

Tillett Story
Featured in the September
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Journal is an article on the
United Nations Charter by C.
W. Tillett, Charlotte attorney.
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6-A.

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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PEARL HARBOR FACTS REVEALED 24 Arch Nazi Criminals Face Mass Trial In October MASS LAYING SET FOR TRIAL

Adm. Nimitz Takes Charge Of War Fleet

General MacArthur In Okinawa, Ready To Join Airborne Troops

OKINAWA (AP)—Fleet Admiral Nimitz reached Tokyo Bay by seaplane this afternoon as General MacArthur waited at Okinawa for Thursday's mass occupation of vanquished Japan by 18,150 Allied troops from air and sea.

Naval officials already have inspected the Yokosuka naval base at close range and Tokyo Radio said the Yokosuka Marine Transport Board Building has been chosen as general headquarters for the occupation forces.

First American ship to dock at Yokosuka, Task Force Commander Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger said, will be the cruiser San Diego. He gave this tentative schedule of events:

British troops (250 Royal Marines, 200 Royal Navy personnel) got ashore on two Tokyo-Bay islands guarding Yokosuka at 6:15 A. M. Japan time (5:15 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern War Time) and Americans occupy a third island.

Americans (9,000 Marines and 1,200 sailors) landed at and near Yokosuka naval base about 10 A. M. Japan time (9 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern War Time).

General MacArthur and his 7,500 airborne troops are expected at Atsugi airfield twenty miles southwest of Tokyo almost simultaneously.

American Marine or Bluejacket units may also board the wrecked Japanese battleship Nagato at Yokosuka. Adm. Badger said to make sure they "don't" fire.

Weather permitting, the cruiser San Diego will dock at Yokosuka about 10:30 A. M. (9:30 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern War Time).

Rear Adm. Robert R. Carney, Admiral Halsey's chief of staff, will accept occupation papers at Yokosuka on behalf of the Navy.

See MACARTHUR on page 4A

Final Revenge

Gen. Wainwright Gets DSC Award

By DONALD HUTCH

CHUNGKING (AP)—Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who will leave Chungking for Manila tomorrow on the way to witness Japan's formal surrender, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today for extraordinary heroism in action in the Philippines in 1942.

Wainwright, who led the American and Filipino stand on Corregido in the Philippines, arrived here yesterday from Manila where he had been released from a Japanese prisoner of war camp after three years and three months imprisonment.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in the China Theater, planned the medal on Wainwright the citation said that Wainwright, by displaying outstanding courage and indifference to danger and by his soldierly bearing during enemy attacks, "stimulated and inspired the troops of his command."

Gen. Wainwright, an excellent spirits after his plane trip here from Manila, looked forward to seeing the first Japanese surrender ceremonies in Tokyo and especially the enemy commander who announced the capitulation of the heroic Americans at Corregido.

In particular he hoped to see at the scene of Japan's complete humiliation the one-time commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in the Philippines—Gen. Masaharu Homma—was a ruthless victor and an arrogant one.

Gen. Wainwright told me that he hoped that Japanese Gen. Homma, in whom he surrendered at Corregido, is present when the Japanese sign the surrender, said Gen. James H. D. Eisenhower of Phoenix, Va., pilot of the plane which brought Wainwright to Chungking from Manila.

"I've been general staff school and the war college, but they never taught me what to do if I were called upon to surrender. I guess we shall have to continue fighting."

The fall, rain here, looking thin but displaying considerable vigor. The first of the most difficult things to attain since his arrival here. He shows signs of being more than three years in a Japanese prison camp, but his voice is quiet and firm as he goes through the details of formal press conferences and sessions with photographers at headquarters of the Supreme Commander in China, U. S. Commander in China,

Fleet Lies In Sight Of Jap Capital

Top Allied Navy Chiefs Aboard

By HAMILTON W. FARON WITH THE THIRD FLEET OFF YOKOHAMA (AP)—Top Allied Navy commanders of the Pacific gathered aboard their flagships in Tokyo Bay today within sight of the Japanese capital which their carrier pilots helped bomb into submission.

"This is the day we've all been waiting for for a long time," he said as his five-star pennant was run up from the ship's deck.

British warships, the battleship Iowa and other American fleet units were with the two American flagships. A few miles to the south, Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger's Task Force 31 was anchored off the Yokosuka naval base which one man described as "just exactly like Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941."

