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MARSHALL TO SPEED UP DISCHARGES

Thousands Of Navy Men Head Home On 3rd Fleet Ships

17 Warships
Leave Japan
On Journey
Back To U.S.

Occupation Task
Called Easy

TOKYO — (AP) — Several thousand American Navy men headed for home aboard seventeen Third Fleet warships today, while General MacArthur's headquarters reported Army occupation forces would increase to 400,000 before dropping to his predicted 200,000 during 1946. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger said he couldn't have asked for an easier occupation.

Handling occupation problems through the Japanese Government has made the Allied move into this conquered nation extremely smooth, General MacArthur said. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, which occupies central Honshu, told:

"**NEUTRALITY**
If the Japanese Government had been dissolved, many more Allied troops and much more time would have been required," Eichelberger told reporters. "Hamilton W. Page,"

"We've had a minimum of friction with the Japanese authorities and with the Japanese people. If I left Okinawa I could have been permitted to take for just what I consider would have pleased the Japanese. I did not have to ask for anything better than the working arrangements we have now."

The Eighth Army Commander also enthused that Japan's wartime Premier, Hideki Tojo soon will be moved "into the calaboose at Yokohama to join the rest of his Pearl Harbor gang."

The experienced is recovering from his self-inflicted bullet wound and should be ready to move in a week, Eichelberger reported. The Yokohama prefectural jail, built in 1932, holds 1,200 cells and contains 1,000 convicted felons, some war-criminal suspects, and Eichelberger said he thought it was "the most interesting jail in the world today."

He said the Eighth Army staff was having "a hard time, at first," with the roundup, but that after several days of work, he had an independent report for use of the State Department in shaping policies.

He urged United States protection against unilateral Soviet action in the Balkans may be preferred when the foreign ministers take up the problem of peace treaties with the former Nazi satellites.

Duiles said whether he would make the trip for Byrnes depended on how long the Big Five meeting took, and he added: "We are not so rough that we want to mistreat civilians who obey our every demand with a bow."

ON ALERCS

We are on the alert, however, to see that our airdrop terms are carried out to the letter. Does anyone think that fighting along the Chinese-German border and islands of the Philippine Archipelago has developed a bunch of allies?"

The Japanese already have disarmed and demobilized three-fourths of their homeland army although there are only 150,000

see THIRD FLEET on page 5-A

Liaison Needed

State Department May Take Hand In MacArthur Policy

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A special emissary may soon be sent from Washington to confer with General MacArthur on enforcement of long-range peace controls in Japan.

This was learned today as it appeared that various divergences between Washington—not the American occupation forces. This followed MacArthur's surprise announcement of the way of a tough peace for Japan and what the Allied command forces on the islands actually is accomplishing.

One of the latest examples in the approval granted the Japanese to operate various airplane trials in the Pacific, which the announced purpose of expediting administration of the islands. Washington had called for no air patrols by the Japanese. DIFFERENCES

A strong implication of policy differences was made yesterday by Acting Secretary of State Dean — see DEPT. MAT on page 5-A.

Double Play Denied

Attack On Hawaii Surprised Nomura

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO — (AP) — Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, ambassador to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor, declared today that Japan must rid itself of soldiers stationed and militarists to prevent the "mistake of another war."

In an exclusive interview, the retired admiral, who saw the Pearl Harbor attack at the time he was handling a Japanese note to Secretary of State Hull on Dec. 7, 1941:

MANY BLUNDERS

"We made many blunders in the past," Nomura said. "The people were beginning to understand the meaning of the situation. China wasn't received at the table, but that was a failure and full of blunders."

Also, the military people had the navy people beyond their domain in Japan. They sought to stick to their own service and keep out of politics.

There have been many soldier statements from the time of the Shoguns and youngsters copied them. Now our boys and girls have been educated to be good Japanese but at the same time good cosmopolitans."

The 67-year-old Nomura spoke slowly in long-unsupported English, the two Foreign Ministers discussing the non-controversial issue of a treaty with Finland today for a planned conference on the possible of Balkan peace pact.

John Foster Dulles, an advisor on the American delegation, and his chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, were considering a plan last year, meanwhile, was a "hard time, at first," with the roundup, but that after several days of work, he had an independent report for use of the State Department in shaping policies.

He urged United States protection against unilateral Soviet action in the Balkans may be preferred when the foreign ministers take up the problem of peace treaties with the former Nazi satellites.

