

TRUMAN WANTS TO KEEP HIS WAR POWERS

MacArthur Will Go Into Tokyo Along With First Troops

Wainwright Will Appear Tomorrow Before Congress

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, will make personal appearance in the Senate and House Monday. The White House said today that General Wainwright, nominated yesterday for promotion to full general, will arrive at national airport here at 12:30 p. m. EDT Monday and go immediately to the Pentagon to see Secretary of War Stimson. Then he will call on President Truman at 4:15 p. m. at the White House. From there he will go to Capitol Hill.

A resolution inviting him to address a joint session of Congress was introduced today by Representative Allen of Illinois. General Wainwright will be accompanied by Mrs. Wainwright and some officers who were taken prisoner with him, and their relatives.

Uprising In Korea In August Revealed For The First Time

Yokohama, Sept. 6.—(AP)—General MacArthur will enter Tokyo Saturday (Friday, U. S. time) with the initial occupation forces, the U. S. first cavalry division. He will raise over the American embassy his headquarters the flag that flew in Washington December 7, 1941, and later at Casablanca, Rome, Berlin and from the battleship Missouri when Japan surrendered.

The cavalrymen will enter Tokyo from various positions around their perimeter, rather than move in as one large unit, headquarters said today. The first cavalry is estimated at 15,000 men—full strength. Service units and general headquarters also are moving Saturday—at 6 a. m. (5 p. m. Friday EDT), Domei said.

Eighth army headquarters will remain temporarily at Yokohama.

Tokyo newspapers, meanwhile, disclosed that a virtual revolt against Japanese rule had occurred in Koryo, Korea, in mid-August, and reported the release of 20,000 political prisoners in Korea—controlled by Japan for 34 years. It was the first acknowledgement to Japanese at home that any Koreans had been held as political prisoners.

Augmenting of both Tokyo and Yokohama civilian police by addition of carefully selected members of the former Japanese secret police, was announced by the U. S. 8th army headquarters. Only a few of these new recruits will be armed, headquarters said, although all are empowered to arrest Japanese civilians.

The Korean demonstration August 15-16 took over part of the Koryo government, the Tokyo Mainichi and Nippon Times reported today. The demonstrators, the two newspapers said, displayed signs urging independence and welcoming the Russian forces, and waved long-hidden pre-annexation Korean flags.

Trieste As Open City Is Sought

Britain Would Make Italian Center Free To Interior Europe

London, Sept. 6.—(AP)—Competent sources said today the British, confident of American backing, hope to present to the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers here a plan for international control of Trieste, which would enable landlocked central Europe to use the city as a free port.

Trieste apparently will be one of the main problems in the drafting of an Italian peace treaty, which is high on the agenda of the first meeting of the big five foreign ministers next week.

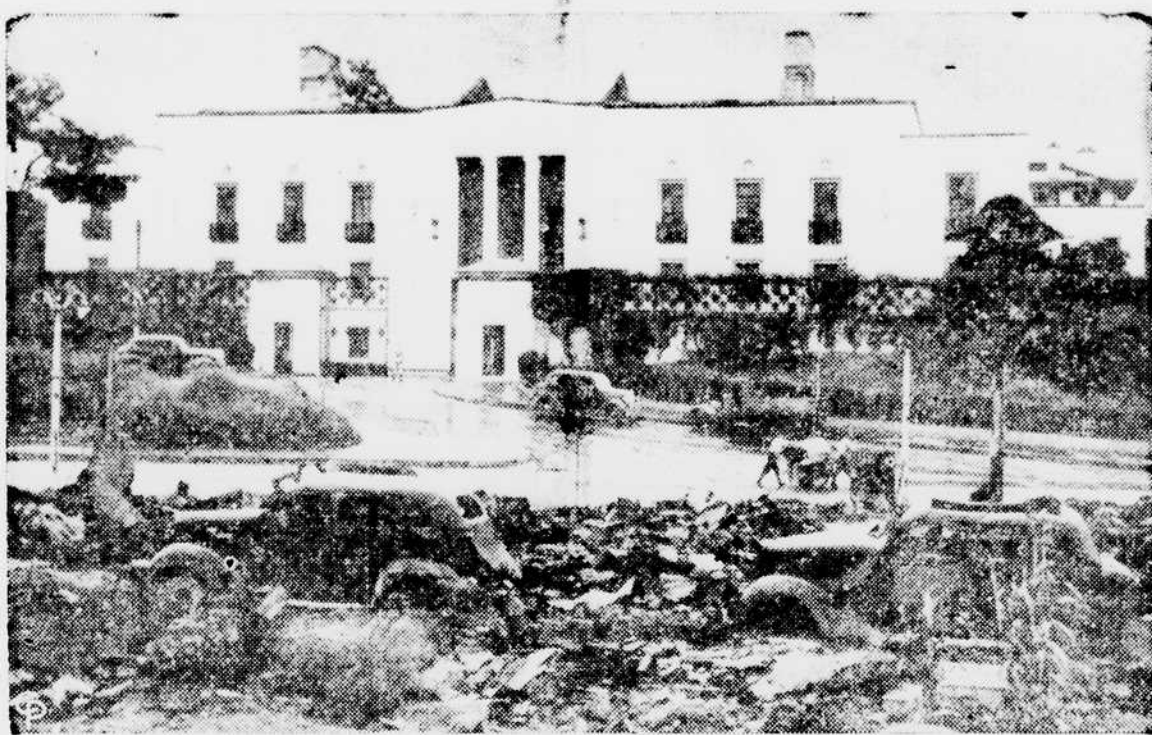
In diplomatic circles, it was said the British seem determined to follow the penalty listing for the foreign ministers as laid down at Potsdam and take up the drafting of the Italian peace treaty first.

