Wainwright Story

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CHINESE TAKE BATTLE POSITIONS

British Ultimatum May Touch Off Java Uprising

Americans Herded In Prison On Formosa

(In Chapter 39 of his remarkable account of his trials as a captive of the Japs, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright today tells of his trip from Manila to Karenko, dread Formosan prison camp.)

By GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT

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MAJ. GEN. EDWARD P. KING and I were taken to a cabin on the boat deck of the Jap ship which lay at Manila that Aug. 11, 1942, and were told that we must not leave the room during the trip. But it was a comfortable place and for a time I believed that the Jap general might well be telling me the truth when he intimated that happier days lay ahead of us.

I soon found out, however, that King and I were the only Americans on the ship who were being treated as something more than cattle. All others were jammed in the hold in scandalous style.

They slept on two long wooden shelves extending six feet out from the walls and arranged one over the other. Each man was granted two and a half feet of space on the shelves, with no bed-clothing and the most primitive toilet arrangements.

The ship lay all that night beside Pier 7, then pulled out and anchored just outside the breakwater, where she waited until 3 P. M. before moving again. It was obvious that the Jap skipper was afraid to get under way much before dark because of American submarines operating off the Philippines.

When we did begin to move I had visions of seeing Corregidor again, for we were to pass The Rock. I wanted to see what the Japs had done to it since I was led away from it three months before. But as we came within range of The Rock a Jap guard came into our stateroom and made us close and black out the porthole.

When I first heard about conditions below decks I made an effort to get down there to see my men, but I was stopped and told to go back to the cabin. Johnny Pugh, Tom Dooley and Sgt. Carroll all managed to get up to our space for short periods, to fill me in on what was happening.

On Aug. 14, 1942, at the end of a two-day voyage, we arrived offside the breakwater of the almost completely land-locked harbor at Takao, on the west coast of Formosa. The hills along the shoreline had been cut through by a canal and apparently what was now a harbor had been low-lying ground or a swamp area which had been dredged. There were no docks in the harbor, which was indeed a striking one for ships came in through the canal and anchored just off the stern of the old President Harrison of the President Lines. The Japs had seized this fine American liner in the early days of the war after it went aground, while trying to escape, on one of the small islands below Formosa.

CAPTIVS SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

We stayed aboard our ship until afternoon, when we were all lined up and submitted to a disinfecting process designed to guard against our carrying any communicable diseases into their fair land. Much of the examination centered around the rectum.

But it was done at last, and we were put in small boats and transferred to a small coastwise steamer anchored nearby.

My cabin-traveling ended there, and so did King's. We were herded below decks into the forward hold with 30 others. The 150 others in our party were similarly jammed into another hole. The hatches were immediately battened down and the temperature in the holds rose to far over 100 degrees. At dusk we were ordered to close the portholes and draw the blackout curtains, which made our black holes holes that much more suffocating.

Our hold was alive with bedbugs. There seemed to be millions of them crawling over us the rest of that miserable night, and there was so little air in the place that many of us feared death by suffocation. It was 8 o'clock the next morning before we were permitted to open the portholes to suck in some air and to gain enough light to see and pick the vermin from our bodies.

The next morning I was led out on the ship's deck and, over my protests, made to pose for a Jap artist. He was doing a painting of my surrender to Homma. It was to go to the Imperial Palace in Tokyo when completed. It was an ambitious affair, for at Manila I had been forced to seat myself at a table—formerly the University Club's main dining table—and arrange Beebe, Pugh, Dooley and Carroll about me, as we had been on the day we met Homma. Many photographs of us had been taken that day at Manila, to help the artist now making sketches of my face. He was pretty overwhelmed by the fact that the painting, when finished, would be presented to Hirohito. I remember saying to myself, as I sat there posing on the little steamer going to Karenko, "Douglas will get that painting one of these fine days."

