

Enterprise, "Sunk" 6 Times (Nips Say), Still in Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(AP)—Damaged 15 times in four years of war and "sunk" six times in Japanese propaganda, the aircraft carrier Enterprise still is "the fightingest carrier of the fleet."

The navy said so today in detailing experiences of the "Big E"—only surviving U. S. carrier in the South Pacific in 1942. In those dark days the Enterprise "held the line" despite scars from grievous wounds she received in the battles of the Eastern Solomons and Santa Cruz.

Her latest and most serious brush with disaster came on the morning of last May 14 when a bomb-laden Japanese suicide plane crashed into the flight deck. The explosion blasted the forward elevator more than 400 feet into the air, killed 13 and injured 67. The flight deck buckled.

Aboard the Enterprise at the time was Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, then commanding the legendary task force 58. Less than a week earlier, Mitscher had been forced to transfer his flag from the carrier Bunker Hill when she suffered serious damage from a kamikaze attack. From the Enterprise, he moved again to the Randolph.

The attack occurred as the Enterprise, a part of task force 58, was helping protect troops on the beach at Okinawa from Japanese air attack. Twice before, during the two months she spent on that mission, the carrier had been forced to withdraw briefly for temporary repairs at a nearby base. The May 14 attack put her out of action.

In her four years of war, the Enterprise's planes and guns shot down 911 Japanese aircraft. Her pilots sank 71 enemy ships and damaged or probably sank another 192.

Gulf Hurricane Lashes Coastal Area of Texas (Continued from Page 1)

ous stores, and damaged other buildings. Many boats were damaged, she reported.

She said status of craft in the shrimp fleet which operates off Rockport, was not known.

A report direct from Victoria, about 30 miles inland, said a number of houses were blown over at Sea Drift. Winds up to 100 miles an hour were expected at Victoria by noon.

Many plate glass windows were broken and signs were blown down at Corpus Christi.

The hurricane cast sheets of stinging rain and squalls deep inland before it.

Area Braces for Blow

As the vicious storm, first reported in the Gulf Friday, approached, residents on the curving Texas coastline in the hurricane-warned area from Port Aransas to Galveston took precautions.

Vacationists fled inland from exposed villages. Homes and businesses holed up in what the lumber shortage permitted. At Freeport, a city of 8,000, about 30 per cent of the residents remained.

North and east of the storm's immediate location was the rich, heavily populated Houston-Galveston industrial region. The Houston weather bureau said, however, that if the storm continued to follow its present course, its full force should miss that city.

Winds 45 to 55 miles an hour were forecast at Houston by afternoon.

Startled communications made a roundup of damage in the hardest hit areas difficult. There were no reports of loss of life or injuries since the drowning of two fishermen off Port Isabel Saturday as the storm moved up the coast.

Tides Roar at 10 Feet

The hurricane was causing heavy property damage as its center, about 20 miles south of Placitas, moved slowly northeastward along the coast.

Winds of 100 miles an hour or more over an area 80 miles wide attend the storm, the weather bureau said.

"Winds of 100 miles per hour and higher have been reported during the last 12 hours from Corpus Christi to Placitas, Tex. Heavy property damage caused by tides as high as 10 feet and hurricane winds have been reported in that area."

Residents north of Galveston to Lake Charles, La., were urged to be on the alert for possible extension of hurricane warnings during the afternoon, the bureau said, warning that abnormally high tides may be expected as far east as Lake Charles, La.

A mid-morning report from Placitas said the wind there had reached 80 miles an hour, with a heavy rain, and that crops were suffering damage.

Minesweepers Clear Water Path to Tokyo (Continued from Page 1)

airborne troops landing 20 miles southwest of Tokyo Thursday. Seaborne Eighth army troops will follow up two days later, some of them landing at Yokohama, port of Tokyo.

Leading the entire occupation parade, Admiral Halsey brought powerful units of his Third fleet and attached British units into Sagami bay today, 24 hours ahead of MacArthur's schedule.

Battleships and other major units of his advance guard anchored at the head of the bay while minesweepers started clearing out an estimated 400 mines at the entrance to gun-lined Uraga strait, guarding the direct approaches to Tokyo.

