

Reconversion Program Presented By Truman; Prompt Action Urged

Washington, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—President Truman told congress in a message today that prompt and courageous handling of reconversion is essential to launch the United States upon "the greatest peace-time industrial activity we have ever seen."

His message gave congress the administration's emergency and long-range programs, including "limited" business tax relief in 1946. It was an urgent invitation to legislators to join Mr. Truman in "determined action now."

The extraordinary, 16,000 word document arrived on Capitol Hill with supplementary reports. The president did not deliver it in person.

NEXT FEW MONTHS CRUCIAL PERIOD

"The next few months are crucial," the message said. "What we do now will affect our life for decades to come."

Mr. Truman acknowledged that there will be "a great deal of inevitable unemployment." But he said there was "no reason to fear either the immediate future or the years that lie ahead."

With the promise of almost immediate but limited and unspecified tax relief and more to come later—at least on business—the message warned that price lines must be held on reconversion and cost of living items. The president asked for extension of the second war powers act—expiring Dec. 31, 1945—under which he exercises production and inventory controls as well as the right to order allocations of food, set-asides of commodities and rationing among consumers.

He urged congress to avoid any arbitrary and wholesale abridgment of the numerous war powers voted to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. If some powers should be eliminated, the president said, let it be on a selective basis. Otherwise there would be a sweeping and crippling abolition of powers variously authorized for "in time of war," "during the present war," "for the duration," or until the "cessation of hostilities."

TIME NOT ARRIVED FOR WAR END WORDS

The time has not arrived, he said, for proclamation of "termination of the war."

Mr. Truman indicated that mass production industries must expect at first to produce at a loss until they actually are in mass production again. Promising firm enforcement of price control powers, Mr. Truman said the Office of Price Administration would have his complete support in the hold-the-line program.

Mr. Truman proposed limited tax relief effective next year by means of a transitional revenue bill designed to speed reconversion and expansion of the peace-time economy. He proposed careful modernization of the entire federal tax structure to encourage business and aid consumer purchasing power. The latter was a hint of some individual tax relief in the future.

The president recommended a "substantial" immediate increase in the fair labor standards act minimum wage from its present 40-cents-an-hour level and that workers processing agricultural products be made eligible. He said the 40-cent scale had become "obsolete."

WOULD INCREASE CONGRESSMEN'S SALARIES

For congressmen he urged a whopping salary increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, and suggested a retirement plan for long congressional service. He recommended, however, repeal of the \$2,500 expense account which the house voted itself this year.

These recommendations were accompanied by a plea that congress soon provide "decent wage scales," not only for its own members, but for persons in the executive and judicial branches of government.

This was a friendly message opening with a homey word of regret that congressional vacations had been interrupted. Repeatedly the president acknowledged congress' freedom of judgment and equal responsibility in many of the decisions to be reached. But it was a broad and insistent statement of Truman administration policy in which the newcomer to the White House did not back up from any earlier commitments.

He bluntly demanded an emergency reconversion period expansion of unemployment insurance protection which he said now was on too low a standard covering too few persons for too short a time. Specifically he asked that coverage be extended to federal employees, maritime workers and "others not now insured" on a maximum basis up to \$25 for a 26-week period in any one year.

BROADER SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The foregoing is a temporary, emergency proposal. Mr. Truman emphasized that it was not to be confused with "the broader question of extending, expanding and improving our entire social security program of which unemployment insurance is only a part."

He promised a later message with particular recommendations for legislation to meet the broader question. Still other messages will propose improvement of the national educational program and recommend "a national health program" providing "all Americans" with adequate medical care. The health message also will propose measures to "protect them from financial loss and hardships resulting from illness and accident."

Renewing his urgent request for a "full employment" bill, Mr. Truman said he wanted early action on "a declaration of the ultimate duty of the government to use its own resources if all other methods should fail to prevent prolonged unemployment."

But he leaned heavily on private enterprise and investment to keep the pump primed, especially on a housing program of "realistic size" toward which he will seek comprehensive legislation.