We reached Karenko at noon, and the remaining hope the Jap general had given me just about dissolved when I looked at the

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MIKE COLLINS AT JOURNEY'S END—Fourteen-month-old Michael Collins reaches the end of a long air journey from England and is delivered into the arms of his paternal grandmother, Mrs. John E. Collins, by Stewardess Jerry Rudquist of Northwest Air Lines at the airport in Minneapolis, Minn. Mike was sent to live with his grandparents in Stillwater, Minn., by his father, Sgt. James Collins, now stationed in England with the Army. His mother died in England last Summer. (AP Wirephoto.)

Lewis On Warpath

Labor Split Big Parley Problem

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Secretary George W. Taylor of the Labor-Management Conference said today it is "fair to say that in every committee there has ben full acceptance of collective bargaining."

The former War Labor Board Chairman told a news conference that this was the issue which broke up a similar conference after the first World War, called by President Wilson in 1919.

The greatest dissension so far in President Truman's conference has been within the ranks of labor. John L. Lewis may try to draft a wage bargaining policy on which labor's divided forces may unite.

Taylor declared that the committee on grievance procedure "appears to be in agreement" that there must be some terminal point to grievance procedure if there is to be no strike—no lockout provisions in the contracts.

This means, he said, that there must be some provision for a final interpretation of contract clauses to dispose of grievances which frequently lead to strikes.

TIME LIMIT

Taylor expressed the opinion that in order to make terminal procedure work there must be a time limit within which decisions can be obtained by the ultimate umpire.

Taylor said hearings would be held Wednesday to determine whether these independent unions should be given representation. One union asking permission is the independent unions of New Jersey, whose members picketed the conference on its opening day.

Lewis last night roundly denounced a resolution offered by CIO President Philip Murray, declaring it would limit labor's wage gains to the price advances of "a bottle of milk, a pair of shoes or a straw hat."

SUPPORTED BY GREEN

With support from AFL President William Green, Lewis outlined to the conference's executive committee—and later to reporters—a wage program which would free

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Talk Of Big 3 Meeting

LONDON—(AP)—Prime Minister Attlee departed from Northolt Airdrome near London for the United States at 6:30 P. M. (1:30 P. M. Est) tonight.

By JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON—(AP)—The possibility of another meeting of President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee was advanced in the London Press today, and diplomatic sources, pointing out there had been no meeting of the statesmen since the final defeat of the Axis, said such a conference in the near future could not be ruled out.

The Daily Express in a front page story said "it is more than likely that Attlee and Truman will confer with Stalin" after the Truman-Attlee meeting in Washington.

"Many informed diplomats believe that this meeting of the Big Three may be held very soon," wrote the paper's diplomatic correspondent, Guy Eden.

There has been no official indication that Stalin would meet President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee after the Washington talks. And on both sides of the Atlantic there have been unconfirmed reports that Stalin was not in good health.

Geoffrey Cox, political correspondent of The News Chronicle, speculating on a Big Three meeting, wrote that "all that can be said definitely on the subject is that British official opinion is certain the Russian leader is not ill and not in Moscow."

Cox added that "those who know in Washington" also can think of no reason, except some desire for security of a very unusual kind, which would induce Truman and Attlee to set out for a yacht journey on cold, wind-swept Chesapeake Bay in November."

The London press displayed reports from Washington and Paris concerning Stalin's whereabouts. One report said the Soviet leader still was on his holiday in the Black Sea port of Sochi, a Paris report had him in a nursing home near Sochi. None of the reports had any official stamp.

A spokesman at Prime Minister Attlee's residence, commenting on published reports that Generalissimo Stalin might join the talks of President Truman and Attlee, said tonight "as far as we know here there is nothing in that report at all."

Kern In Critical State

NEW YORK—(AP)—A spokesman at Doctors Hospital said today that the condition of Jerome Kern, songwriter and music publisher, was "very critical." At 11:30 A. M., the spokesman reported, a crisis had been reached by Kern, who collapsed on Park Ave. last Monday.

Indies Island In Grip Of High Tension

British Planes Drop Leaflets

By RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA — (AP) —British planes dropped leaflets on Indonesian forces at Soerabaja today calling for their unconditional surrender — a move which may signal a general uprising by well drilled, Japanese-trained nationalists throughout the entire island of Java.