'Musts' Told Japanese

A delegation of 31 inescapable Japanese emissaries, interpreters and pilots met Halsey's naval spearhead as it steamed into Sagami bay.

The two emissaries were stripped of their inevitable Samurai swords before they were taken before Read Adm. Robert B. Carney, who will lead first units of task force 31 into Tokyo bay tomorrow. He told them what the Japanese must do to prepare the way for 10,000 marines and sailors who will land Thursday at Yokosuka naval base, the second largest in Japan and one of the most heavily guarded in the world.

The Nipponese must neutralize shore batteries, evacuate troops, dismantle forts, and hang white flags on the 116 big caliber guns guarding Uraga strait which leads to Yokosuka and Tokyo.

In Sight of Goal

American and British sailors who stood at battle stations as the fleet entered Japanese waters under cover of 1,200 carrier planes, relaxed and turned sightseers from ships' rails when the fleet dropped anchor at mid-day two miles off Katas in the Cavi line islands. Rota in the Marianas, and Jaluit in the Marshalls was reported set for whenever Tokyo gives the word. The date was indefinite for 200,000 Nipponese troops in Southeast Asia. Formal surrender in China was tentatively set for Sept. 3.

Chiang's troops took over Canton and eight more key cities, including a former U. S. air base. Superforts dropped oil drums packed with canned goods on a prisoner of war camp at Weih-sien, China.

Korea 'Seizure' Split

Tokyo asked permission to use four ships to evacuate Japanese from China, where they were said to be in danger of violence and plunder. For the same reason Japanese wanted to reestablish ferry service to Korea.

Northern Korea is held by soviet troops. The southern half, including the capital of Keijo, will be taken over by Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge and his 24th corps. His force was part of the U. S. 10th army, conquerors of Okinawa, now under command of General Stilwell, who will command the occupation of other Ryukyu islands.

Okinawa dispatches said there will probably be 500,000 men in the occupation forces in Japan and it will probably take them five months to reach maximum strength.

Liaison Office Created

The Mikado's government created a central liaison office to deal with occupation authorities, reduced the East Asia ministry which represented it in conquered lands to a part of the foreign office, lifted manufacturing restrictions, and called for more intensive farming on lands where fruits are already wrapped individually to keep the birds away.

Russia, China Sign Pact Of Security Against Japs (Continued from Page 1)

plies and moral support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's government.

2. Russia to withdraw from Japan's stolen empire of Manchuria within three months of the Japanese surrender.

3. Russia to keep hands off China's internal affairs.

4. The establishment of Dairen in Manchuria as a free port open to all nations but administered by China.

5. The Manchurian city of Port Arthur to be used jointly as a port and naval base by Russia and China.

Russia and China to operate jointly the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchuria railroads.

7. China to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia if the people there indicate by a plebiscite they want independence.

8. Russia to respect Outer Mongolia's political independence and territorial integrity.

9. Russia to avoid interference in internal affairs of Sinkiang province, between Mongolia and Tibet, which embraces Chinese Turkistan.

Railways To Be Merged.

Outer Mongolia, a vast area lying along the Siberian border and rich in minerals, wool and furs, actually has not paid allegiance to the central Chinese government since 1924, operating under a people's government set up along Soviet lines.

The Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchuria railroads will be consolidated as the "Chinese Changchun railroad" and will be operated as a purely commercial enterprise, except in case of war with Japan, when the railroad will be used for transportation of Russian troops.

Port Arthur, taken by the Japanese from the Russians in a bloody siege in the Russian-Japanese war of 40 years ago, will be defended by the Soviet navy under terms of the treaty, but the civil administration of the port will be Chinese.

Unemployment Spectre Stirs Business Chiefs (Continued from Page 1)

blouses, nightgowns, panties and pajamas by November. Good, but not rosy, prospects for men's suits. (Returning servicemen will drain supplies for a while.)

Household goods: Electrical appliances — washing machines, toasters, ranges, waffle irons and the like — will begin to appear this fall. But they will remain fairly scarce till spring.

Quick Action Essential

If business expands boldly and the government acts quickly, said the C. E. D. report, "large scale unemployment is not inevitable, (it) can be prevented."