HOUSING EXPANSION HELD VITAL NEED

"The largest single opportunity for the rapid post-war expansion of private investment and employment," Mr. Truman said, "lies in the field of housing, both urban and rural. The present shortage of decent homes and the enforced widespread use of sub-standard housing indicate vital unmet needs of the nation."

A "vast backlog of orders" for all kinds of goods, and joint federal and private financing of a multi-billion-dollar housing-clearance program, were basic in Mr. Truman's confidence that we need not fear the future. He proposed that federal and local governments join their funds in remaking the blighted slum areas, but that the "maximum use" be made of private capital.

He said that the fundamental principle of new housing legislation should be that "house construction and financing for the overwhelming majority of our citizens should be done by private enterprise."

The president foresaw construction of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 new homes in the next 10 years representing a private investment of \$60,000,000,000 to \$70,000,000,000 and employment of millions of workers. They would be not only construction workers who build and fit homes but the additional millions who make the furniture and equipment which homes must have.

To speed the housing boom, the president pledged government facilities to maintain moderate financing terms for persons of low income. He proposed federal stimulation of research for better and cheaper housing materials and methods.

DRAFT CONTINUATION FOR YOUNG URGED

Mr. Truman stood pat for continued induction of young men into the armed services to relieve veterans who have done their part. But he asked congress to provide suitable inducements to volunteer enlistments.

Until volunteer enlistments meet armed service needs Mr. Truman proposed continued inductions of men between the ages of 18 and 25, inclusive. Their term of service would be limited to two years. He pledged that congress do not arbitrarily terminate the selective service act. That would compel discharge of all inductees within six months, which the president said would "create an impossible demobilization situation."

The 79th congress reconvened yesterday after a vacation interrupted by the emergencies of unexpected peace. The senate adjourned after 17 minutes in respect to the memory of the late Hiram W. Johnson, veteran California republican senator who died during the recess. The house sat for a couple of hours during which bills showered into its hopper.

Chairman Daniel A. Reed, R., N. Y., of the house republican tax study committee warned of "major disaster" unless there is a substantial tax reduction. He said the Truman administration evidently intended to continue the "unrestrained New Deal spending program."

CURFEW SET FOR JAPS

JAPAN SUFFERED TERRIFIC LOSSES STATISTICS SHOW

5,639,350 Casualties Reported to Diet — 2,000 Ships Sunk

San Francisco, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Japan reported today that she suffered 5,639,350 casualties during the Pacific war, including 554,350 civilians killed or wounded in air raids.

The Japanese army listed 4,470,000 of its 4,926,000 casualties simply as "sick."

The terrific toll was disclosed in statistics submitted to the closing session of the imperial diet today, Radio Tokyo said.

2000 Ships Sunk

Tokyo said other official statistics showed that the allies sank 2,000 Japanese ships totaling 7,800,000 tons and by blockade had completely cut off imports of rice—Japan's main staple food—by 1944.

The enemy broadcast divided the war casualties as follows:

Army—310,000 killed, 146,000 wounded, 4,470,000 sick including 40,000 who subsequently died. Total: 4,926,000.

Navy—157,365 killed, 1,430 died from sickness, 1,483 missing. Total: 160,278.

Civilians—211,309 killed, 313,041 wounded. Total: 534,350.

About 65 per cent of the army dead—200,000 men—"preferred death to dishonor," a Japanese spokesman said. He presumably referred to Japanese who killed themselves rather than surrender.

2,065 Suicides

The navy dead included 2,065 members of suicide corps, he said. Neither army nor navy casualties were complete, the spokesman added.

Tokyo said the latest air raid casualty list represented an increase of 130,000 dead and wounded over figures announced Aug. 23. An additional 8,045,094 persons were rendered homeless, the broadcast said.

Tokyo suffered worst with 88,250 dead, 61,306 wounded, 851,166 houses destroyed and 2,578,150 homeless.

