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OCCUPATION MOVES SMOOTHLY

Truman Will Not Order Pearl Harbor Courts-Martial

Dec. 7, 1942

President Says Whole Country Was Responsible

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman announced today that he will not order courts-martial in the Pearl Harbor disaster.

He said the entire country shares in the blame.

As some Congressmen set up a clamor for military trials to shed more light on America's greatest defeat in arms the President told his news conference:

"I think the country is as much to blame as any individual in this final situation that developed in Pearl Harbor."

That was his analysis to a news conference today after studying the official documents on investigations of the setback which this country suffered when the Japanese struck Hawaii Dec. 7, 1941.

Mr. Truman authorized this quotation:

"I came to the conclusion that the whole thing is the result of the policy which the country itself pursued. The country was not ready for preparedness.

"Every time the President (Franklin D. Roosevelt) made an effort to get a preparedness program through the Congress, it was stifled. Whenever the President made a statement about the necessity of preparedness, he was vilified for doing it.

"I think the country is as much to blame as any individual in this final situation that developed in Pearl Harbor."

The President acknowledged that he had made a statement which was not a statement of fact about Pearl Harbor while he was in the Senate. In a magazine article last Fall, Mr. Truman had said the Army and Navy commanders at the Pacific bastion were put on speaking terms.

A reporter reminded him of this today.

Grinning, Mr. Truman remarked that things come back to haunt you.

Apparently, from the new public reports, he said what he had written for the magazine was not a statement of fact. But, he added, it was based on the best information he had at the time.

Questioned about reports that you are going to order the Army and Navy to institute court martial proceedings against certain persons, the President said he was not.

He added that he did not think

See SAYS NATION on page 8-A

Strong Backing

Unified Command Given Support

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman threw his support today to a renewed drive for merger of the armed forces.

As the Pearl Harbor report sparked a new unification drive in Congress, the President told his news conference:

He always has favored unity of command for the Army and Navy. He said he did not want to amplify his views now.

Congressional supporters of the movement termed the report "convincing evidence" that a lack of co-ordination existed between the Army and Navy when the Japanese attacked.

They said the situation would not have existed had the Army and Navy been working together under one head both in Hawaii and Washington.

Likewise, they added, a recurrence can be prevented only by creation of a National Department of Defense.

Merger advocates said they had planned a campaign this Fall but had not hoped to have "such strong ammunition."

Now, they asserted, they will press for early action by the House Postwar Military Policy Committee, which conducted hearings last Winter but made no recommendations.

TYPICAL COMMENT

Typical of the comment was that of Rep. Sikes, Democrat, Florida, a veteran of both World Wars and a member of the House Military Committee.

"The revelations in the Pearl Harbor report are clinching arguments in favor of complete consolidation of the Army and Navy," Sikes told a reporter.

"I am convinced we did not have enough co-operation between the two services and that the only way to get it is through a Department of National Defense."

Both Democrats and Republicans joined in the move.

"The findings will renew the demand for legislation to merge the Army and Navy," said Rep. Albert Thomas, Democrat, Texas, member of the House Naval Appropriation Subcommittee.

"The disclosures of the lack of co-ordination will give new emphasis to the consolidation drive," said Rep. Hartness, Republican, Indiana.

Price Goes To Berlin

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman announced today that Byron Price is being sent to Germany as public relations adviser to American Occupation Forces there.

The President said Price, now winding up his work as Director of Censorship, will go as his personal representative to advise with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lt. Gen. Lucius V. Clay on all matters concerned with public relationship.

Mr. Truman said the officers asked for Price and he personally was happy Price was going.

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

The President stressed, in answer to a question, that Price would be his representative in Berlin.

Asked about the nature of the duties involved, he said that Eisenhower and Clay wanted an expert's advice, and had requested Price's services. Mr. Truman said he would handle everything that has to do with public relations.

Price, former executive news editor of the Associated Press, was called by President Roosevelt to organize and take over the wartime Office of Censorship shortly after Pearl Harbor. The censorship office was abolished with Japan's capitulation.

