

Gen. Wainwright Describes First Japanese Attack

HITTING THE JAPS IN THE SKY—A battery of three-inch anti-aircraft guns set on the job as enemy bombers attack Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, for five hours.

This is the fourth of Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's touching series of articles on the fall of the Philippines and his own leadership. In today's installment the gall, spare hero of Bataan and Corregidor tells of the all-but-unstriked Jap bombing raid on Clark Field, near his post at Fort Stotsenburg, and he says the first of the copious blood his unprepared and doomed North Luzon force was destined to shed.

By GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT
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THERE were many things to do on the morning that Hell broke loose. If I had acted before that, for better trained men and the proper tools, now the want was beyond ache.

I had planned to see MacArthur within the next day or two to be sure that he realized just how unprepared we were in North Luzon, how low we were in everything that goes to make up a man's army.

But now that the word of Pearl Harbor had come from Manila, I knew I would be moving north, not south to see MacArthur. So I told Johnny Pugh that I would make a list of the things I needed from MacArthur, and send him to Manila to try to get them.

I sat in my room writing that list, during the pre-dawn of the first day of war. The phone rang twice while I scribbled. Each call brought progressively worse information. The 1:50 A. M. call from Pete Irwin told me that the battleship line at Pough Harbor, and our big Hickam Field, had been heavily bombed. A little after 5 o'clock Pete called again to say that Admiral Hart had received another message from Admiral Kimmel advising Hart not only that a state of war with Japan existed but instructing him to "govern yourself accordingly."

The latter phrase, I think, referred to a plan the Navy must have had to withdraw its larger surface craft from Manila Bay at the start of hostilities. For on that first day of war all major surface ships started south.

As soon as I learned that Hickam had been bombed, I ordered Clark Field, but I had been informed that the Japs had no respect for anti-aircraft targets. MacArthur's headquarters at Clark Field, which I had been told was a "parade ground," was a target of the Japs. I had been told that the Japs had no respect for anti-aircraft targets. MacArthur's headquarters at Clark Field, which I had been told was a "parade ground," was a target of the Japs.

On GUARD AGAINST JAP PARATROOP

Shortly before 9 A. M. MacArthur's headquarters informed me that Bataan, the Philippine Summer capital, 25 miles above Stotsenburg, had been attacked by Jap bombers. The Japs had no respect for anti-aircraft targets. MacArthur's headquarters at Clark Field, which I had been told was a "parade ground," was a target of the Japs.

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STRIKE LINES Pits Shut Down In Coal Dealock

Owners And Union Fail To Agree

Around 450,000 In Strike Lines

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nation's strike lines held at around the 450,000 mark today, only a small decrease in 24 hours, as fresh labor disputes almost offset the return of 42,000 workers to jobs in textile plants.

As new shutdowns in the six-state soft coal strike area forced additional thousands to the ranks of idle, bituminous operators and United Mine Workers union representatives failed to agree on a compromise proposal to end the 21-day expanding work stoppages.

Secretary of Labor Schaeferbach reported to President Truman on the deadlocked coal strike situation, but said the President sent no message to the conferees who are seeking a settlement.

The Secretary, beginning his fifth day of conferences with bituminous coal operators and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers in an effort to halt the critical coal stoppages, said, however, the President "is very anxious that they get together."

The miners and operators are locked in controversy over recognition of Lewis' foremen's union, which has 400,000 members, 650,000 more of the National's 400,000 bituminous coal miners are at work in Ohio and Tennessee and 5,000 in Indiana.

In Holmdel, some 400 Lock-horn Aircraft Workers joined approximately 400 more strikers and the Warner Brothers Studio gates but there was no disorder.

Armed sheriff's deputies and officers stood across the street but made no move to break up the march, although Sheriff Eugene Bisschop had said the strikers would be subject to immediate arrest if they picketed the studio.

LONGSHORE STRIKE

Union officials representing from 35,000 to 40,000 New York longshoremen have been on strike eleven days agreed to intervene, however, when they accepted offers to confer with Federal conciliators and with Mayor F. H. La Guardia.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said the union's longshoremen were more than 100 would meet with J. P. Mandelbaum and John A. Burke, conciliation committee.

