

RECENT ASSESSMENT: TAX CUT; WAR TO KEEP WARTIME CONTROLS

MacArthur's Troops Begin Occupation Of Tokyo

7,000,000 Japs To Surrender

YOKOHAMA (AP) — The first American reconnaissance patrols entered Tokyo today to arrange for the formal entry of First Cavalry troops and General MacArthur Saturday (Friday, U. S. time).

A small detachment of the 11th Corps First Cavalry arrived at the heavily damaged capital, where MacArthur will take the American flag in front of the U. S. Embassy Saturday.

With approximately 30,000 American troops of the 11th Airborne and First Cavalry Divisions already in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, other units were being prepared to come into the Japanese home islands.

The first of 27th Division troops were expected today or tomorrow, and the 14th Corps' 8th Division and the Ninth Corps were expected around Sept. 11. The 7th Division and the 18th Combat team are coming in later, along with the 38th Division.

MacArthur announced earlier that 10 combat divisions plus other units totaling 300,000 to 400,000 men would occupy the home islands and Korea.

His spokesman declared that the Japanese were co-operating fully and thus far not a single American casualty was reported.

MILLIONS TO SURRENDER

MacArthur estimated that by mid-October 7,000,000 Japanese troops would be disarmed, the greatest force ever to capitulate in the history of war.

Approximately 3,000,000 of these forces are in the home islands and will be sent to their homes, he said. The other 4,000,000 are in outlying Pacific areas.

From 200,000 to 400,000 American soldiers will occupy the home islands and Korea, he added. Radio reports said they would leave an estimated 120,000 other Americans now in the Pacific free to go home.

TO RAISE HISTORIC FLAG

As MacArthur reaches Tokyo Saturday, he will raise over the American Embassy flag, which flew in Washington Dec. 7, 1941, and later over Casablanca, Rome, Berlin and the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

Discussing details of Saturday's move into Tokyo by the First Cavalry Division, a full 15,000 men — a General Headquarters spokesman said he did not know whether British and Chinese would participate in the occupation of Japan, and as for Russians, he said he didn't know whether they had evidenced any desire to participate.

JAPS TO RUN COUNTRY

He emphasized that MacArthur's policy would be to permit the Japanese to run their own country under the Supreme Commander's direction — with occupation troops on hand to guarantee that the Potsdam terms would be carried out.

Augmenting of both Tokyo and Yokohama civilian police by addition of carefully-selected members of the former Kimpel-Tai, Japan's secret police, was authorized by U. S. Eighth Army headquarters.

Only a few of these new recruits will be armed, headquarters said, although all are empowered to arrest Japanese civilians.

Japanese Can't Trade With Yanks

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A DoD agency broadcast from Japan said today that Japanese purchasing goods from American soldiers or exchanging goods with them would be liable to death or 20 years imprisonment.

Prison Atrocities Gen. Wainwright Slapped, Beaten By Jap Soldiers

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A graphic letter story of the abuse of American prisoners by the Japanese, including the slapping and beating of Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, was told by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Jones, on his arrival home.

Surrounded by his family, the General told his story quietly. The warm homecoming he had received just a few hours before seemed to have taken some of the bitterness from his letter home.

When he was through he said: "I don't like Nips. I don't like them at all."

Captured on the west side of Bataan April 11, 1942, he and his troops took part in the "death march" to Camp O'Donnell where they were "treated over to the devil."

The General saw his men die by the hundreds for lack of water, medicine and food. "The air was stifling with the stench of the dead."

In August he was transferred to Krenkow, Formosa, to Camp Starvation, where he stayed until June, 1943.

"It was the camp for high ranking officers. It was the camp where the Nips slapped and beat Jimmy Wainwright and Perrier (British General). We worked and starved. We were stripped in parade. We were slapped in public. We were forced to pray three times a day to the Emperor. We were made to bow to Jap privates and Jap civilians."

"There was no food. There was nothing. . . . All we did day and night was to write Japs. We dreamed of food."

So JAPS SLAPPED ON PAGE 7-A

Backed By Truman New Pearl Harbor Inquiry Approved

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted unanimously today for a joint Congressional inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Action came on adoption of a resolution which Senate Democratic Leader Barkley, Kentucky, said he offered with the full approval of President Truman.

The resolution now goes to the House. Barkley told his colleagues: "The whole situation remains more clouded than ever."

Under the resolution the inquiry would be made by five House members named by the Speaker and five Senators appointed by the Senate. President, McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee.

Six of the ten would be Democrats, he said. The remainder minority members.