Price called at the White House during the morning and talked at some length with the President about his assignment, which he said likely would not require more than two months to complete.

He plans to leave the country about Sept. 8, and then take a vacation—his first since 1941—upon his return from Europe.

Mueller Finds Japs Insolent

SAN FRANCISCO —(AP)— Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent with the occupation forces in Japan, said in a broadcast over the American Army controlled Radio today, he had already toured downtown Tokyo and found the Japanese there mostly "still insolent."

Mueller spoke from the Tokohama studios of the radio, saying that he had attempted to make a broadcast from the Tokyo studios and had been informed that General MacArthur had suspended all overseas broadcast from the station.

Truman Asks Cancellation Of Big Debt

Lend-Lease Now At 42 Billion

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman notified Congress today that the more than $42,000,000,000 this country spent on Lend-Lease aid to its Allies should, in the main, be written off the books.

The reason — made clear in a lengthy report Mr. Truman sent to Capitol Hill — is that the Administration believes the United States received three things more important than a dollar basis settlement. These are:

1. Victory over Germany and Japan.

2. More than $5,000,000,000 through last March in reverse lend-lease.

3. A commitment from all nations receiving lend-lease to join in organizing postwar international trade on the basis of lowering barriers.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Truman told the lawmakers:

"With the defeat of the Axis powers, whose ruthless plan for world conquest and enslavement came so close to succeeding, the United States has realized the major objective for which lend-lease aid has been extended."

The President has ordered lend-lease operations halted, effective V-J Day, and already has cut off requisitions for supplies which formerly would have been ordered under the mutual aid program.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being worked out with lend-lease countries to switch their commerce over to a peacetime basis. American officials will begin conversations with a British delegation next week for some sort of credit substitute.

ALL CONTRIBUTED

Summing up the gigantic program, Mr. Truman said: "Each of our principal fighting partners has contributed to the pool of armed might in accordance with its full abilities and capacities."

Now, he added, the lend-lease arrangements are being wound up in an "expeditious and orderly manner, subject to military needs for the movement of troops or for occupation purposes."

The report itself was even more specific on the question of final settlement.

"The overwhelming portion of lend-lease aid which now totals over $42,000,000,000," it said, "has been directly consumed by our Allies in the war."

It added that if so huge a debt were to be added to the enormous financial obligations already incurred by foreign governments "it would have a disastrous effect upon our trade with the United Nations and hence among production and employment at home."

For years there has been talk of repayment "in kind." That meant that if the United States Lend-Leased tanks, trucks or machine tools to a country which had some left over after the war, the return of those left-over articles could be requested.

However, top officials said today there was no thought of any sizable requests along this line. Such action, they added, would only

See FUND TOTALS on page 8-A

Legislation Is Outlined

BONHAM, Tex.—(AP)—Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Democrat, Texas, will leave Saturday by train for Washington and arrive there early Monday.

In an interview yesterday he outlined this probable legislation to be considered as Congress reconvenes:

Revamping of Social Security laws to provide liberalization of unemployment compensation.

Strengthening of laws designed to insure veterans their old jobs.

Setting in motion machinery for disposal of surplus property.

Some tax reductions.

Action on a request by President Truman that bureaus in the executive department be consolidated for greater efficiency and economy.

WEATHER

Fair weather and little change in temperature today, tonight and tomorrow.

Temperature at 2:30 Today	89
High and Low Last 24 Hours	91; 67
Sunset Today	7:33
Sunrise Tomorrow	6:55

A Hero Just The Same

True Story Of Colin Kelly's Death Told By His Crewman

By ELGAR BROWN
Representing the Combined American Press

ABOARD MERCY SHIP REEVES OFF OMORI PRISON CAMP, TOKYO BAY—(AP)—How Capt. Colin Kelly actually died in battle was related for the first time today by the surviving crewmen of his warplane. Their lips had been sealed for nearly four years by confinement in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.

America's famed ace, one of the war's first martyrs, didn't sink the Japanese battleship Haruna by piling his bomber against its stack—but he died a great hero just the same.

