



COPY BY
GEORGE MILES RYAN STUDIOS INC.
210 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA
NEG. #

10386

Ace Tells of Jap Prison Beatings

WITH U. S. THIRD FLEET IN TOKYO BAY, Aug. 31—One thousand more emaciated and starving Allied war prisoners were taken aboard the hospital ship USS Ancon today, raising to 1,994 the number of PWs who have been freed from seven camps in the Yokohama area.

Maj. Gregory Boyington, released after 20 months of captivity told of the beatings he had suffered while a prisoner of the Japanese.

Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota now in charge of the Navy's prisoner evacuation program, stated that every liberated prisoner was suffering from malnutrition and 80 per cent of them showed "serious deficiencies."

Stassen told a press conference aboard an American warship that none of the Japanese prison guards responsible for the harsh treatment of Allied nationals had been ar-

rested as yet, since the seizure of war criminals is a decision Gen. Douglas MacArthur must make.

Stassen said there were reports that many prisoners had died from beatings by their Japanese captors or because of lack of medical care. American Superfortress and submarine crew members were placed in a "special" classification, he said, and treated extremely harshly in an attempt to force information from them.

Prison Beatings Caused Deaths

At one "hellhole hospital" an Australian patient had died 24 hours before the Americans arrived and was still unburied. A few of the prisoners had scarred fingers, evidently the result of Japanese torture, and a Navy doctor had been given pick and shovel work and not allowed to treat his fellow-internees.

Stassen said the worst cases in the seven camps were at the

Shinigawa "hospital," where the filth was "indescribable."

Maj. Boyington, credited with shooting down 28 Japanese planes, told the story of how he survived 20 months of brutal Japanese imprisonment after being shot from the air.

He said he floated in a rubber rescue boat for a few hours after his plane had been hit before a Japanese submarine surfaced and took him aboard.

"The Japs machine-gunned me in the water," Boyington recalled, "and I had numerous wounds when the sub picked me up and took me to Rabaul. There I was blindfolded and handcuffed and questioned throughout the night. For ten days I was grilled repeatedly. I was given no medical attention and my wounds festered."

Once, he was beaten so heavily with a baseball bat that "my rump was so swollen I could see it over my shoulder."

Jap Surrender On Luzon and Truk Readied

(Continued from Page 1)

forces in the Cagayan Valley, Balete Pass on Luzon.

Nevertheless small groups of Japs in the Cagayan Valley were surrendering without his orders.

Maj. Gen. H. Leavey, chief of staff to Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, will accept formal surrender of all forces under Yamashita.

Truk Surrender Arranged

Surrender of 38,000 Japanese troops scattered over 100 islands in the Truk group will be signed Sept. 2 under an agreement reached yesterday between Japanese and American officers aboard a U. S. destroyer off Truk.

Terms of the surrender were agreed to by a party of five high-ranking Japanese led by Michidi Sumikawa, chief of staff of the Japanese Fourth Fleet. U. S. forces were represented by Marine Brig. Gen. Leo D. Hermle, deputy commander at Guam.

Formal surrender ceremonies will be held Sunday aboard a U. S. cruiser, fleet headquarters announced. Occupation of the Truk group is expected to be delayed, however, until the Japanese can comply with all demands of the capitulation.

Hankow Entered

The Nipponese told U. S. officers that their Army and Navy personnel on the Truk group totalled about 38,000 plus 10,000 civilians. They said they had no Allied prisoners of war.

3 More Units Are Notified Of Movement

PARIS, Aug. 31—Gen. Eisenhower's prediction that all but occupation forces and some service troops would be out of the theater before the end of winter was implemented today by a TSFET announcement that three more armored divisions—the Seventh, Tenth and 16th—have been alerted for quick shipment home.

The three divisions have been assigned a "readiness date" of Sept. 21. By that time they must have



reminisce



Porwoll then and now

Porwoll recognized the leader.

"The first man I saw from free America was Harold Stassen," Porwoll said. "He was a commander in the Navy and was involved in evacuating the POWs. Late one afternoon they drove into the camp."

Stassen was in charge.

"This big guy was standing in the door of the bus and saying to us that this was no place for an American to be," Porwoll said. "He said by tomorrow morning he'd have a train for us to go to Tokyo."

The Japanese had set up a machine gun trench to mow down all the POWs if the Americans tried to invade Japan, Porwoll said. He credits President Harry S. Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb with saving his life.

"The bomb saved my life and the lives of all the prisoners," he said. "It turned out to be the lesser of two evils."

Ken Porwoll, 65, of Roseville recalled the war ended quietly at the camp where he was held prisoner near Niigata, Japan. The prisoners there worked unloading coal ships.

One day they were told not to go to work. One day the commissioned officer in charge of the camp simply wasn't there anymore. Shortly after that, the non-commissioned officer wasn't there. That left only about eight low-ranking enlisted men to run the camp, and the POWs took a few liberties.

First, they broke down the doors of the storehouse where the Japanese kept their food, Porwoll said. Next, they broke down the gates on the prison walls. Then they marched up to the handful of Japanese and demanded their rifles.

The Japanese complied and left the prison to the Americans. Within a few days, an American contingent arrived at the camp. And

n
h
b
c

I
i
i
I
S

J

Stassen Gets Data for Trials

Finger Screws, Other Devices Used in Tokyo Inquisitions

ABOARD ADM. BADGER'S FLAGSHIP OFF YOKOSUKA, Aug. 31.—(UP)—Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen said today that the Japanese conducted an "inquisition camp" near Tokyo where Allied prisoners were subjected to medieval tortures. He added that testimony was being gathered for use in war criminal trials of the responsible Japanese.