REPORT IN JANUARY

A report to Congress on the findings would be required by next Jan. 2.

Barkley told the Senate the investigation should be made quickly and so that the people could get the full truth of the report and the findings of what they make them.

"It would not be conducted with the purpose of gratifying the misanthropic hatreds of the people, but to find out what happened and what we can learn from it."

THURMAN WANTS ACTION

Barkley said the President not only approved but urged that "I not be discredited in any way" by offering the resolution.

Senator Ferguson, Republican, Michigan, interrupted to urge that the inquiry be made quickly.

He said: "The inquiry should be conducted to find out what happened and what we can learn from it."

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Rationing Program Nears End Largely End By First Of Year

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP) — OPA has told Congressmen that "most rationing will end this year" while rent control will be scrapped in 75 to 100 cities within four or five months.

The forecasts were made in a report sent to Senators and Representatives by Price Administrator Chester Bowles.

It outlined for the guidance of legislators, this "present outlook" for the removal of price ceilings and ration rules:

Both meats and shoes will be unrationed by the end of 1945; fats and oils may be rationed into 1946; at least, the shortage is likely to last that long; and

Sugar is "impossible to predict."

On tires, Bowles' forecast: "His latest report said that the rationing might end by Aug. 31. That date has passed, and OPA has decided to continue the rationing of tires until the first of the year."

John L. Snyder, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, said last night motorists should be able to buy tires ration-free before the end of the year.

RENT CONTROL

Rent controls "obviously will have to continue for some time," he said. The Federal program, however, the problem over to states or local communities to handle, Bowles said.

OPA meantime will remove rent ceilings whenever and wherever it can be done without rent inflation. The number of cities that will be removed will increase by 75 or 100 during the next four or five months.

In a positive action for tighter protection of tenants, however, OPA increased from three to six months the waiting period during which a dwelling buyer may not evict a tenant in order to move into it.

The rule will be effective in all 47 Federal rental areas unless the waiting period is decided in three months is adequate.

The report to legislators also gave a step-by-step outline of the removal of price regulations, but forecast no date. In summary, it showed:

1. Building materials—Early release from ceilings.

2. Luxury products—Some ceilings already removed, others coming off.

3. Building materials—Some ceilings already removed, others coming off.

4. Clothing—The program to reduce prices will be pressed vigorously.

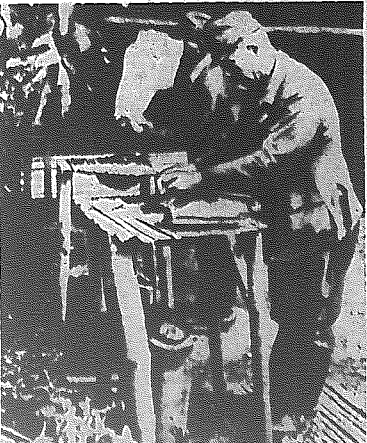
5. Building materials—No early removal of ceilings seen.

6. Consumer goods, including automobiles and refrigerators, "likely to remain under price control for some time."

7. Disrupting scrambling for scarce materials and commodities must be prevented and for this reason some controls must still be maintained temporarily. Production of these scarce items must be pushed.

8. The forces of deflation and inflation, both of which will be present during this difficult switch-over period, must be checked by a firm policy of economic stabilization.

9. Production of peacetime goods and services must be started up again in private plants and in surplus plants disposed of by the Government. In cases where plants are already in production, they must be expanded to meet larger peacetime markets.



WASHES HANDS OF WHOLE BUSINESS — Tumbling an American helmet, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of all Jap forces in the Philippines washes his hands after his surrender to the 24th Division at Lingayen in Northern Luzon. Defiant to the end, the "Tiger of Malaya" delayed the surrender until his government had formally capitulated. (U. S. Signal Corps Radio-telephone)

Nine Steps Snyder Gives Plan For Reconversion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nine "Steps To Reconversion" were outlined to President Truman by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion today. The President, in turn, transmitted them to Congress.

Director John W. Snyder, in a 1,000 word report, entitled "The Transition: Phases One," said: "Our entire economy will feel the stress of the transition."

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

"Every business has its own particular problem," he asserted, "but for the country as a whole, there are certain steps which it is clear we must take. They follow:

1.—Contracts must be canceled to release factories, facilities, and manpower.

2.—Contracts must be settled promptly to wind up war financing and to place operating funds in the hands of business.

3.—Plants must be cleared of Government-owned machinery and inventories.

4.—Manpower must be released both from war work and from the armed services.