The U. S. Navy's fleet units were with the two American flagships. A few miles to the south, Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger's Task Force 31 was anchored off the Yokosuka naval base which one man described as "just exactly like Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941."

The parade of American naval might ended at a point which bluntly spelled Halsey's said that the American fleet in the past 18 months neutralized enemy coastal guns to prepare for tomorrow's amphibious landings at Yokosuka.

The battleships, including also Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser's British flagship, the Duke of York, made their last entry into the bay. The past 18 months neutralized enemy coastal guns to prepare for tomorrow's amphibious landings at Yokosuka.

Plainly visible from the decks of the warships are many factories and buildings, and gutted in bombing raids by carrier planes and Superfortresses.

Surprisingly, Yokosuka's residences appeared almost undamaged by the recent bombing. Down the coast from Yokosuka lies the Japanese battleship, the cruiser Ise in dry dock. Other Navy warships have been under way. Buildings at Yokosuka appear to be fairly intact.

In the distance in the north through powerful binoculars can be seen the skyline of Tokyo, which is approximately 20 miles from the bay.

The Third Fleet warships have chosen an anchorage well by large ships even here.

Close Inspection

By AL DOPKING

ADOPTING A SLOW BOAT CRUISE YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE (AP)—I just visited the Yokosuka Naval Base, the first American boat to enter the narrow channel leading to it from Tokyo bay since June 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor attack.

The group of newspapers in this boat came within 25 feet of the sacred soil of the Japanese island. Japanese soldiers and naval personnel watched curiously as the small boat flying the American flag slowly passed their installations. Armed sentries less than 100 feet away stared stonily from their posts.

There was only one sign of freshness. Four Japanese in a small boat along the slower dock waved as they tussled with a bicycle they were putting aboard.

The Navy Yard looked stricken by the effects of American bombing were everywhere with the buildings of both the aircraft plant and the shipyard almost entirely gutted.

When we passed the wrecks of the battleship Nagato and other ships were not going to meet an American scrap metal for a long time to come.

The first Japanese we saw when we half a dozen or so youths swimming off a pier. They went

These Four Top The List



HERMANN GOERING RUDOLF HESS ROBERT LEY VON RIBBENTROP

Nimitz's View

Surrender Caught Allies Off Guard

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD USS SOUTH DAKOTA, TOKYO BAY (AP)—Admiral Nimitz declared today that the Japanese surrender came earlier than expected and caught the Allies before they were fully prepared.

The surrender thus had some thing of the same unexpected element as the Pearl Harbor attack, correspondents noted as they looked in the big cabins of the fleet.

Nimitz, who had come aboard shortly after arriving from his Guam headquarters, credited sea power with paving the way for Nippo's sudden decision to quit.

"One thing," he said, "that Nimitz stressed, adding with a smile, 'but we don't want to do any more work on it than we have to do.'"

The fleet admiral announced he would shift his flag from the South Dakota to the battleship Missouri, also Admiral Halsey's flagship, at nine A. M. Sunday.

General MacArthur's flag also will be broken on when he comes aboard the Missouri.

Yokosuka To Be First Allied Shore Base

ABOARD USS SOUTH DAKOTA, TOKYO BAY (AP)—Admiral Nimitz said tonight that the Yokosuka naval base will become the first Allied shore base in Japan.

The naval base is only a short distance from this and other anchored ships of the U. S. Third Fleet.

Allied ships will use the base, Nimitz asserted, adding with a smile, "but we don't want to do any more work on it than we have to do."

The fleet admiral announced he would shift his flag from the South Dakota to the battleship Missouri, also Admiral Halsey's flagship, at nine A. M. Sunday.

General MacArthur's flag also will be broken on when he comes aboard the Missouri.

List Covers Military And Party Chiefs

Hermann Goering Gets Top Spot

LONDON (AP)—The four major Western Allies today named 24 Nazi leaders and Prussian military chiefs—among them Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Wilhelm Keitel and Karl Doenitz—as defendants in the first mass trial of Germany's arch criminals early in October.

The list furnished the first evidence that Hess, deputy Fuehrer and Nazi party affairs until 1941, when he made his sensational flight to England, was considered mainly as a stand-in trial with his one-time associate, Hess, who was successor-designate to Hitler.

