

ESTABLISHED 1868

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Pilgrim Voyage 'British Brides' Reach New and Unfamiliar Land

NEW YORK (AP)—Storm-tossed and tired, but radiant with anticipation, the first group of "British brides"—English women who married American soldiers during the war—reached New York on the Army transport, Argentina, after a nine-day nightmarish voyage across the North Atlantic.

It was the first "brides ship" in more than 200 years to bring British girls to American husbands. Not since the days when sailing ships brought wives to the American colonists on the shores of New England has there been such a voyage.

As the Argentina slipped past the decks in Southampton, the women, lined on the decks in rows, sang "There'll Always Be An England." Tears streamed down their cheeks.

At almost the same instant, another group began the words for "God Bless America" and attempted to get her on her feet. She fought him off. It took the officer and two aides to get her to the cabin.

Early that morning, the Argentina collided with a full gale. The wind and waves reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour. It moaned and cried in the rigging, and the ship pitched and heeled across the decks so fast that it took the paint off the masts.

By nightfall, the violence of the storm virtually had stopped the Argentina. She drove forward, groaning and heaving, at no more than five miles an hour.

Twenty miles behind her, the giant Queen Elizabeth "hove to" and stopped entirely.

It was the worst storm, officers said, of a winter that has already broken the weather record for the North Atlantic. There were a number of minor accidents when women fell down the staircases, and a small child was thrown from his crib, and Capt. Bisconti put twelve stitches in his head.

The storm lasted nearly two days, but even after it ended, the sea remained torn and ragged, and the wind strong, a ship's officer said, the Argentina didn't get a single break.

Through it all, Army transport personnel, assisted by a few of the women, did everything possible to make life bearable. Lt. James Hepburn of Bransville, N. Y., issued a memorandum daily recording "Wives and Whispers." Volunteers operated the public address system, broadcasting recorded music and broadcasts in the lounge each night, and a movie on most nights.

Normally, no more than ten per cent of the passengers would have been seasick, ship's officers said. For the first half of the voyage, more than 80 to 85 per cent were ill, and the rest were confined to the hospital wards until the ship reached port today.

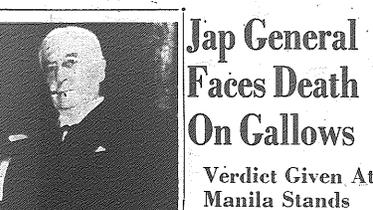
More than half the 175 children on the ship were under eighteen months of age.

MANY BABIES ABOARD Mothers were physically incapable of caring for them. The few who were able to were organized by Capt. Beatrice Brock, U. S. Army officer from New York City, as a ship's "nursery."

Meanwhile, a Red Cross crew composed of Mrs. Vivian S. Harris of Barboursville, W. Va., and Mrs. Mary Blake of Washington, D. C., and other women, distributed baby supplies, including bottles, medicated cotton, women's clothes and more than 100 other essential articles.

None of them went to bed on the first two nights of the voyage. On Sunday night, Jan. 27, some 100 women, including a woman lay there in the corridor, rolling from side to side and crying. "I'm finished, I'm finished," they cried.

STEEL STRIKE FOOT PRESSED Yamashita Appeal To High Court Fails



Jap General Faces Death On Gallows

Verdict Given At Manila Stands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court (refused today to save Japanese General Yamashita from death on the gallows.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the Supreme Court's 6-2 decision. Justice Jackson, now acting as chief U. S. prosecutor in the Nazi trials in Europe, had no part in Yamashita case. Justices Murphy and Rutledge dissented.

LOSER ON ALL POINTS The Court over-ruled Yamashita on all points. Stone's 7,000 word opinion declared:

"It appears that the order convicting the commission and five generals who tried Yamashita was a lawful order, that the commission was lawfully constituted, that a petitioner (Yamashita) was charged with violation of the law of war and that the commission had authority to proceed with the trial of the case so did not involve any military, statutory or constitutional claim."

Yamashita was convicted by the American military commission in Manila of condoning uncounted atrocities by his invading troops in the Philippines.

The enemy general was the first Pacific war leader to be tried as a war criminal. In approval of the Supreme Court he contended that the Military Commission did not have authority to try him.

"We have considered, but find it unnecessary to discuss other contentions by Yamashita which we find to be without merit.

"We therefore conclude that the conviction and the sentence upon his conviction subject to the prescribed military code, are lawful, and that his petition for certiorari asking the Supreme Court to annul the conviction of the Supreme Court in refusing him a writ of habeas corpus, and his petition for leave to file in this court petitions for writs of habeas corpus and prohibition should be, and they are denied."

DEATH BY HANGING Last Dec. 7 on the fourth anniversary of Pearl Harbor—the military commission in Manila decreed death by hanging for Yamashita.

The Japanese protested that "no conscience is clear." He was locked in a Manila prison while three deposed Axis leaders in Manila died by hanging before the commission were flown to Washington to accept their sentences.

The three and Government counsel argued the unprecedented case before the Supreme Court for 12 hours—almost twice the time allotted for argument of usual cases.