The ultimatum ordered the Nationalists to lay down their arms before 6 A. M. tomorrow. Issued in the name of Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, the leaflets said the order would be backed up by the use of all naval, army and air forces under his command.

SITUATION CRITICAL

An explosive tension gripped all Java. A British Army official admitted the situation at Soerabaja was critical. He announced that more troops of the Fifth Indian Division arrived there yesterday, and unofficially it was learned that 4,000 Dutch troops would land in Batavia tomorrow.

Christison pointed out carefully that the Soerabaja situation was different from that existing elsewhere on the island, and that the extremists at Soerabaja who were guilty of attacks on the British would be punished.

His statement said "it is only on those who attack us or prevent us from carrying out the tasks set for us by the United Nations at the Potsdam Conference that we shall turn the full strength which has defeated Germany and Japan."

The Indonesians were reported massing 100,000 strong in Central Java, and leader after leader took to the radio last night urging the people not to lay down their arms but to fight, a Dutch monitor in Soerabaja said.

Observers here said the struggle between the Dutch and Indonesians now had become so bitter that it could only be the intervention by the United Nations—or possibly by the United States—would bring about a peace formula. President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic already has appealed to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to intervene to prevent savage warfare on the island. He also appealed to the United Nations security council for the removal of all Dutch forces in Indonesia pending completion of the Allied mission.

WANT U. S. TO ACT

I was told on the highest authority that the British would welcome United States arbitration, although the Dutch are known to consider this matter a family affair. It is believed, however, the Dutch could be persuaded to accept the United States as umpire.

The leadership of the Indonesian Army posed a mystery. It was said here that some military mastermind must be directing the military effectiveness of the Indonesians, normally a soft and gentle people. Also a mystery was the present disposition of the 20,000 Japanese troops who were at Soerabaja, who seemed to have disappeared suddenly from the scene.

RECONVERTED B-29—The Bell Aircraft Corp. at Marietta, Ga., had been selling obsolete Superfortress parts to salvage firms all over the country when someone had the bright idea of permitting the Bell workers to come in and buy the "junk." This picture shows one of the many ingenius uses to which the workers put the parts—a transparent "blister" canopy converted into a fine bathtub for little Jean Clair Bretherick, pictured with her mother, Mrs. Homer I. Bretherick, in their Atlanta home. Inset shows a weatherproof davenport built from salvaged B-29 parts by William Davis, Bell aircraft worker. It has a duraluminum frame and broad, plexiglass arms.

Tax Bill Is Signed

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The White House today announced that President Truman had signed the bill giving individuals and business a lash of $5,920,000,000 in 1946 taxes.

Mr. Truman thus became the first President in sixteen years to sign a general tax reduction measure. Not since Herbert Hoover put his signature on a "Christmas present" slash in 1929 has there been an overall reduction of peacetime levies.

Congressional sponsors of the legislation said it would stimulate business in the reconversion period and create jobs.

The White House announcement this morning said the bill was signed yesterday.

BILL'S PROVISIONS

The legislation:

1. Removes 12,000,000 low income persons from the tax rolls and assures reductions of 10 per cent or more for individuals making up to $50,000 annually. Smaller reduction provided for those with incomes over $50,000. Total reductions for individuals amount to $2,644,000,000.

2. Provides special tax treatment for veterans of World War II, forgiving all levies on service pay of enlisted men in wartime and giving officers three years in which to settle with the Government.

3. Clips $3,136,000,000 off the burdens of business next year, principally through repeal of the corporation war-imposed 85.5 per cent excess profits tax.

4. Repeals the 55 use tax on automobiles and boats at a saving of $140,000,000.

5. Freezes the Social Security tax in 1946 at 1 per cent on employees' pay and employers' payrolls. Without the "freeze" this tax would have jumped Jan. 1 to 2.5 per cent for each.

The bill makes no change in the excise levies on the so-called luxury items such as liquor, luggage, furs, jewelry and cosmetics.

'Unjust And Absurd'

General Motors Denies Charge

DETROIT — (AP) — General Motors Corp. today described as "unjust and absurd" union charges that the company has refused to bargain collectively on current demands for 30 per cent wage rate increases for its 325,000 employees.

