

Wainwright Story

U. S. Faced War In Pacific With Slender Forces



MacArthur Greets Wainwright After Three Years!

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles by Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, one of the greatest figures in U. S. military annals, who told yesterday of his dramatic last meeting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur—a month before the fall of Bataan. In today's article, and a number to follow, General Wainwright traces the tragic circumstances through which undertrained and badly equipped American and Filipino troops eventually were brought face to face with a modern, fanatical foe.)

SO I was on my own. And sitting there in the little boat that carried me back to Bataan on March 10, a month before the peninsula fell, it would have been easy to yield to the vaguely sickening loneliness of the doomed.

But I put that sensation out of my mind and made myself think of the tasks that lay ahead, as the commander of all of Bataan's forces. One of the sternest of those would be telling my men that their top commander had left. I found myself wondering how they would take it, and I resolved to see to it that they understood as I understood.

I thought, too, as we neared Bataan again, of the steady deterioration of our country's position in the Philippines since the date of my arrival in November, 1940 up to the day's discouraging low. I could trace the decline now in my mind as clearly as I could trace the outline of Marivores and even the spoken words of those fifteen previous months took substance again.

To me, a soldier, the assignment to the Philippines at the end of 1940 was the realization of a considerable goal. I had had command before in my life, but never one as important as this to which the War Department assigned me in 1940. I was to command the Philippine Division. They put another star on my shoulders, making me a temporary major general. Such things are deeply moving in the life of a regular Army man. Promotions are an army man's life and sustenance, promotions and opportunities to distinguish himself. I had seen many others of my generation. I had been a second lieutenant for six years after coming from West Point in 1916, a first lieutenant for four more years.

Manila, in 1940, represented a great opportunity for a soldier. My command were about 7,500 men, the vast majority of them Filipinos in the American Army. They were the Forty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Infantry Regiments, the Twenty-fourth Field Artillery, one battalion of the Twenty-third Field Artillery, the Fourteenth Engineers, the Twelfth Quartermaster Battalion and the Tenth Cavalry. The latter the all-American outfit.

My Filipino soldiers were Philippine Scouts, fine fighters and equipped as well as our army was equipping anybody. They were the sons of men who had fought against the United States in the insurrection, but who had later been formed into the Philippine Army. They were hard, well-trained, and though there was only about half as many as the maximum permitted by U. S. law—12,000—I quickly saw that I had the makings of a good, proud, intelligent force.

An addition to that force there were the Philippine Scouts, the defense troops on the four fortified islands at the entrance to Manila Bay, and the Tenth Cavalry, which eventually was to fight as few cavalry units ever fought. It was a good, proud, intelligent force.

There was another force in the Philippines at the end of 1940. This was the Philippine Army, then being trained under the direction of MacArthur. It was the Philippine Army that was to take over the defense of the islands after the American forces withdrew in 1946 under the terms of the Philippine Independence Act.

It was slow and tedious work. MacArthur, handicapped by lack of funds and equipment, was training two battalions of Philippine Scouts each year, devoting the rest of his staff to training the Philippine Army. He was largely individual. There was

not much training for these men, nor any great deal of training in the use of weapons. The summer of 1941 that year, only one unit, the Twenty-fourth Field Artillery, had been trained for a period of about two weeks and was only in the smaller units. The rest of the Philippine division had none of the co-operative training so necessary in the building of the infantry-artillery team.

My chief association with MacArthur during this early period was through the Philippine Scouts. I furnished him Philippine Scouts with drill commands and rifle ranges with the Philippine Scouts. I furnished him the Philippine Scouts with drill commands and rifle ranges with the Philippine Scouts. I furnished him the Philippine Scouts with drill commands and rifle ranges with the Philippine Scouts.

THE CAROLINA NEWS

Liveest Newspaper In The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED 1888 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945 ★ ★ ★ ★ 16 Pages—Price Five Cents

\$250,000,000 of Treasure Laid to Rest

Yanks Hold Gold, Silver & Platinum

Nip Militarists Kept No Records

TOKYO—(AP)—American soldiers stood guard today over uncovered Japanese gold, silver and platinum reserves worth more than \$250,000,000, Allied Headquarters said. The Imperial Army and Navy, which had held part of the treasure, hadn't accounted for a penny since 1937.

The impounded treasure included reserves in the Bank of Japan belonging to the Bank of Thailand, Bank of Indo-China, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Bank of Italy and Bank of China. The treasure also included gold, silver and platinum coins which were held until Allied headquarters received instructions from Allied Governments on its disposal.