Airline "Bumping" Virtually Erased

Washington, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—The Air Transport Association said today that being "bumped" from an airline seat is virtually a thing of the past.

The statement followed an announcement by the War Department that air priorities on domestic commercial airlines will be abolished Oct. 15. By Sept. 15, the War Department said, volume of priorities will be cut from the present 100,000 a month to 15,000 or less.

BOY WONDER SCORES

Pebble Beach, Cal., Sept. 6—(U.P.)—H. MacGregor Hunter 16-year-old Los Angeles amateur junior golf wonder, scored the first major upset of the California amateur golf tournament here today when he eliminated Medalist Johnny Dawson, Los Angeles, 2 and 1, in the first round of match play.

Peace Envoy Kurusu Hurt By Charges of Treachery

San Francisco, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Saburo Kurusu, one of Japan's "peace envoys" to the United States in 1941, had no advance knowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack but admitted knowing of a "Pearl Harbor plan" for some time before he came to this country, an American broadcasting correspondent reported today.

Correspondent Frederick Oppen in a broadcast from Tokyo said Kurusu had told him he was "deeply hurt" at American charges of treachery in the negotiations. This, Oppen said, was because "he was as ignorant himself of Tokyo's intention as the American people were."

ALL AMERICAN

Chicago	5	8	1
Philadelphia	6	10	1
Lee and Tresh; Knerr, Berry (9) and Astroth, Rosar (9)			
Detroit	5	10	1
New York	14	13	2
Tobin, Pierce (4) Caster (4) and Swift; Ruffing, Wilson (4) Dabiel (5) and Robinson,			
Cleveland	3	10	2
Boston	9	15	0
Klieman, Center (4) Salvesson (6) and Hayes, DeSautels (6); Woods and Holm.			
National			
New York	1	7	2
Chicago	6	12	0
Voiselle and Lombardi; Borowy and Livingston.			

600,000 OFFICERS TO GET DISCHARGE BY FIRST OF JULY

Washington, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—The army will release approximately 600,000 of its 800,000 officers by next July 1 under a new point system for commissioned personnel, the War department announced today.

Points will be allowed for length of service, overseas duty, combat awards and parenthood, the same as for enlisted men, and will be computed as of Sept. 2, 1945, V-J day.

Effective immediately, the War department said, lieutenant scores will be: Colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, 100; captains, 1st and 2nd lieutenants, 85; warrant and flight officers, 80; nurses, 65; WAC officers of all grades, 44; physical therapists and dieticians, 41.

FULL COLONELCY FOR FRED GREEN

News of the promotion of Fred W. Green to the rank of full colonel in the army on August 24 has been received here by his wife and family, 1716 East Main street. Col. Green is currently stationed in Manila with army headquarters.

The officer, who was with the CCC for a number of years, was called to active duty with the regular army in 1940 and was sent overseas early in 1942. He has served a total of 38 months in the Pacific area. In January Col. Green returned to this country for duty at the command and general staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., from which he was graduated. Following a 30-day leave in Medford he returned to the Philippine islands in May.

Col. Green holds the bronze star for the action on New Guinea and the purple heart for wounds received during the Leyte campaign.

ASTORIA POLICEMAN HANDS IN HER BADGE

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 6—(U.P.)—The Pacific coast's first police patrolwoman, Mrs. Ella M. Roberts, has handed in her badge.

Mrs. Roberts joined the Astoria force three years ago but now she wants to retire from pounding a beat so that her position can be filled by a returning serviceman.

Peace Envoy Kurusu Hurt By Charges of Treachery

about the attack on Pearl Harbor before I left Tokyo, and as a matter of fact I found Prime Minister (Hideki) Tojo more optimistic about the chances of peace than I was," Kurusu was quoted.

"I told him I thought things were very precarious in the Pacific, and when I met President Roosevelt a little later I told him the same thing.

"We learned about the opening of hostilities when we got back from the state department building that morning and turned on the radio.

"That hurts me is to be called treacherous and double crossing by America—I have worked hard for peace."