The company statement, issued a few hours after the United Auto Workers (CIO) filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board here, said the UAW's position was "not borne out by the facts."

"The union has demanded 52 hours pay for 40 hours work and General Motors has made counter proposals, the latest of which was an increase of approximately 10 per cent to cover an adjustment in the cost of living that has occurred between Jan. 1941 and Sept. 1945," the GM statement declared.

"The union rejected both of our proposals but notwithstanding the union's charges, General Motors will . . . continue today discussions of our latest proposals," declared H. W. Anderson, GM vice-president.

UAW Vice-President Walter P. Reuther, who filed the union complaint, also indicated willingness to continue negotiations in an effort to settle the wage controversy.

"As far as we are concerned, we'll still continue negotiations hoping the corporations attitude will change and that they will begin to bargain in good faith," he asserted.

Reuther, in his petition asking for Government intercession in the dispute, charged that the Corporation "while pleading inability to pay a wage increase" at the same time declined to discuss its "ability to pay" with the union.

At Washington, the U. S. Conciliation Service declined comment on the UAW's charges, but said that if the company now agrees, it will name conciliators to attend the union-management meetings.

The company previously rejected a union proposal for presence of the conciliators.

Additional importance was attached to the General Motors situation as preliminary reports from all sections of the country showed Ford Motor Company workers had followed the lead of Chrysler and General Motors in calling for a strike if their demands are not met.

Steel Strike Vote Slated

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wage disputes between CIO unions and General Motors Corp. and United States Steel Corp. held the top spot along the nation's labor front today. The scores of work stoppages in various industries and business kept idle some 275,000 workers.

In Detroit, General Motors termed "unjust and absurd" the charges by the CIO United Automobile Workers that it had violated the Wagner Act by refusing to bargain collectively.

In Washington, the United States Steel Corp. told the National Labor Relations Board it would cooperate in making arrangements for a strike vote Nov. 28 among some 500,000 CIO employees in thirteen of its subsidiaries.

John A. Stephens, vice-president of the U. S. Steel Corp. of Delaware, told the National Labor Relations Board that the company's offer of co-operation in arranging the ballot was made "in spite of its conviction that the strike vote is contrary to the labor agreement now in effect" between the subsidiaries and the CIO United Steel Workers.

CIO President Philip Murray, who also heads the Steel Workers, earlier had denounced as "shocking and arrogant" U. S. Steel's refusal of a Government request that it resume wage negotiations with the union, which is asking for a $2 a day wage increase.

Another strike vote was tentatively set by the NLRB for Dec. 6, a ballot among hundreds of thousands of CIO United Electrical Workers, at plants of General Electric Co., Westinghouse and General Motors Electrical Manufacturing Works. The union has asked a $2 a day wage boost.

Threat of a Pacific Coast shipping tieup came from the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, which announced its membership had voted to give full support to the CIO Maritime Union's demand that United States troops be provided "every possible means" of transportation home.

In Louisville, a management spokesman declared the city's multi-million-dollar reconversion building program might be tied up unless a strike of AFL Teamsters is settled. A union official said the strike of more than 250 drivers was unauthorized. Virtually halting operations of 45 to 50 builders supply and construction firms, the dispute concerned the question whether a ten-cent hourly wage increase awarded by an arbitrator could be paid without War Labor Board approval.

Nationalists Pour Into Manchurian Border Area

Communist Forces Arrayed There

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

CHINWANGTAO — (AP) —American transported Chinese Nationalist troops have moved into battle positions opposing the Yenan Communists forces along the eastern end of the Great Chinese Wall, boundary between disputed North China and Manchuria.

But, possibly because of the presence of American Marines in strategic positions in the area, fighting has not broken out, despite the fact thousands of Nationalists and Communists oppose each other at Shanhaikwan (Linyu), the ancient city which forms part of the Great Wall and is the eastern anchor on the Gulf of Chihli, ten miles north of Chinwangtao.

The elements of two Chinese Nationalist armies, the Thirteenth and the 52nd—were put ashore by the United States amphibious forces under Vice Adm. Daniel Barbey.