"By properly timing their actions businessmen may make a difference of several million jobs during the worst part of the change-over period," said the research committee headed by Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve bank of Boston.

C. E. D. also recommended:

That public employment services be built up; and

That the work-week not be lowered below its normal pre-war length of 40 hours for the purpose of spreading employment.

C. E. D. said this would put the main burden of unemployment on those who had jobs.

Release System



Marine male personnel, 85 points.



Marine female personnel, 25 points.

Marine point discharge system allows one point for each month of service since Sept. 16, 1940, one point for each month overseas or afloat since that date; five points for each decoration and bronze service star and 12 points for each child under 15, not to exceed three. Total points required are shown above. Certain key personnel will not be released until relief can be provided. The system does not apply to Marines serving a four-year contract enlistment in the regular Marines.

Naval Box Score

	U. S.	JAPAN
BATTLESHIPS	1	10
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	11	17
CRUISERS	10	69
DESTROYERS	66	165
DESTROYER-ESCORTS	9	39
SUBMARINES	52	14
TOTALS	149	314

*Sunk or probably sunk.

The war box score of losses in the American and Japanese fleets, shown in the chart above, is vivid evidence of one reason why the enemy was forced to quit. The final tabulation: 314 Jap warships sunk or damaged to 149 of Uncle Sam's. Yank naval superiority is emphasized further by the fact that proportionately the heaviest losses suffered by the Japs were among their most powerful ships.

Douglas Men on Warship See Bombardment Action

Three Douglas county men, Ray Eldon Morin, 19, seaman first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Morin, Yoncalla, and Alexander De Bolt, machinist's mate second class, 430 Mill St.,

War Emergency Not Ended, Truman Warns (Continued from Page 1)

into the armed forces, without necessitating prolonged service of veteran soldiers."

Larger Army Advised

The President asked legislation raising the existing ceiling of 280,000 on the number of regular Army enlistments which can be accepted and the elimination of any other legal impediments to the maximum procurement of volunteers.

He asked congress to consider inducements to stimulate voluntary enlistments, pointed out that the more men who can be secured by this means, "the fewer it will be necessary to induct into or continue in the service."

He said he wished it were possible for him to recommend "that the drafting of men be stopped altogether and at once."

"But," he added, "sharing the deep feeling of our people that those veterans who have given long and arduous service must be returned to their homes with all possible speed and with a certainty that world conditions will require us during the transition period to settle peace to maintain a real measure of our military strength, I cannot so recommend."

Volunteers Not Enough

While he said the question of

how to provide adequate military forces and at the same time restore veterans to their homes is a matter for determination by congress, he said it appeared clear to him "we dare not depend solely on volunteers."

The continuation of inductions at a rate depending upon the rate of volunteering "is the only safe and acceptable solution," Mr. Truman said.

"However," he continued, "it is my view that these inductions should be for a two-year period unless sooner discharged and should consist of men in the age group 18 to 25 inclusive."

The President pointed out that the War department is stressing the procurement of volunteers to the utmost, but added that from past experience and recent studies 300,000 "appears to be the maximum to be expected by July next."

He estimated that inductions, if continued at the present reduced rate, for the same period would produce approximately 500,000.

800,000 Not Enough

"On this basis," he said, "there will be not more than 800,000 non-veterans and volunteers in the Army next July."

"It is certain that 800,000 men will be insufficient to meet overall requirements next July. Gen. Eisenhower's and Gen. MacArthur's estimates only total 1,200,000, exclusive of the numbers required for supporting troops in the United States and other areas. The difference between the 800,000 non-veterans and volunteers and whatever total strength is required must be made up by holding additional numbers of veterans in the service."

Two lawmakers demanded an immediate end to teenage inductions as the House Military committee met to decide what ought to be done about the draft law.

Representative Kilday, a committee member, said he would ask the group to support legis-

lation preventing further inductions of 18 and 19-year-olds and at the same time to make a quick and thorough study of the necessity of drafting anyone else. Previously Representative Shafer said he favored similar action.



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PARADE COMMITTEE MEETING

All civic, and fraternal organizations and all individuals planning to participate with floats or otherwise in the Labor Day parade are invited to meet with the Labor Day Parade committee at the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce office.

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