The list also included the name of Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary. There had been no evidence previously of Bormann's whereabouts despite unconfirmed reports that he and Hitler had perished together. Bormann was Hess' successor as Hitler's chief of staff.

The full list follows: Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who was designated successor of Hitler in September, 1939, and directed the Nazi air offensive.

Robert Ley, chief of the Nazi Party organization, Commissioner for national housing, and chief of the German Labour Front.

Alfred Rosenberg, Reich leader for ideology and foreign policy, an ideologist who took leading role in anti-semitism in Germany.

Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, editor of the Nazi newspaper, editor of Der Stuermer, notorious anti-semitic and anti-British newspaper.

Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, Reich Minister of Justice, Reich Minister of Education and Science.

Helmuth Schacht, Minister of Economics, Reich Minister of the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Hitler's right-hand man, chief of the German Security Police, and chief of the Reich Security Office.

Heinrich Himmler, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

Adolf Hitler, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

Albert Speer, Chief of the War Production, Reich Minister of Armaments and War Production.

Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

Ernst Rohm, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

Adolf Hitler, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and former president of the Reichsbank.

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High Officials Criticized By Army And Navy

President Defends Gen. Marshall In Making Public The Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—High officials in Washington were criticized along with the Pearl Harbor commanders in reports made public by President Truman today of Army and Navy investigations of the disaster that plunged the United States into World War II.

The President reserved decisions on whether courts-martial will be asked. He said in releasing the reports that if the convening of courts-martial is indicated, prompt and fair trials will be held.

But the Army and Navy reports clearly indicated that the service investigators do not feel that any courts-martial proceedings are warranted.

Secretary of War Stimson reaffirmed a statement made last year that the evidence "does not warrant the institution of any further proceedings against any officer of the Army."

The Navy's Court of Inquiry similarly concluded that the record "would not support the trial of any general or admiral of any person or persons in the naval service."

MARSHALL DEFENDED

The Army's Pearl Harbor Board held Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, at least partially responsible for the blow at Pearl Harbor, but President Truman and Secretary of War Stimson sharply rejected such a conclusion.

The President's findings, the Secretary said, will show the full confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders, both Army and Navy.

The Navy's Court of Inquiry directed criticism at Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations in November, 1941, and who has just returned from wartime negotiations in the East European waters, to retire.

The reports revealed sharply critical service analyses of the actions of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Army and Army commanders in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese strike. Both were being repeatedly asked for public statements.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal directed in the case of both Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel that they should not be reappointed to any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment.

The Army board made no recommendation as to General Short. Secretary Stimson in a statement coinciding with release of the reports fully rejected a suggestion of criticism of former Secretary of State Hull in the peace negotiations with Japan.

President Truman called a special news conference to hand to reporters the approximately 31,000 words of material involved in the Army and Navy reports and separate statements by himself and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Truman said this conference that in his judgment, criticism of General Marshall was "entirely unjustified."

General Marshall, the Army report said, failed in his relations with the Hawaiian Department in the following particulars:

"(1) To send the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, fully advised of the growing tension of the Japanese situation which indicated an increasing necessity for better preparation for war, of which information he had an abundance and Short had little.

"(2) To send additional instructions to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department on Nov. 28, 1941, when evidently he failed to realize the import of General Short's reply to the instructions which indicated clearly that General Short had misunderstood and misconstrued the message of Nov. 17, 1941, and had not adequately alerted his command for war."

"(3) To fail to General Short on the evening of Dec. 8, and the early morning of Dec. 7, the critical information indicating an almost immediate break with Japan, though

there was ample time to have accomplished this.

"(4) To investigate and determine the state of readiness of the Hawaiian Command between Nov. 27 and the impending threat of war.

Mr. Truman issued the following statement in the afternoon of the Pearl Harbor disaster. One is from the Army and one is from the Navy. The Navy report gives a 'finding of facts' by a Navy Court of Inquiry, Attached to the Hawaiian Command between Nov. 27 and the impending threat of war.

Weather
Clear to partly cloudy with light change in temperature tonight and Thursday.
Temperature at 2:30 Today 81 High and Low Last 25 Hours 80; 54 Sunday, Today 85, Wednesday, 83, Sunrise Tomorrow 6:54