QUICK SEIZURE

The seizure, made quickly and without interference, was to make sure that the reserves did not disappear, and at the same time to obtain Army and Navy treasure which might show the disposition of lost from conquered territories.

This was the first day in effect of Premier Kijuro Shidehara's announced policy of "no more war." The aged but energetic premier told correspondents he was "not prepared to discuss" whether Japan was guilty of starting the war, and issued an eight-point program for the restoration of peace and a fight against famine.

No Navy Minister Adm. Yamamoto said that the treasure was lifted even before he could be sworn in, and Adm. Mitamura said that the treasure was lifted even before he could be sworn in, and Adm. Mitamura said that the treasure was lifted even before he could be sworn in.

OF AGGRESSION

Long an opponent of Japanese military aggression, Shidehara nevertheless would not be drawn into a direct discussion of Pearl Harbor or his personal views on the war.

"It is not my position," he said, "to criticize official documents issued by the Japanese Government on the causes of the war."

Shidehara said he believed the ends sought by Japan through war could be achieved through discussion.

The Premier declared it was "certainly within the rights of the Japanese Government to arrest, try and punish those Japanese who were war criminals, but it's up to the United States to do so."

This contrasted with statements of his predecessor, Prime Hasegawa, who had said the Japanese government intended to punish its own war criminals.

Throughout the half-hour press conference, the enfeebled Shidehara continually explained that lack of information prevented him from making more detailed statements.

Yanks Guard on Page 2-A

Germans Soon Take Local Rule

BERLIN—(AP)—So rapidly is the demoralization of the American and British forces proceeding, according to it may be possible to turn routine administration of Germany and its governments over to German civil officials by November, says Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Longshoremen Walk Off

Strikers Refuse To Unload Troopship As Queen Elizabeth Reaches New York

NEW YORK—P—Striking longshoremen walked off the Queen Elizabeth today and refused to unload mail and baggage as the big British liner arrived with nearly 15,000 troops.

Unloading operations were carried on by two platoons of 135 men from the 82nd Airborne Division stationed at the Brooklyn Army base.

As the Queen Elizabeth came into this strike-bound port on the ninth day of the longshoremen's strike, the strikers, who have been servicing troops, went aboard at 6 A. M. They walked off at 4:40.

Union men, members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), said the men protested that a strike load of 1,500 pounds was too light, thus necessitating too many bags. When being "pushed around" and so left the job.

Nimitz Gets NY's Cheers

NEW YORK—(AP)—Cheered by millions, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz rode through wind-whipped paper storms on Broadway today and then told an assemblage at City Hall that never again should the United States "risk the threat which weakness invites."

Chief Police Inspector John J. O'Connell estimated that 2,500,000 persons acclaimed the Pacific hero on a triumphal motor ride from the United States Capitol to City Hall, where he received the city's gold medal of honor and was made an honorary citizen of New York.

It was the first official reception extended by the city to a naval hero since Admiral George Dewey took New York Bay by storm in 1898. Nearly 4,000 Navy and Coast Guard personnel, marching in the first full military parade here since the start of the war, preceded the admiral's motorcade up the famed mile-long canyon of Lower Broadway.

MIST STAY STRONG

Que City Hall, standing on a platform built in the form of the prow of a ship and crowned with a Nimitz statue, a crowd estimated at 250,000.

"We must make certain now and for the future that the peace is secure. We must make certain now and for the future that the peace is secure. We must make certain now and for the future that the peace is secure."

The admiral urged that the next generation be given "a heritage of strength" and that our citizens may live without having to spend their blood in battle.

"This is our job for today," he said. "It is the burden of our officers and men of the Pacific Fleet who deliver to you if they were here."

Following a route taken at earlier welcomes for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President Truman, and Nimitz, the admiral's motorcade ended at City Hall.

Snyder Flying To Washington

TIPTONVILLE, Tenn.—(AP)—Secretary of War Henry H. Snyder is expected to depart today for Washington on business.

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Snyder had two or three calls in the course of the morning, he said. He drove to the airport where he boarded a special plane for the capital.

In response to questions, he said he did not know if the fact had any relation to the labor situation.

Atomic Energy

Patterson Urges Control Group

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Secretary of War Patterson told Congress today that by misapprehension of the knowledge of the atom bomb secret "we may be passing a sentence of death on the future of our country and the entire world."

Advocating legislation suggested by President Truman to set up a commission to plan for development and control of atomic energy in America, Patterson told the House Military Committee:

"No single department of Government should be charged with the responsibility of affecting the whole future of mankind so directly and so immediately. Even the winning of the war seems a minor matter by comparison with the importance of applying fully and controlling wisely the power of the atom."