CHILE SITUATION Appears Normal SANTIAGO, Chile.—Activities in Chile appeared outwardly normal today, according to the A. P. International Longshoremen's Association, officials in their office said at 12:01 A. M. EST, as the result of a wage dispute with the National Union of Shipworkers organized as the New York Tugboat Exchange.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the union, said that the 3,000 members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, officials in their office said at 12:01 A. M. EST, as the result of a wage dispute with the National Union of Shipworkers organized as the New York Tugboat Exchange.



OUTWARD BOUND—The war is just beginning for these GI's, some of the 6,000 troops who sailed to their occupation duties in Germany, aboard the transport George Washington. Replacements for high point veterans now returning to their homes, the men are either voluntary re-enlistees or youngsters who were in school when the war was being fought. The boys are shown in their bunks aboard the transport. (A. Lame Photo.)

No Prosecution Nip Peace Envoy's Won't Face Trial

TOKYO (AP)—No prosecution of the two Japanese who talked of peace in Washington even as Nippon's fleet moved against Pearl Harbor—Saburo Kurusu and former Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura—is being contemplated, it was learned today at Allied Headquarters.

A headquarters source, who declined to be named by name, said that it is a "completely decided" not to include the pair in the list of war criminal suspects, a full statement of the reasons will be announced by the International Prosecution Section.

Both Kurusu and the aging Nomura have insisted they did not know in advance of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and were not stalling in the Washington negotiations to cover the assault on the United States fleet.

AMERICANS BITTER Shortly after the Yanks arrived in Japan, Kurusu said he was aware of the bitterness of the American people because they had never heard of Nomura were involved in the peace negotiations in December, 1941.

"The American people view me with grave suspicion," Kurusu said. "It is better that I await a decision of the Allied nations before I take any part in the future affairs of Japan."

Nomura contended he did not know Pearl Harbor already had been bombed when he and Kurusu carried Japan's declaration of war to Secretary of State Hull, who said them he failed to understand how any nation could deliver a note so full of falsehood and distortion.

Nomura declared the earlier claim could not be delivered earlier because there was no agreement in the peace negotiations in December, 1941.

Bevin Gives Lie To Red

LONDON.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain today in the United Nations Security Council, in charge by Russian Foreign Vice-Commissar Andrei Vishinsky that British troops in Greece were protecting the rightist forces there.

In a hot and heavy argument over Russia's demand for the "immediate withdrawal" of the troops on the ground that they endangered international peace, Bevin asserted:

"Mr. Vishinsky says that our troops in Greece are protecting the rightist forces. He is wrong. It is better that I await a decision of the Allied nations before I take any part in the future affairs of Japan."

Bevin's friendliness toward Russia in telling the Security Council last Friday that the "real danger" to world peace was Moscow propaganda against the British.

"I'm not unfriendly toward Russia," Bevin said in his detailed rebuttal, delivered for the first time in a public, slow voice. "I just want equal treatment."

He did not say what equality he meant. Bevin declared that in the charge brought against Britain by Russia in the Security Council, the British commonwealth is involved.

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Tugboat Men On Strike

NEW YORK.—A strike by 3,000 tugboat workers tied up shipping in the New York Harbor today and cut off a large portion of the city's food and fuel supplies.

The workers, members of Local 333, United Marine Division of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, officials in their office said at 12:01 A. M. EST, as the result of a wage dispute with the National Union of Shipworkers organized as the New York Tugboat Exchange.

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Meetings were scheduled with both union and company officials by Edward C. Macneir, labor advisor to Mayor William O'Dwyer and William C. Liller of the U. S. Conciliation Service, in an attempt to settle the strike.

The union itself planned a membership meeting. Troops, returning GI's home from abroad, will not be affected. They will be serviced by the city's supply and distribution departments. Any ship shipping expected not to be disrupted consisted of railroads, slightly warmer tonight.

Boys' Future Outlook Is Dark Hal Boyle Small Doorboy Happy & Envious

By HAL BOYLE HONG KONG.—Kong Dan is one of the most envied figures in Hong Kong's doorknob world.

Weather

Considerable cloudiness. Occasional light rain or sleet. Light rain tonight. Cooler this afternoon, slightly warmer tonight. Thursday cloudy occasional light rain.

Temperature at 2:30 today 32 High and low last 24 hours 32-53 High today 32-53 Low today 21-31 Sunrise tomorrow 7:19

Lassie's Plans She'll 'Kill Tigers' In Chicago, America

By BELMAN MORIN Editor's note—This is an intelli with four ears, and Claire Fiedler, who arrived today on the "brides ship" Argentina, from England, with her mother and sister. They are rejoining her father, of the U. S. Navy, in Chicago.

NEW YORK.—We are going to America, and when we get there we are going to Chicago, America.

Q. What are you going to do in Chicago, Claire? A. I will rabbit. Q. You are? Why? Don't you like rabbits? A. I don't know, I never saw one, except in a book. Q. What else are you going to do there? A. Kill tigers.

Q. Tigers? There aren't any tigers in Chicago. A. There are. My daddy said they were. And they are on the cows, so you have to kill them. If you don't they come right into your hair and the cows.

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