5.—Business personnel offices and Government employment agencies must operate to bring jobs and job hunters quickly together. A quota benefits must be provided for the unavoidable period of unemployment.

6.—Controls on many materials must be released so that they can find their way quickly into peacetime uses.

7.—Disrupting scrambling for scarce materials and commodities must be prevented and for this reason some controls must still be maintained temporarily. Production of these scarce items must be pushed.

8.—The forces of deflation and inflation, both of which will be present during this difficult switch-over period, must be checked by a firm policy of economic stabilization.

9.—Production of peacetime goods and services must be started up again in private plants and in surplus plants disposed of by the Government. In cases where plants are already in production, they must be expanded to meet larger peacetime markets.

After lunch, the Americans sent a note to Meisner asking him to surrender. They told him they would take him to American authorities, and suggested it would be better for him to surrender to Americans than to Russians.

In a short time Meisner appeared before the "Americans," a heavily armed group of soldiers. He told the U. S. soldiers that he never would have allowed himself to be taken by the Russians, and that he would have killed himself first.

Brumby said the captain also told him the "Butcher of Warsaw" disclosed that he first planned to shoot the five Americans and then kill himself, but changed his mind when he thought of American fair play and justice.

The broadcast said Meisner would be taken to Yokohama in American custody.

Truman Sends 2-Point Plan To Congress

Proposes Continuation Of Draft System For The Next Two Years

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Truman called upon Congress today to keep his war powers in force for the reconversion "emergency" as he laid down a 21-point legislative program. It included "limited" tax cuts next year and proposals to achieve full employment.

Mr. Truman told the legislators, assembled for their first peacetime session in four years, that the war will not be over on the home front until its economic impacts have been eased.

Hence, he said, proposals to abolish wartime controls by declaring the war officially at an end would lead to "great confusion and chaos in Government."

The 16,000-word message, which Mr. Truman sent to Capitol Hill, promised a lifting of controls, one by one, as fast as possible. But it cautioned that their overall abandonment would leave the Chief Executive powerless to prevent "bottlenecks, shortages of material and inflation."

"The time has not yet arrived," the President asserted, "for the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, much less the termination of the war. Needless to say, such proclamations will be made as soon as circumstances permit."

Tempering his warnings with expressions of confidence, Mr. Truman declared that prompt and vigorous Congressional and Administration teamwork can usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity.

"A vast backlog of orders may soon make possible the greatest peacetime industrial activity that we have ever seen," the President said, adding at another point:

"In this hour of victory over our enemies abroad, let us resolve now to use all our efforts and energies to build a better life here at home and a better world for generations to come."

Recommending immediate enactment of a transition revenue bill, he laid down "limited tax reductions" for the calendar year 1946. Mr. Truman stressed that the reductions should aim principally "at removing barriers to speedy reconversion and to the expansion of our peacetime economy."

He emphasized that the \$66,000,000 the Government expects to spend during this fiscal year will exceed anticipated revenue by \$20,000,000, and added:

"We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that room for reduction at this time is limited. A total war effort cannot be liquidated overnight."

Mr. Truman expressed hope Congress would follow the transitional bill with one to modernize the whole Federal tax structure. This, he said, would encourage business incentives and expand the consumer buying power.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Public works provisions of the 21-point program included a request for enactment of a "public works program" to supplement the so-called "full employment bill" and a suggestion that Senators and representatives raise their own salaries from the present \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Mr. Truman said he would have recommendations later for a national health program and an expanded Social Security program.

The President, who left the reading of the message to Congressional clerks, apparently because of its length, renewed his request for continued drafting of men and equipment through 25 for two-year periods. Such inducements are necessary, he said, to supplement the voluntary recruitment program to keep occupation forces up to war levels.

The Chief Executive likewise reiterated an appeal for legislation to extend unemployment compensation coverage to Federal workers and others who know no other way of living. He recommended that to provide temporary maximum payments up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks in every state.

Asserting that the present 40-cent an hour minimum was providing for men and women who are engaged in agricultural processing and other "essential" work, he said it should be increased to a level which will eliminate substandard living and assure the maintenance of the health, efficiency and general well-being of the Nation.

He extended to cover workers engaged in agricultural processing and other "essential" work, he said it should be increased to a level which will eliminate substandard living and assure the maintenance of the health, efficiency and general well-being of the Nation.

In appealing for continued war-time powers to raise price and wage controls, he said:

"I am asking you to keep in mind the fact that the war will not be over on the home front until its economic impacts have been eased."

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