

Trouble spots are bound to turn up, Bowles said, during the early days of ration-free buying. He added, however, that OPA and the War Production Board are convinced "that no general hardship should result from the discontinuance of rationing."

WAR CRIMES JUDGES CONFER—Francis Biddle (right), of Philadelphia, U. S. representative among judges of the United Nations who will hear testimony against Germans indicted for war crimes, confers in Berlin with Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., alternate U. S. judge, at the formal opening of the trials. (AP Wirephoto.)

Java Trouble Spot

British Warships Go To Soerabaja

By RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA, Java —(AP)— All available British warships and aircraft were reported rushing today to Soerabaja —the Java trouble spot where British Brig. A. F. W. Mallaby was killed while arranging a truce with Indonesian Nationalists.

Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, notified the Nationalists in an ultimatum that further unprovoked native attacks upon British troops would be crushed with overpowering force.

The report of the dispatching of naval and air reinforcements to Soerabaja was circulated by the Netherlands news agency ANETA which said the planes would be used to evacuate European women and children still held at the big naval base—the scene during the past few days of bitter clashes between British Indian and Indonesian Nationalist forces.

PEACE TALKS

President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" announced that his Cabinet would hold informal talks tonight with Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the East Indies, at Christison's residence. The Nationalists are seeking freedom from Dutch colonial control of the rich islands.

Christison said Mallaby, commander of the 49th Indian Brigade, had been murdered at Soerabaja last night "while arranging details of a cease fire order in the company of Indonesian leaders."

Soekarno told a press conference that he would make a radio address tonight in an effort to stop further fighting. He said he would fly tomorrow to Magelang, in Central Java, where fighting has broken out after its occupation by a small British force.

"From now on the smallest clash is serious enough for me to go myself to any part of the country in order to stop it," Soekarno declared.

The British Exchange Telegraph said Soekarno now was acting under British orders. This dispatch added that the Nationalist leader's script for his night broadcast would be dictated by the British.

Reports Say Glass May Resign From Senate

WASHINGTON—(AP)—J. W. Rixey Smith, secretary to Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, Virginia, said today he does not know whether the Senator plans to resign.

Red-China Accord Made

CHUNGKING —(AP)— Soviet and Chinese military authorities have agreed on arrangements for the landing of Chinese Government troops in Manchuria, an official dispatch from Changchun reported today.

Discussions preceding the agreement were conducted in a most cordial atmosphere, the report said. Chiang Chin-Kuo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, participated in the conferences, it added.

CHINESE-REDS ATTACK

Fighting continued meanwhile in Northern China, and Gen. Yen Hsi-Shan, Governor of Shansi Province, asserted without confirmation today that 100,000 Chinese Reds were attacking the railroad junction of Tatung in Northern Shansi.

Yen said he was "70 per cent certain" that the Communists are being directed by Gen. Chu Teh, Communist commander in chief.

The Shansi Governor claimed he had received reports while visiting here that "unidentified aircraft have been landing behind the Communist lines" but he refused to elaborate on the subject.

He said the attacking forces were using more than 40 field guns and 15 to 20 tanks. "The tanks, according to reports I've received were manned by men dressed like outer Mongolians."

Yenan Communists issued a formal statement today accusing Chiang of deliberately plotting civil war in China and of massing eight crack armies against Communists of Northern Honan Province even while discussing with Communist leaders at Chungking methods of averting strife.

Charlotte Returnees

A number of Charlotte soldiers arrived in the States this week aboard ships docking in Newport News and Seattle.

Aboard the SS William Giles which docked at Newport News Monday:

T 5 Mitchell A. Brown, 2231 The Plaza.

T 5 Henry E. Beaton, Rt. 7.

Aboard the SS Sea Flier which docked today in Seattle:

Sgt. Claude D. Miller.

Aboard the SS William Smith which docked yesterday at Newport News:

Cpl. Edward L. Gaddy.

Aboard the SS U. S. S. R. Victory which docked yesterday at Newport News:

Sgt. Millard C. Arter.

T 4 James B. Trawn.

Cpl. Ernest Williams.

Pfc. Frank P. Rogers.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Thursday.

Temperature at 3:30 Today . . . 78
High and Low Last 24 Hours 78; 54
Sunset Today 5:30
Sunrise Tomorrow 6:44

Whole Plan For Rally Called Off With Regret

Announcement Is Made By Mitchell

STATESVILLE — (AP) — State Senator Hugh G. Mitchell, in charge of arrangements for the planned trip of President Truman here, announced here today that the entire program for Thursday and Friday at Statesville had been canceled.

Mitchell said Treasury Secretary Vinson and War Secretary Patterson, as well as all State Senators and other invited guests, had been notified that the entire program had been called off.

"I have just heard from Rep. Doughton's office in Washington that the President definitely will not be able to come to Statesville," Mitchell said. "We have decided to cancel the entire program.

"We are very sorry that Mr. Truman could not be with us. And after all of our preparations, we deeply regret having to cancel the program."

Mr. Truman had been invited several months ago and elaborate plans had been made here for his visit. The State Senate adjourned its Summer get-together meeting in Hendersonville last June with plans to reassemble here Friday to hear Mr. Truman speak.

Secretary Patterson was scheduled to speak here Thursday night and Secretary Vinson Friday night.

Plans had also called for the President to go to Raleigh for a speech in the Memorial Auditorium there Friday night.

Ley's Brain On Way To U. S.

NUERNBERG, Germany —(AP)— The brain of Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi labor leader who hanged himself rather than face trial as a war criminal, is en route today to the Surgeon General in Washington for study.

It was removed from the body a few hours after the suicide, Capt. Najeeb Klan a pathologist of Cambridge, Mass., performed the operation at the 116th General Hospital.

Psychiatric and neurological studies of Ley before his death indicated he had sustained damage to the frontal lobe, said Maj. Douglas M. Kelley of San Francisco.

"This was probably caused by an air crash in 1917 over the Western Front while Ley was an aerial observer," Kelley said.

Hitler Did Not Pay Income Tax

FRANKFURT—(AP)—Adolf Hitler, although one of the highest paid men in Nazi Germany, never paid an income tax because he argued that "the head of the nation should not be annoyed by such requirements," American Military Government said today.

"Not only were large sums of money granted for Hitler's use, for which no accounting was required, but also no taxes were paid on extensive expenditures for erection of castles for his use," an official report said.

German field marshals, Nazi party officials and some of Hitler's personal associates also dodged the payment of income taxes, the report said.

Newsprint Price Ceiling May Rise

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The OPA may lift the newsprint price ceiling, perhaps $5 a ton, to encourage additional production.

An official who said the subject was under study predicted a decision next month. Any increase granted would go into effect the first of the year, he added.

The ceiling price now at 30 port cities is $61 per ton. There are additional delivery charge allowances for ten zones. An increase of $5 a ton would cost newsprint consumers about $16,000,000 a year, OPA estimated.

Pearl Harbor Probers Leave By Plane Monday

WASHINGTON— (AP) —Members of the joint Congressional Committee investigating the Pearl Harbor attack will start for the scene by airplane Monday.

They will complete plans for the trip tomorrow when they expect to receive a report from the committee counsel on his examination of records in the case.