IDOLIZED BY CREW MEMBERS

At the mention of his name, tears welled into the eyes of Pfc. Robert Altman, 26, of Sanford, Fla., just evacuated from the vile Omori Camp in the suburban Tokyo area. His crew, he explained, idolized their captain.

Altman's story was told under dramatic circumstances. This auxiliary, high speed transport and others of the tiny mercy fleet huddled in the bay south of Tokyo bulging with Allied prisoners, deathly sick, ailing and sound, brought out during the night from their hell-hole to relate sickening stories of abuse and viciousness by sadistic captors.

Altman, son of D. I. Altman of Sanford, was loading 500-pound bombs onto the B-17 as a member of Kelly's crew at Clark Field, Luzon, on Dec. 10, 1941. He asserted:

"Suddenly the Japs launched an air raid and we had to take off with only three bombs. We crossed northwest Luzon and saw the Nips' landing party under the protective bombardment of three destroyers and one heavy battleship cruising further out.

"Captain Kelly made a run over the battleship, expecting to see a carrier nearby. Finding none was visible, he returned to attack the battlewagon, later identified as the Haruna. We dropped our three bombs in a train, scoring one direct and two indirect hits on the Haruna. The second bomb struck on the vessel's bridge."

ALL BOMBS CAUSED DAMAGE

The first was a near miss aft, and the third a near miss forward, he continued. Both caused damage.

"The Captain's skill was magnificent, to maneuver into position or to attack." Our navigator Lt. Joseph Bean, observed a black wake and the vessel was burning from the bridge all the way back as we hit for our base at 20,000 feet altitude."

When the plane was five kilometers from Clark Field, Altman related, Kelly dropped to 10,000 feet. Then two Japanese fighter planes attacked and set the bomber afire immediately.

"Our plane blew up in less than one minute," Altman said. "Of our eight-man crew, Captain

See KELLY STORY on page 8-A

Prisoners Evacuated

TOKYO BAY—(AP)—Maj. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, U. S. Marine flying ace missing more than 18 months, was among 500 prisoners of war—the first liberated on Japan—evacuated today from a hospital described as a "hell hole" by Navy rescuers.

Many of the prisoners found at Aomori near Yokohama were in a pitiful condition and wept unabashed as they caught their first glimpse of rescuing Americans.

Boyington, officially credited with shooting down 28 Japanese planes before he disappeared over Rabaul, New Britain, Jan. 3, 1944, sent out word he was happy and managed greetings to Admiral Halsey.

Commodore Roger Simpson, commanding the special Navy Prisoner Evacuation Task Force, received reports that "there never has been a blacker hell hole than the prisoner of war hospital we are now evacuating."

He said many of the prisoners suffered from fractures, open wounds, concussions and burns.

"They were suffering from the worst malnutrition imaginable," Simpson asserted.

Tears streamed down the faces of the prisoners and, although most of them were in a weakened condition, they managed a cheer as evacuation officers and men appeared from the Task Force—the Cruiser San Juan, the fast transports Reeves and Gosselin and the Benevolence.

All needed baths, medical care and clean beds, which were made immediately available to them.

The San Juan relayed testimonials from the prisoners that "beatings were common" and their months of imprisonment included enforced terms in "inquisitorial dens of brutism."

A request was sent out by the Evacuation Task Force for 300 units of clothing.

The group of 500, believed to be mostly Americans, constituted the first to be liberated in Japan where there are an estimated 36,000 Allied prisoners of war, including more than 8,000 Americans.

Admiral Halsey's Chief of Staff, Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney, emphasized his desire to keep the rescue work in full swing by ordering more ships assigned to the Task Force if necessary.

Air Ace Rescued

'Pappy' Boyington Relates Cruelties

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW

(Distributed by Associated Press)

ABOARD THE MERCY SHIP REEVES OFF OMORI PRISON CAMP, TOKYO BAY, Aug. 30—Surviving twenty months of secret imprisonment and torture treatment with a baseball bat, Marine Major Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, Southwest Pacific flying ace, was rescued today by an expedition commanded by Commodore Roger Simpson.