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see THIRD FLEET on page 5-A

It Wasn't Atom Bomb

Generals Say Japan Beaten By Air Power

By JAMES J. STREIBIG
Associated Press Aviation Editor

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, who directed B-52 Superfortress attacks on Japan, said today that "the atomic bomb had nothing to do with it." The war, he said, was fought with conventional weapons.

"The war would have been over in two weeks without the Russians coming in and without the atomic bomb," LeMay said at a news conference called to discuss the flight which he and two other generals made from Japan to Washington yesterday. "The Superfortresses were

the first planes scheduled to make a nonstop hop to the capital, were forced down short of their goal at Chicago.

The youthful chief of staff of the Pacific theater, Air Force Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, had said he could not disclose how he knew for certain that the Japs were tired and trying to quit. The atom bombs, he said, helped the Emperor convince the

soldiers and sailors that the war was over.

Asked whether Japan could have been beaten solely by air power, the three generals at the conference—Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Maj. Gen. O'Connell—said almost in unison: "That is what we did."

The leaders, who is deputy commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces, in the Pacific, estimated that about eight or ten technical air groups involving about 40,000 airmen and 800 aircraft, would be maintained in Japan.

As how long we should occupy Japan, Giles said: "Oh, I'd say a month." Later on, he recalled that an answer and said "I was serious about that." He added: "I think that the occupational forces moved out of Japan soon there would be trouble from the 3,000,000 trained soldiers who had never fired a shot during the war."

The third woman, Mrs. Helen Gore of Berkley, plunged to her death from the bridge yesterday morning. She had been ill and had threatened to commit suicide.

Senate Votes Travel Pay For Workers

Test Is Won By Administration

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Senate voted today to pay the way back home for workers who lose the jobs they moved to during the war.

In the first Administration victory after two major defeats on the unemployment compensation bill, a vote of 65 to 14 turned back a move by Senator McClellan, Democrat, Arkansas, to block the travel allowances.

The majority headed arguments since the Government introduced the bill to take workers away from home, it ought to get them back.

\$800 FOR TRAVEL

The section, McClellan wanted to strip from the bill would grant up to \$200 for travel home, or to and from work. The Government would pay the cost of moving the worker and his family, but not his household goods.

Before the vote came, McClellan charged that the proposal "was proceeding to encourage and promote unemployment." That, he said, is the course proposed by the Senate, which includes a compensation bill and the so-called full employment measure.

The Arkansas said: "Our proposal is to help give the nation the right to appropriate money for such job-creating projects as flood control, highway construction and port development."

LAST DAY IN SENATE

McClellan left the Senate before the Senate gathered for what was expected to be its last day of debate on the emergency measure.

These workers who have already been laid off will share in these travel benefits at all. This is discrimination.

"Also, it would permit travel pay without any acknowledgment of need," McClellan said. "High wages a worker may have been drawing. We are going to pay fair pay, something out of pocket, for each man needs it or not. It is a trend which alarms me."

\$25 PLAN BEATEN

There was crushing opposition yesterday to two major recommendations by President Truman:

1. A vote of \$1 billion to help the Federal Government supplement state jobless benefits to assure a minimum of \$25 a week in every state.

2. A vote of \$5 to \$2 favored returning to the states activities of the United States Employment Security Service. These were taken out of the government in the war, and Mr. Truman had asked that they be restored in Federal hands until July 1, 1947.

These two votes were the first important defeat on Capitol Hill for the Truman Administration. BILL AS IT STANDS

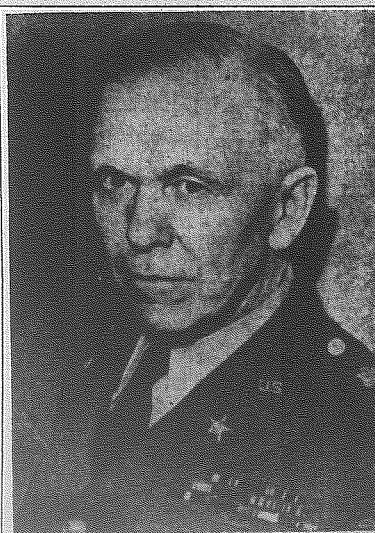
Major features in the bill as it stands are:

1. A proposal to extend to 36 weeks the duration of state payments to the jobless. The Government would supply extra funds as needed.

2. To grant unemployment compensation, wholly at Federal expense, to 2,000,000 Federal civil employees and 400,000 maritime workers. They would be paid the rate of the state in which they worked.

3. The travel pay allowances.

— See FIRM HITS on page 5-A



GENERAL MARSHALL
Army Discharges to be speeded up

Army To Scrap Point System This Winter

All Men With Two Years' Service
Will Be Released Then

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall told Congress today the Army will abandon its point system for discharge by late winter and all men with two years' service will be released then.