"SENTENCE OF DEATH"

"If we misapprehend the knowledge we now have or fail to carry forward our research with the utmost vigor, we may be passing a sentence of death on the future of our own country and the entire world."

The atom bombs dropped on Japan did more than destroy the

Atom Decision

Truman Says U. S. To Keep Secret

By ERNEST B. VACCARO
TIPTONVILLE, Tenn.—(AP)—The world had noticed today from the lips of President Truman himself that the secret of the atomic bomb will not be shared with others.

The President set the record straight in languages and difficulties in translation.

6. Expressed confidence that management and labor will adjust difficulties, which have led to reconversion-retarding strikes, by mutual agreement.

7. Designated James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, to initiate discussions with Great Britain and Canada, partners in the atomic energy project, to the outlawing of its use.

8. Scooped at reports the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers of United States, China, Russia, Great Britain and France was a failure.

9. Declared that there never has been a clash of American and Russian interests and that the President decided to go on the record.

10. Expressed concern that Russia was being badly misinterpreted in this country as we have been in Russia and at

Coal Strike Decision Due

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
Secretary of Labor Schwechenbach said today that John L. Lewis and bituminous coal operators are considering "a very definite proposition" to end spreading coal strikes.

Schwechenbach said acceptance or rejection of the proposition would be given him late today.

The Secretary made his announcement after a morning session from which conferees on both sides emerged in jovial mood.

The conferees with Schwechenbach began Saturday.

The strikes, involving 675 coal mines and approximately 180,000 workers, were started over an issue of recognition of Lewis United Mine Workers of America.

Between 28,000 and 50,000 foremen and supervisory employees are involved in the recognition dispute. They previously have been classified as part of management.

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STEEL MILLS CLOSE

The shutdown of additional coal mines—some 5,000 mines left their pits in Indiana yesterday—forced the closing of additional steel mills and resulted in mass layoffs of workers. In Pittsburgh, the U. S. Steel Co. cut its operations to 31 per cent of capacity and said by the weekend a total of eighteen of its blast furnaces and 38 open hearths would be closed in the Pittsburgh area.

Hess Back With Old Nazi Pals

FRANKFURT—(AP)—Rudolf Hess was among his former Nazi cohorts today for the first time in years, but he was not aware of it.

Flown from Britain by plane to Germany, Hess was greeted by a gloomy elite in the jail which houses Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering, former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and other Nazi leaders awaiting trial as war criminals. None of the other prisoners saw the arrival of the one-time Deputy Fuehrer. They probably will not know of his arrival until some of them get a glimpse of him in the exercise yard.

Britain To Keep Wartime Powers

LONDON—(AP)—The British Labor government intends to keep wartime emergency powers possibly for five years. Home Secretary, Sir Stafford Cripps, disclosed in Commons today.

His statement came soon after Commons' reassembly to discuss the big budget, from which the government would introduce legislation as soon as possible to maintain the reconversion of the economy and the problems of peacetime foreign policy.

He reminded the British House of Commons that the present emergency powers act would expire Feb. 28, 1946, and that the government would introduce legislation as soon as possible to maintain the reconversion of the economy and the problems of peacetime foreign policy.

Person Said To Have Resigned

BUNOEN, AIRE—(AP)—Vice President Juan Peron, Argentine, was reported to have resigned from the military government, was reported to have resigned from the military government, was reported to have resigned from the military government.

Paris Jury Gives Grim Verdict In Short Order

No Date Set For Execution

PARIS—(AP)—Pierre Laval was condemned to death tonight for intelligence with the enemy and attacking the security of France.

The former Vichy Chief of Government, who before the war was three times Premier of France, had boycotted the trial after the opening days and had been confined to a dungeon beneath the Palace of Justice.

A jury of twelve members of Parliament and twelve from the resistance movement took little time to send the doom of the man accused of treason. The same court during the Summer condemned former Marshal Petain, Laval's superior in the Vichy regime, but Gen. de Gaulle commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Reports circulated in official quarters that the sentence of Laval, too, might be commuted to life imprisonment, but the court ruled the sentence to life imprisonment.

PROPERTY LOST

Laval was stripped of all citizenship rights and his property was confiscated.

It took the jury only 45 minutes to decide the trial, which the

WEATHER

Fair and cold today and tonight. Wednesday, clear and continued rather cold.

Temperatures at 3:30 Today: High 50, Low 34. Tomorrow: High 50, Low 34.

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