MAJOR BOYINGTON

Boyington, reported dead when he was shot down over Rabaul, New Britain, had 20 Japanese planes and a Congressional Medal of Honor to his credit. His mother, Mrs. Grace Hallenbeck of Okanogan, Wash., never gave up hope of his return. She frequently expressed to newspapermen her belief that her son would come back, although she never heard from him directly or indirectly.

"I was shot down on the morning of Jan. 3, 1944," the Marine ace said. "I had 20 mm. wounds in my head, neck, arms and an ear, and a broken ankle. My main gas tank blew up. I flipped the Corsair on her back, unfastened my safety belt and dropped 100 feet to the water, stunned.

"My Mae West lifebelt failed to inflate and investigation revealed 200 holes in it. I shucked my shoes and clothes and treaded water. Four Nips in Zeke fighters strafed me until they ran out of ammunition. I finally located my plane's rubber lifeboat and inflated it okay. After a few hours a Japanese submarine surfaced near me by coincidence and took me aboard off Cape St. George. The sub transported me to Rabaul.

"At Rabaul I was blindfolded and handcuffed and my medical equipment was taken away. I was questioned all night long.

NO MEDICAL CARE

"I had no medical treatment for ten days, during which time my festering wounds smelled so foully that I wondered how the Japanese questioners could stand the stench. On the eleventh day another interpreter was permitted to apply hot water bandages.

"I was held two months at Rabaul, during which time I was trucked into town daily from the camp for continuous grilling. There were 20 other airmen in the camp but I was sinated out as a special prisoner, with no prisoner of war privileges.

"On March 7, 1944, I was transferred to a secret navy camp in the country village of Una, Japan, for questioning.

"It was here that I was given the baseball bat treatment. It consists of standing with your hands tied while guard slugged my back and legs with the bat as hard as he could. My rump was so swollen I could see it over my shoulder. Then I got slugged in the jaw about three hundred times.

See BOYINGTON on page 8-A

Untidy Shanty Town

Civilians In Dirty Jap City Scurry Away As Yanks Pass

By DUANE HENNESSY

YOKOSUKA.—(AP)— Yokosuka is a dirty little town. You can't walk through it without feeling you need a bath.

The streets are untidy with piles of dirt and cement made into scattered air raid shelters. Buildings are of fragile construction with much broken glass.

The bank is closed today but inside the clerks sit drinking Saki.

A block off Main Street is the residential district. It is like a shanty town in America. The women sit on the floors working or weaving. Children fight under faucets of sputtering, cool water which we are not allowed to drink.

As you walk down the street a woman sewing on a bench with her kimona open in the hot afternoon clutches the kimona and jumps from sight. Children peer from window panels of second story windows. We are the enemy.

Natives clump by in their wooden shoes set up on four round legs like stilts. Those carrying bundles start to go down side streets when they see us, then change their minds. We ignore each other as we pass.

Yokosuka sounds like a little town. It looks like one. They must live in rat holes. An English speaking native says the population of the town and suburbs, excluding the naval base, is 150,000 people.

MacArthur Lands With Air Troops

Battle-Clad Troops Swarm Into Island Without Untoward Events

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, NEAR TOKYO — General MacArthur arrived in Japan and set up headquarters in Yokohama as Nippon's military ruler today amidst the first alien armed forces ever to occupy the sacred islands.

Paratroopers and seaborne Marines and sailors, handpicked to remind Nippon of the invasion of the Philippines, swarmed out of the skies and in from the sea in an unbroken stream.

They took over Atsugi Airfield, eighteen miles from Tokyo; ran up the American flag over Yokosuka naval base, Japan's second largest; rode by Japanese truck into Yokohama, port of Tokyo, where the occupation force will establish general headquarters; and began evacuating prisoners of war from "a black hell hole" where "bestial beatings were common," and occupied Yokohama.

A benumbed, seemingly disillusioned Japan accepted occupation with Oriental stoicism.

As Japanese military co-operated with the U. S. Fourth Marine Regiment taking over Yokosuka naval base and the 11th Army Airborne Division the nearby Atsugi airfield, Nippon's civilians looked impassively on.