At the same time, the Army Chief of Staff advised a joint Senate-House session that the present discharge score of 80 points—based on credit for service, combat and dependency—will be lowered to 70 by Oct. 1. Another cut to 60 points will be made Nov. 1.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, in a speech to Congress yesterday, told occupation force needs in Japan and Korea could be met with 200,000 soldiers plus Marine Division, MacArthur disclosed. MacArthur previously had made a similar announcement in Tokyo.

Marshall said he plain that more than 200,000 troops will be required in the Pacific as a whole, however. He said the 200,000 figure includes those in Korea and that troops also were required for Alaska, the Aleutians, Hawaii, Formosa, and possibly in China.

ARMY FIGURES TO COME

Congress, he said, apparently was disturbed by an earlier estimate that the Army would number 2,000,000 on July 1, 1946, and that this would include 1,000,000 occupation in the Pacific and 400,000 in Europe. The General said that the figures were based on the annual budget and that later conditions would "give us a new set of figures." He did not amplify this.

Marshall said that Gen. MacArthur had requested 17 divisions, redeployed from Europe, to the Pacific. The General had trimmed this estimate repeatedly to finally bring it down to two redeployed divisions already have been sent.

As a result of MacArthur's latest estimate, Marshall said, the Army would be reduced to 1,000,000 in the 12th Airborne Division to the Pacific. This division was ready to move out.

At the War Department, addition announced:

The corporation demanded of UAW-CIO President R. J. Thomas: "What is your answer, Mr. Thomas?"

UNION SILENT

The union made no formal reply. Recently, however, President Thomas said: "I don't think our members are too anxious to return to work." He was then commenting on a statement by Henry Ford, executive vice-president of the Ford Motor Co., that "any man who groups" were to blame for Detroit's current difficulties.

A strike at Murray began yesterday and was followed by reorganization plans. Certain limitations on union stewards' privileges of access to various plant areas were imposed.

Seven conciliators were sent here from Washington by the U.

— See FIRM HITS on page 5-A

Mecklenburg Casualties

Stories Inside

KILLED

— Lt. John Melvin Kirkards
Vice Frank McKinnon

Three planes carrying Japanese

submarines are being prepared here

for a voyage to Pearl Harbor

A Frugal American Can Live In Warsaw On Only \$250 A Day

By LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW.—Poland's capital, the Nazis' masterpiece of destruction, is probably the world's most expensive city.

The clothes were identified as those of Mrs. Jeanette Chysle Curley, 20, a member of Grinnell, Iowa, family, who died in Warsaw. She left the home of her parents, Mrs. and Mr. Curley, to board a ship bound for America.

Navy authorities and police concluded she was a victim of the Nazi's "final solution." Her body was found floating behind a breakwater near the Golden Gate Bridge.

The third woman, Mrs. Helen Gore of Berkley, plunged to her death from the bridge yesterday morning. She had been ill and had threatened to commit suicide.

Gore, a widow, had been married to a man who had died in the war.

Her body was found floating in the water near the bridge.

— See WARSAW on page 5-A

foods here. It is a "white market." The government fixes official top prices for food items.

Food prices also are up. A woman's light, cheaply made dress sells for 12,000 zlotys (\$2,600).

On top of everything is a 30 percent tax on personal property which will be used to rebuild Warsaw.

Because of the price of living, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane and his wife are spending their time in Warsaw, trying to have the Polish government fix the exchange rate at a rate proportionate to the cost of living.

Foreigners are prohibited from leaving Poland.

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— See WARSAW on page 5-A

40 (80) coffee, 35 (85) beer, 40 (85) tea, 40 (85) bread, 40 (85) meat, 40 (85) vegetables, 40 (85) fruit, 40 (85) eggs, 40 (85) cheese, 40 (85) butter, 40 (85) flour, 40 (85) sugar, 40 (85) bacon, 40 (85) powdered milk, wheat flour, 40 (85) bread, none of which is issued to the Army.

Motor vehicles showing records of starvation at Belsen were scheduled to be exhibited in the courtroom.

Charlotte Returns

Sgt. Louis L. Nickerson, 127 S. Torrance St., is scheduled to arrive in Boston today after the Lake Charles, La., raid.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and warm, with a high of 80 degrees, tonight.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Friday afternoon.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Friday afternoon.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Saturday morning.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Saturday afternoon.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Sunday morning.

Cloudy, with a high of 80 degrees, Sunday afternoon.