La Guardia announced before leaving by plane for Washington that Ryan and Eugene Sampson, United Electrical, Radio and Telecommunications workers, who started the walk-out, would meet with him after his return from the capital.

Meanwhile the crippling strike continued to tie up more than 350 ships, leaving redevelopments of ships. Soldiers were detailed today to load supplies aboard the ships. Soldiers were detailed today to load supplies aboard the ships.

The only bright spot on the labor front was a tentative agreement on textile print and dye workers to 284 plants in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania after settlement of a wage dispute. The strike started on Sept. 27.

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Red Cross Charges French Mistreat German Captives

U. S. Takes Action

FRANKFURT, Germany — (AP) — U. S. Headquarters suspended today the transfer of any further German prisoners to the French after the International Red Cross charged that captives in French hands were suffering from malnutrition and not being treated according to the Geneva convention.

The American Agency has turned over to the French approximately 70,000 prisoners of war for the purpose of returning them to their homes. The transfer was suspended today because of the charges.

The International Red Cross was reported authoritatively to have made representations to the U. S. Army a week ago about widespread malnutrition among German prisoners in French camps they had investigated.

The representations were said to have accused the French of not living up to terms of the agreement.

Only a few hours after the government had accepted Person's resignation as Vice-President, War Minister and Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, he delivered a speech last night to an enthusiastic crowd in which he pledged the remainder of his life "to the cause of the working man."

Cries of "Our President" came from the cheering throng gathered around the Secretary of Labor to hear the "iron man" speech, which was nationally broadcast.

Person's speech was interpreted in some Latin-American quarters as inaugurating his campaign for designation as President in the general elections which have been promised for April.

Person declared that during his tenure of office the United States would be the "strongest and most powerful" nation in the world. He said, "I will win out whether it takes a year or ten years."

He concluded his followers, however, to maintain calm and order. "Remain undisturbed, avoid agitation and service forces in Hawaii, the Marianas and other Pacific bases."

Gen. MacArthur estimated previously that 200,000 men would be needed for the occupation of Japan. Six months after surrender, the figure by the two divisions approximately 30,000 men will be deployed to Korea from the total of 200,000 for the dual Korea-Japan occupation area.

The mass movement from the Pacific will be handled through eight big processing centers at Honolulu, Okinawa, Saipan, Tinian, Iwo Jima and Guam. Before the Japanese are sent home, the low point men will be sent to remain with the occupation forces in Korea, the Marianas and other Pacific bases.

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Members Sound Economy Note As Measure Taken Up

Bill On Take It Or Leave It Basis As Proposed By Committee

WASHINGTON — (AP) — House Democrats and Republicans joined today in demanding a slashing in Federal expenditures as the chamber began consideration of a \$5,350,000,000 tax reduction bill.

Chairman Doughton, Democrat, North Carolina, of the tax-framing Ways & Means Committee, told his colleagues the budget must be balanced and payments must be made on the huge national debt.

"To make taxes bearable it is imperative that all unnecessary Federal spending be eliminated," he declared.

The House Republican Leader, Martin of Massachusetts, "served notice" that his party will fight "with unflinching determination to reduce the costs of this Government and, by so doing, eventually reduce the burden of taxes."

The House took up the measure on a take it or leave it basis as proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

EARLY MEETING

Convening two hours earlier than usual, the chamber adopted procedure designed to speed the first weeknight tax reduction measure to passage by nightfall. Under the arrangement, no changes could be made from the floor without consent of the Ways and Means Committee.

The measure, which also must be approved by the Senate, would set this beginning Jan. 1:

1. Guarantee every individual income taxpayer a reduction of at least 10 per cent. Total cuts for individuals would amount to \$2,500,000,000.
2. Sweep 12,000,000 low income persons off income tax rolls completely. When the war ended there were approximately \$6,000,000 in individual taxpayers.
3. Low corporation tax burdens \$1,888,000,000 by trimming the effective rate of the war-imposed excess profits tax from 65 to 60 per cent; reducing the normal corporate normal and surtax tax from 40 per cent to 35; and repealing next July 1 the declared profits tax on foreign income.