The occupation of Yokohama by a battalion of 750 men of the 11th Airborne Division this afternoon was accomplished so unspectacularly that even Nippon-ese citizens exhibited little interest as the convoy of 40 trucks rubled the fifteen miles from the Atsugi airstrip to their posts along the seaside road, Yokohama's main drive which borders the big port serving Tokyo.

Demobilization of the Japanese army appeared already underway.

Long lines of Japanese soldiers, without rifles, plodded on wearily along roads homeward as the Marines landed and spread out from Yokosuka.

The same was true at Atsugi airfield.

So routine were the landings that Marines and soldiers soon were sitting around, wondering what next, or attempting limited sightseeing.

The occupation by troops in full battle dress and ready for any contingency was eight hours old when MacArthur stepped onto Atsugi airdrome from his shining silver C-54 transport, "Bataan," at 2 P. M. (1 A. M. Eastern War Time).

The Supreme Allied Commander landed amidst cheering paratroopers of the 11th Airborne Division who began pouring from an unending stream of transports at 6 A. M. (5 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern War Time) simultaneously with landings at Yokosuka led by the Fourth Marine Regiment.

The Fourth Marines, rushed to the Philippines from China, were one of the heroic outfits in the fight for Manila Bay and stood to the last on Corregidor. Today's landing was made by a reactivated regiment.

The 11th Airborne Division helped MacArthur clear 300,000

See HORDES OF on page 8-A

Melbourne To Tokyo

MacArthur Travels 'Long, Hard Road'

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, JAPAN —(AP)—Melbourne to Tokyo—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur completed that journey today.

"It has been a long, hard road but this looks like the payoff," the Supreme Allied Commander said as he stepped onto the soil of Japan at Atsugi Airdrome.

The General went quickly by automobile to his new headquarters in the undamaged Grand Hotel in Yokohama.

Troops of the 11th Airborne Division, themselves newly arrived in Japan, assembled to meet MacArthur.

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, was the first to greet General MacArthur as the Supreme Commander's C-54 transport plane "Bataan" pulled to a halt before a battered Japanese hangar.

The General stepped from his plane and stood silent for many seconds, looking to right and left at the scene of the seized and busy airdrome and the rolling green hills around it.

Smoking his distinctively large corncob pipe, the General then stepped down and said "Hello Bob," to Eichelberger.

Shortly before MacArthur's plane arrived, Japanese Lt. Gen. Atsuchi called at the airdrome with four members of his staff and an interpreter.

Atsuchi, short and slim in polished knee-length boots and a dressy uniform, walked past the 11th Airborne Division troops standing in two dozen Japanese trucks ready for the drive to Yokohama with MacArthur.

The division's band was playing martial airs, the first American band to play in conquered Japan.

Atsuchi, formerly commander at Atsugi, was given to understand he could not present himself later at MacArthur's hotel and pointedly was not asked by Eichelberger to remain for the commander in chief's arrival although the Japanese now is head of the liaison committee for the surrender.

The Japanese officer marched away with his staff just as MacArthur's plane came in sight.

WELL AND HAPPY

MacArthur, looking extremely well and happy, obviously was elated at the appearance of his troops on Tokyo's best airdrome.

To one general he said, "Hello, you old rapscallion."

When a Japanese news photographer stepped out in front of other photographers and they called out he was in their way, MacArthur drawled, "You'll have to make him capitulate."

MacArthur was flanked by Generals Kenny, Whitehead, Sutherland, Spaatz and Barney Oliet; Gen. Paul S. Wurtsmith, Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White and Air Vice Marshal William D. Bostock of the RAAF.

The Russians were represented by Commodore Anatoli Rodionov and Maj. Alexis Kositsin.

For this correspondent it was a particular pleasure to witness MacArthur's arrival because I was one of the few here who also saw him arrive in Melbourne at the start of the long road back.

It has been a long road but MacArthur turned out to be the man who could and did travel it all the way.

Flames Sweep Ships

PORTLAND, Ore.—(AP)—Flames swept through Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. today, destroying possibly millions of dollars worth of newly completed vessels and leaving a cabin painter.