SPECIAL INQUIRY IN PEARL HARBOR DISASTER VOTED

Senate Backs Truman-Endorsed Resolution Introduced By Sen. Barkley

Washington, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—The senate today voted for a special administration-endorsed congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster. Prompt approval by the house was promised by administration leaders.

The senate, under suspension of rules, unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley with the knowledge and approval of President Truman.

Barkley said House Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., promised him that the resolution would get "prompt consideration" in the house.

Truman For Probe

Barkley and Rayburn discussed the need for such an investigation with the president at the White House yesterday. Barkley said the president not only approved his resolution "but urged that I not be dissuaded by any reason."

Barkley's resolution calls for a 10-member committee of five senators and five congressmen to make a complete and impartial investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster and report to congress by Jan. 3, 1946.

85,000 IDLE AS CONVERSION AND DISPUTE RESULT

(By United Press)

Labor-management disputes, most of them the result of war-end layoffs and cutbacks, kept more than 85,000 workers away from their jobs today.

Detroit, erstwhile "arsenal of democracy" now undergoing conversion from war to peace production, counted a total of 34,500 idle. Approximately 22,000 workers were laid off by the Ford Motor Co. alone because of a strike of 4,500 workers at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.

Company officials said a lack of wheels from Kelsey-Hayes, a Ford supplier, had forced the shutdown of Ford plants throughout the country and idled an additional 1,500 workers in Louisville, Ky., Edgewater, N. J., and Dallas, Tex. The showing of 1946 model Fords was delayed indefinitely.

Auto production also was at a standstill at the Hudson Motor Car Co., where 6,000 were affected by a strike of foremen protesting alleged wage cuts. Scattered strikes in other Detroit area plants kept 2,000 idle.

EXCESSIVE SPEED CAUSE OF WRECK

Arcadia, Calif., Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Excessive speed on a soft roadbed under repair was blamed today by Santa Fe railroad officials for the wreck of the second section of the California Limited, leaving six dead and 125 injured.

The crowded Chicago-bound train went off the track and tumbled up near Santa Anita race track Tuesday night when it hit a switch which led to a siding being used because the main line was under repair.

SCHMELING ARRESTED UNDER MILITARY LAW

British Army Headquarters, Germany, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Max Schmeling, former world's heavyweight champion boxer has been arrested in Hamburg and charged with breach of military government laws, it was announced last night.

No details were available immediately.

Welcome For General



Gen. Albert N. Jones, back home in San Francisco, after three years imprisonment in Japan by POW camp in Manchuria, is greeted in Hamilton Field by overjoyed wife, Mrs. Jones (background) and two grandsons, who hug him tightly, one holding his grandfather's souvenir Jap sword. Gen. Jones was with Headquarters, Philippine department, Manila, at time of final surrender of troops in 1942.

Allied Officers Stripped and Beaten By Japanese In Formosa Prison Camp

San Francisco, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—High ranking allied officers, including Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright were slapped, beaten and forced to strip publicly at a Japanese prisoner of war camp on Formosa, a fellow prisoner, just returned to the United States, said today.

Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, commander of the 31st division, who was confined at three war prisoner camps with Wainwright, said he and other officers, including Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival, British commander at Singapore, had been "stripped in parade and slapped in public."

Prayers Forced

"We were forced to pray three times a day to the emperor and bow to Jap privates and civilians," Jones said.

"I saw Skinny Wainwright beaten by a Japanese sentry. He hit him repeatedly with the flat of his hand and knocked him back on his heels."

The incident occurred, Jones said, at a special camp for high ranking officers at KARENKO where he and Wainwright were confined for 10 months in the summer of 1942 to June, 1943.

Freed By Reds

Jones said he and his group were freed at 7:23 a. m., Aug. 17, by Russian troops.

"They got themselves an interpreter. He bowed to us and said: 'Gentlemen, you are free.'"

The Russians, he said, put the prisoners in charge of the camp. They promptly put their captors in the guard house "but we tried to treat them a little more decently than they had treated us."