Excise taxes for the year 1947 would be reduced by 10 per cent. The measure would also repeal the excess profits tax Jan. 1, 1947.

ExcISE LEVIES

The war-time excise levies on such things as liquor, furs, jewelry, luggage and cosmetics, at a savings of \$100,000,000 to consumers in the last half of 1946. Some \$140,000,000 in taxes on floor stocks and excises also would be returned to taxpayers.

Repeal the \$5 automobile excise tax, next July, relieving the average automobile owner by \$140,000,000.

The legislation also freezes the cost of living index at the 1946 level, but applies the larger one per cent each on employees and employers. Without the freeze the index would jump Jan. 1, 1947, to 2.5 per cent.

CIO ATTACKS

As the House made ready to declare the legislation would grant the CIO and 14 other organizations including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the 15 organizations addressed letters to each House member declaring the legislation would "grant huge windfalls to the most pro-labor corporations," but permit the CIO to retain its low and middle income groups of individuals.

The letters urged outright repeal of the three per cent normal tax on individuals and increased levies on low and middle income groups.

Repeal of the normal individual tax was urged by the Administration, the Ways and Means group, however, chose instead to keep the levy but apply the larger surtax exemptions. In addition the bill trims four percentage points from each bracket in the graduated surtaxes.

Against Back Pay For Philippine Legislature

MANILA — (AP) — Laborers, students and newspapers poured out strong protests today against action of the Philippine Legislature in voting itself \$1,000,000 in back pay for the period of Japanese occupation.

A check showed \$7 Assembly members had received back salaries of \$15,000 each.

The Manila labor voted to hold a strike march and to appeal to President Truman to halt payment. Manifestos appeared on the streets urging university students to attend a mass meeting tomorrow.

Legislators for voting themselves full back pay while other Government employees were being asked to collect only 45 per cent salary.

Chief Justice Stone 75

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Chief Justice William Howard Taft died today at his 73rd birthday anniversary in New York City.

He planned to spend the working hours at the same place he has been the last several years, sitting on the high mountains which listening to lawyers argue the Supreme Court cases.

His death was a great loss to the nation. He was one of the greatest Justices in the history of the Court.

He was born in 1866 in Allegheny, Pa. He was educated at Yale and Harvard. He was a member of the Supreme Court from 1925 to 1930.

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Can Be Exploded

Defense Against Atomic Bomb Reported In Development Stage

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The House Naval Committee reported today "indications that an effective counter measure to atomic bombs has been developed."

The report, based on testimony of high naval officers, did not explain fast development beyond saying atomic bombs could be exploded "for short of their objective."

In a formal report on legislation dealing with the size of the post-war Navy, the committee said:

"There can be no question that the atomic bomb is the most destructive force yet devised by man. But history shows that the science of warfare has always developed an effective counter measure for every new instrument of destruction."

"There are indications that an effective counter measure to atomic bombs has been developed to such an extent that they can be exploded for short of their objective without the necessity of locating their position by radio or other means."

"The committee believes that the atomic bomb can be exploded at great distances by means of a radio-controlled device can be effected at the discretion of the command from shore by the Navy."

The House committee report was introduced at Secretary of Commerce Wallace told the Senate Military Commerce Committee that the

United States might stock up more atomic bombs than other nations and still be the most vulnerable of all.

"This is essentially an offensive weapon," Wallace testified. Wallace explained that the United States might be loathe to use the bomb because of its traditional non-belligerent attitude. Other nations might not be said.

"We might build up a stock that would destroy all the cities of another nation, perhaps the world," he said, "but some other country with one-third our stock could destroy all our cities. In this field (atomic destruction), it is one world or no world."

WEATHER

Fair this afternoon, tonight and Friday. Slightly warmer this afternoon. Cooler again tonight.

Temperature at 2:30 today: 62. High and Low Last 24 Hours: 62-54. Sunrise Today: 6:46. Sunset Tomorrow: 6:17.