Those sources believe Britain would be firm in a refusal to give Yugoslavia any Italian territory west of the "Morgan line"—a name given to the temporary frontier drawn by the agreement between the Yugoslavs, British and Americans this spring after Marshal Tito was asked to withdraw his troops from Trieste. The "Morgan line" would leave Trieste on the Italian side of the border.

The Italian peace treaty may encounter difficulties over the future of Italian colonies in Africa. Qualified observers here say that Britain has no desire to add any of this territory to the empire, and that a trusteeship may be proposed.

If the big five foreign ministers—James F. Byrnes, of the United States; Ernest Bevin, of Britain; Georges Bidault, of France; Molotov, of the Soviet Union, and Wang Shih-Chieh, of China—succeed in

WHERE MacARTHUR WILL RUN CONQUERED JAPAN



WHILE GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR makes ready for his formal entrance into Tokyo, his future headquarters are rapidly being put in shape for occupancy. The "White House" of Tokyo will be the former U. S. Embassy quarters and this photograph, which was flown in from Japan, is the first to show the bomb-damaged building. The wreckage of automobiles litters the front of the American building. (International)

United States Is To Receive Least Of German Reparations

Berlin, Sept. 6.—(AP)—The American share of German reparations, it was predicted by financial experts today, is likely to be the smallest of any of the four occupying powers.

America's eventual recompense from the defeated enemy is expected to be about five percent of that of the Soviet Union, about one half of Britain's and somewhat less than that of France.

The first major United States proposal before the Allied control committee is a treaty which would vest ownership of all Germany's external property in the council. This is

deemed necessary before direct action can be taken to seize German assets in neutral countries.

Neutrals have been asked to freeze and inventory such assets.

According to preliminary estimates, the Germans have assets of \$963,667,000 among five neutrals. Switzerland is believed to have \$500,000,000. The remainder is distributed among Argentina, Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

In addition, possibly another \$100,000,000 is secreted in Sweden. All machinations known to high and low finance were used by Nazi capitalists to hide the trail of wealth

Snyder Has Nine Points For Switch

Says Whole Economy Will Feel Distress Of The Transition

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—Nine "steps to reconversion" were outlined to President Truman by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion today. The President in turn transmitted them to Congress.

Director John W. Snyder, in a 4,000-word report entitled "The Transition, Phase One," said: "Our entire economy will feel the distress of the transition."

"Every business has its own particular problem," he asserted. "But for the country as a whole, there are certain steps which it is clear must take." They follow:

1. Contracts must be cancelled to release factories, facilities and manpower.
2. Contracts must be settled promptly to wind up war financing in its place operating funds in the hands of business.
3. Plants must be cleared of government-owned machinery and in-

President Tells Congress To Vote \$20,000 Salaries

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—President Truman told Congress today it ought to give itself a straight out-and-out salary increase.

He suggested a salary of \$20,000 a year. That is exactly twice the present pay.