TROOPS MILL ABOUT

At first the Chinese troops crowded into this relatively small city and milled about doing nothing before they spread out toward the Great Wall of China — and the strong forces of the Communist Eighth Route Army along it.

From all indications the Communists are well dug in both in and around Shanhaikwan and are sufficiently mobile to swing either direction to combat any forced entry into Manchuria along that sector.

A serious and historic test is building up between the Nationalists and the Communists in the vicinity of the Great Wall, but as of the moment the civil war has not broken out in the coastal areas.

After a week of touring the critical areas, talking with Chinese Nationalist and American officers and Communist leaders, I am convinced that although many local areas are dangerously tense, open full-scale warfare has not begun because neither the Communists nor the Nationalists have felt the time or circumstances propitious.

But unmistakably the crucial test is building up about 16 miles north of this Nationalist port, which originally was secured by American Marines to become a major de-

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Advance Agents

Cold Blasts From Canada Strike U. S.

CHICAGO—(AP) — It was a kiss goodbye to Indian Summer from a wide section of the country today as Winter's demure advance agenta, snow and cold, blustered in from Western Canada and extended their usual chilly greetings.

The icy blast from Alberta, which already chilled the Mountain and Northwest Pacific states, moved eastward from Montana across the northern tier of states and were headed into New England.

Temperatures tumbled to new lows in many sections and below zero readings were reported in Montana and North and South Dakota. Below freezing marks were common over the Midwest. Heavy snow fell in sections of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Glasgow, Mont., reported 18 below, the country's lowest reading; Williston, N. D., 4 below and Dickinson, N. D., 3 below. Chicago shivered in an early morning 38 above as contrasted to yesterday's mild 70.

Federal forecasters said after hitting new lows in the Midwest area tomorrow the mercury will start climbing late Saturday and Sunday.

'Let The Senators Squirm'

Army Training Hearing Halted With House Protest To Senate

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Opponents of universal military training held firm today in their drive to delay consideration of the proposal advocated last month by President Truman.

How successful they will be won't be known until next Tuesday. Then the House Military Committee resumes hearings that started and ended abruptly yesterday when the opposition made its first move.

Led by Rep. Short, Republican, Missouri, committee members, opposed to legislation requiring every able-bodied youth to take a year of military training at or near the age of eighteen, are seeking to have further consideration postponed until next year.

They made a move in that direction yesterday and would have put over Short's motion had not a technicality blocked a vote. Only a few supporters of the legislation were on hand for the opening hearing.

Fearful that Short would renew his motion today and that it might carry if put to a vote, Chairman May, Democrat, Kentucky, postponed further hearings until next Tuesday.

Short told reporters he would offer his motion then and predicted it would prevail.

May himself said the outcome was in doubt but that he wanted the entire committee membership on hand for the showdown.

Behind the Missourian's move is dissatisfaction by many committee members over failure of the Senate to act first on the highly controversial subject, which has almost solid Administration support.

Committee members have been complaining privately that they were tired of "being put on the spot" by passing red hot measures only to have them die in the Senate. Specifically, they recalled House passage of bills to draft nurses and to tighten manpower controls, both of which failed to reach a vote in the Senate.

"It's time for the Senate to take the ball on some of these controversial things," a committee member said. "We have been on the spot long enough. Let the Senators squirm for a little while."

May called Short's proposal "a filibuster."

Saying the committee vote next Tuesday might be made public—contrary to usual procedure on closed door voting—May added in an interview: "This matter is of such public importance and interest that I think the public is entitled to know just how the committee members vote."

Violent Storm Hits Denmark

COPENHAGEN —(AP)— A violent storm broke over central and western Denmark today, causing the worst floods in 25 years and widespread destruction in Jutland and Fyn, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch reported.

Odense, main city of the lowlying Fyn Island, was reported partly under water.

WEATHER

Mostly cloudy this afternoon, tonight and Saturday. Clearing Saturday afternoon. Showers tonight.

Temperatures at 1:30 Today: High and Low Last 24 Hours: Sunrise Today