"We just put them to work," Jones said.

QUISLING BELLOWS TREASON DENIALS

Oslo, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Vidkun Quisling delivered his own defense summation today and denied angrily that he had been guilty of treason, murder or theft in his five-year reign as Nazi puppet ruler of Norway.

Alternately whining for mercy and bellowing defiance at the prosecution, Quisling swore he had acted only to prevent the communization of Norway.

"There is no riddle of Quisling, but the riddle is the Norwegian people," he shouted. "That I who for 40 years have done so much for my country should be a traitor—that is the riddle."

Quisling denounced Soviet Russia, accusing Moscow of plotting with Norwegian leaders to communize Norway.

He also took a back-handed slap at the Norwegian Jews, many of whom he is accused of sending into Nazi death camps in Poland.

SURPLUS ARMY GOODS FOR CIVILIANS SOON

Washington, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Surplus army goods, including towels, sheets, mattresses, flashlights and photographic film, will be in retail stores by late October.

The surplus property office of the department of commerce said today about \$300,000,000 worth of consumer goods and construction equipment will go on sale to wholesalers at 8:30 a. m. Monday, Carl Tengwald, member of the board of real estate examiners for Oregon, said today.

DAWN TO DUSK RESTRICTION IN TACHIKAWA AREA

Penalties Up To Death Fixed By 8th Army Occupation Authorities Near Tokyo

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Yokohama, Sept. 6—(U.P.)—Occupation authorities today clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew and other restrictive measures with penalties ranging up to death on the Tachikawa area, eight miles west of Tokyo.

The restrictive orders, revealed in a Tokyo radio broadcast, may set a pattern to be followed at least in part in the occupation of Tokyo itself, scheduled to begin at mid-morning Saturday (Friday night, EWT).

Japanese sources estimated that 8,000 officers and men of the first cavalry division will enter Tokyo Saturday.

No Reason Given

No specific reasons were given in the Tokyo broadcast for the imposition of the curfew and other prohibitions at Tachikawa, where eighth army units have taken over a big army air base.

The broadcast merely said that the American commander at Tachikawa had issued the following instructions to Japanese police in the area:

1. All civilians are prohibited from leaving their homes from sundown to dawn.
2. All members of the police force must wear their regular uniforms and must carry lanterns at night.
3. Sale or other distribution of alcoholic beverages within the district is forbidden until further notice.
4. Acquisition or use of American-manufactured clothing, foodstuffs, tobacco, household furnishings, automobiles, etc., is prohibited with the exception of such items in the possession of the owners before the entry of American occupation troops.
5. Those found purchasing or exchanging goods with American soldiers will be sentenced to death or subjected to 20 years' imprisonment.

Respect Demanded

6. All civilians must respect the Americans.

7. Japanese riding any kind of vehicle must not overtake an automobile carrying Americans. Violators are liable to be shot at.

Fleet dispatches said papers formally transferring northern Honshu and the adjoining home island of Hokkaido to American control would be signed aboard Vice Admiral Frank J. Fletcher's flagship Panamint on Sunday.

Civil police below the rank of sergeant will not be permitted to carry arms, only swords.

Brig. Gen. William T. Clement, commander of marine forces in the Yokosuka area, said American troops were treating the Japanese too kindly.

"If we are as kind as Americans usually are," he said, "the Japs will lose a good deal of respect for us. You've got to be firm and tough with them."

He said Americans still were passing out cigarettes and candy even though it was prohibited.

D'ANJOU TESTING NOW UNDER WAY

Pressure testing of D'Anjou pears for picking, expected to start next week in some orchards, is underway at the county agent's office. Harvesting of the record-breaking Bartlett crop will start in many orchards next week. The packing plants expect to complete the major portion of the crop this week-end. Howells, a small crop, are now being picked.

Picking of the peach crop is now at its peak with the J. H. Hale and Elberta the main varieties. The Hales are in brisk demand by housewives for canning.