At the same time, Mr. Truman recommended repeal of the legislation by which the House earlier this year gave each of its members an additional expense allowance of \$2,500 a year. The Senate rejected the proposal.

"There is no doubt in the mind of any thinking American," Mr. Truman said in a message to Congress, "that members of Congress are grossly underpaid, and have been for many years."

He recommended also an "adequate retirement system" for members of Congress, and said that more pay for them "should be the first step in creating a decent salary scale for all Federal government employees, executive, legislative and judicial."

Industrial Peace Urged By Truman

President Appeals To Both Sides For Full Future Unity

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—President Truman today cautioned employers and labor unions against using the peacetime transition period either for slashing wages or fomenting strikes.

Discussing labor and industry in his message to Congress, the chief executive asserted:

"Our national welfare requires that during the reconversion period production of civilian goods and services—go forward without interruption, and that labor and industry cooperate to keep strikes and lockouts at a minimum. This is not the time for short-sighted management to seize upon the chance to reduce wages and strike at labor unions. Equally, it is not time for labor leaders to shift their responsibility and vent strikes."

"With this objective in view, I shall shortly convene a conference of representatives of organized labor and industry for the purpose of working out by agreement means to minimize labor disputes."

In that connection, Secretary of

President Declares He Needs Authority For Reconversion

Predicts Greatest Peacetime Business Country Has Seen

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—President Truman called upon Congress today to keep his war powers in force for the reconversion emergency as he laid down a 21-point legislative program. It included "limited" tax cuts next year and proposals to achieve full employment.

Mr. Truman told the legislators, assembled for their first peacetime session in four years, that the war will not be over on the home front until its economic impacts have been eased.

He said, proposals to abolish wartime controls by declaring the war instantly at an end would lead to "great confusion and chaos in government."

The 16,600-word message, which Mr. Truman sent to Capitol Hill, promised a fitting of controls, one by one, as fast as possible. But it cautioned that the overall abandonment would leave the chief executive powerless to prevent "bottlenecks, shortages of material and inflation."

"The time has not yet arrived," the President asserted, "for the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, which less the termination of the war. Needless to say, such proclamations will be made as soon as circumstances permit."

Tempering his warnings with expressions of confidence, Mr. Truman declared that prompt and vigorous congressional and administration team work can usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity.

Order Probe Of Tragedy At Honolulu

Senate Acts Fast Upon Pearl Harbor Request Of Truman

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—The Senate voted unanimously today for a joint congressional inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Action came on adoption of a resolution which Senate Democratic Leader Barkley said he offered with the full approval of President Truman. The resolution now goes to the House.

Barkley told his colleagues Speaker Rayburn had promised speedy consideration there.

Under the resolution the inquiry would be made by five House members named by the speaker and five senators appointed by Senate President McFarland. Six of the seven would be Democrats. The remainder minority members.

A report to Congress on the findings would be required by next January 3. Barkley told the Senate the investigation would be made "so complete and so fair that no person could doubt the good faith of the report and the findings of those who made them." The inquiry, he stated, would not be conducted by a fact-finding committee, but by a body of men of high standing in the public eye.

Most of his listeners thought Barkley had spoken indirectly to critics who have sought to blame the late President Roosevelt.

Dual Blows At Congress

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—The administration hit Congress with a double blow today. Its second day in session after an 11-day recess.

It asked Congress to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster.

In a 16,600-word message, President Truman asked for a batch of laws to handle all peacetime needs. Before the message could be read to the Senate, the administration leader there, Senator Barkley, rose and suggested that a committee investigate the Pearl Harbor attack.

The President.

Asked Congress not to declare war, he said that would end many wartime powers and functions, and cause confusion and chaos in a "time of great emergency."

Recommended that some tax bill be enacted right away, cutting taxes in a lighter way for 1946, but he didn't say which taxes should be cut.

Nearly All Rationing To End In 1945

Washington, Sept. 6.—(AP)—OPA has told congressmen that most rationing will end this year, while new controls will be scrapped in 75 to 100 cities within four or five months.

The forecasts were made in a report sent to senators and reversion activities recently by Price Administrator Chester Bowles. It outlines the guidance of legislators for the "present outlook" for the removal of price ceilings and ration rules.

Both meats and shoes will be unrationed by the end of 1945.

Fats and oils may be rationed into 1946, at least the shortage is likely

(Continued on Page Two.)

WEATHER
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
Mostly cloudy and warmer, with showers and thunderstorms today, followed by partly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Friday, with afternoon thundershowers.

Kurusu Denies All Knowledge Of Pearl Harbor Attack Plan

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—(AP)—Sano Kurusu, Japanese special envoy who was discussing peace in Washington at the moment of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was quoted today as saying he knew nothing of the plans and was deeply hurt by the American accusation that he was part of a trap.

Frederick Oppen, American Broadcasting Company correspondent, quoted Kurusu as retorting:

"I did not know anything about the attack on Pearl Harbor before I left Tokyo. As a matter of fact, I found Prime Minister Tojo more optimistic about chances for peace than I was. I told him I thought things were very precarious for peace in the Pacific, and when I met President Roosevelt a little later, I told him

the same thing, that a single spark could set off a fire."

Oppen said the now gray and weary looking envoy told him that on December 7, 1941, his appointment with Secretary Hull was delayed by the slow decoding of a long message from Tokyo. When he met Hull, he received the secretary's now famous tongue-lashing and then he learned about Pearl Harbor from the radio, he asserted.

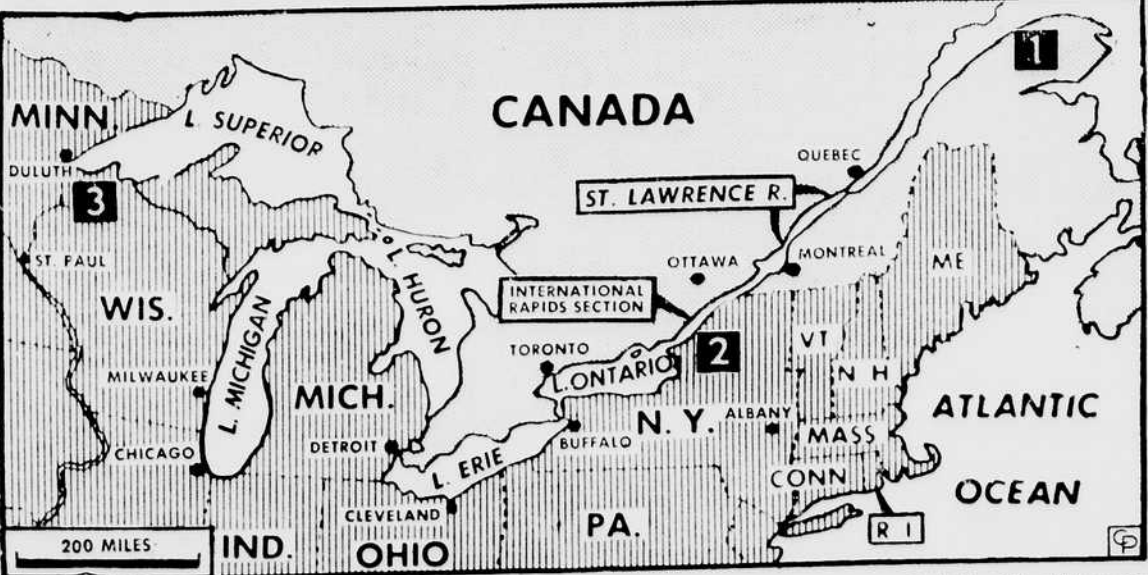
Kurusu said he was confident that the Japanese ambassador to Washington, Admiral Nomura, also was ignorant of Pearl Harbor plans.

Asked by Oppen if he didn't think he and Nomura were used by Tojo to present a peace front and cover the secret assault, Kurusu replied, "I

don't think that's quite fair to Gen. Tojo. I know from speaking to him before I left Tokyo that he wanted peace. But, of course, the Japanese government had many plans to cover many possibilities, just as your government has. In Tokyo they decided to put the Pearl Harbor plan in effect, although I did not know at what moment. But still they probably could have called it off at the very last minute if I had been successful in maintaining peace."

"What hurts me is to be called treacherous and doublecrossing by Americans. I have worked hard for peace. Now in this war, I have lost everything—my reputation, my home, my only son. Let no one think I like war."

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT



CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY may be expected to begin soon now that President Truman has approved the project, which visualizes the creation of a great marine highway for commerce. It would provide deep-draft navigation from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River (1) to the westernmost ports of Lake Superior (2). The construction of locks and dams on a major scale would take place in a 43-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence River known as the International Rapids section. (International)