Approximately 50 per cent of 1,494 Allied prisoners already liberated and now safe aboard the U.S. hospital ship Benevolence were treated so brutally that they need hospital care, Stassen said.

Stassen led naval rescue ships to the first group of 30 camps in the Tokyo area.

Liberated prisoners, some of whom displayed scarred fingers apparently resulting from the use of thumbscrews or other ancient torture devices, told him of the "inquisition" center inland from Tokyo, Stassen declared. It apparently was the worst of the Nipponese prisons.

"American submarine men and fliers were their best customers," Stassen said. "Most of the prisoners reported they were beaten regularly at several of the camps."

Kept Alone for Year.

One Liberator pilot told of being kept in solitary confinement for nearly a year before being transferred to the camp from which he was rescued.

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and a member of Adm. William F. Halsey's staff, announced that preliminary information obtained from the released prisoners is being compiled for use in trials of their former captors.

No Deliberate Executions.

There were many reports, he asserted, of prisoners dying from beating and lack of care. No instances of deliberate execution have yet been reported, however, nor have arrests yet been made of responsible Japanese.

One of the worst camps was Shiragawa "Hospital."

"You shouldn't use the word 'hospital' for that place," Stassen declared. "You could only describe it as a hellhole. The filth was indescribable."

Doctor's Services Not Used.

At Shiragawa an American doctor captured on Guam was put to work with a pick and shovel despite the fact Japanese medical help was inadequate, Stassen said.

See PRISONERS, Page 3, Col. 6.

100 Reported Killed

Captives Tortured In Jap Horror Camp

PRISONERS, from Page 1.

The doctor was not permitted to treat the prisoners.

On the Benevolence, medical crews rushed to aid the sick, and screen out the comparatively healthy for transfer to Army ships, which soon will begin transporting them to the United States.

Kept in Bomb Zones.

Many of the camps were located in industrial areas attacked by American Superforts and carrier planes, Stassen said. But the prisoners still welcomed the bombings because they realized each brought closer the defeat of their arrogant captors.

The Japanese vented their worst hatred on captured B-29 crewmen, Stassen said, partly in an effort to obtain information, but in large measure as pure "reprisal."

Mostly Americans.

The first of the liberated men were almost entirely U.S. military captives except for a handful of civilians at Wake Island.

But, Stassen said, many Australians, British and Dutch prisoners were expected later among the estimated 36,000 men still in Japanese hands.

Hundreds of naked, half-starved and nearly hysterical prisoners tried frantically to swim out to their rescuers.

"Thank God, you've come. Thank God you've come," they shouted.

1,500,000 Killed

Nazi 'Monster' Shot, Reveals Mass Murder

MUNICH, Aug. 31.—(U

AMERICAN troops ca

Franz Ziereis, the "r

of Mauthausen," near c

hell camps he headed

he tried to escape t

him full of lead, it

closed today.

Before he died i

called for an inte

while doctors k

with hypodermic

gaspd out a s

used at fortho

inal trials.

Rarely ha

murder bee

cold, matte

RAME

des

said h

In jus

persc

am

la'

ic

?

JAPANESE SIGN SURRENDER

Plan Trial of Jap Torture

Rescued
Yanks Are
Evidence

Half of 1,500

Need Hospital Care

ABOARD ADM. BADGER'S FLAGSHIP OFF YOKOSUKA — (UP) — Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen said yesterday that the Japanese conducted an "inquisition camp" near Tokyo where Allied prisoners were subjected to medieval tortures, and that testimony was being gathered for use in war criminal trials of the responsible Japanese.

Approximately 50 per cent of 1,494 Allied prisoners already liberated and now safe aboard the U.S. hospital ship Benevolence were treated so brutally that they need hospital care, Stassen said after leading naval rescue ships to the first group of 30 camps in the Tokyo area.

LIBERATED prisoners, some of whom displayed scarred fingers apparently resulting from the use of thumb screws or other ancient torture devices, told him of the "inquisition" center inland from Tokyo, Stassen said.

"American submarine men and fliers were their best customers," Stassen said. "Most of the prisoners reported they were beaten regularly at several of the camps."

One Liberator pilot told of being kept in solitary confinement for nearly a year before being transferred to the camp from which he was rescued.

STASSEN, former governor of Minnesota and a member of Adm. William F. Halsey's staff, announced that preliminary information obtained from the released prisoners is being compiled for use in trials of their former captors.

Asked if Jap camp officials had expressed any remorse, Stassen said:

"I just can't analyze what a Jap appears to be."

The tales of torture spurred American rescue squads rushing relief to others among the 30 war prisoner camps clustered about the Tokyo area.

DOCTORS and nurses worked without rest to care for the 1,494 prisoners already aboard the U.S.S. Benevolence. Most of the men who have been freed so far came from seven prison camps near Tokyo. Hundreds, naked and

Turn to Page 3, Column 7.

Jap Suicide Plane
Hits Ship; 37 Die

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The first reported two-pilot Japanese suicide plane crashed into the de-

JAP RIDES HALSEY'S P

that day.

Freed Yanks Tell
Jap Prison Horror

Continued from 1st Page.

starving, had tried frantically to swim out to meet their rescuers.

They kept shouting, "Thank God, you've come. Thank God, you've come."

The rough-tough rescue teams, who up until now have landed in the face of shrapnel and bullets, found their new assignment almost more than they could bear. Many of those who stormed ashore to aid the sick and weak were openly crying. They could only reply, "Take it easy, boys. We'll get you all. Take it easy."

MANY OF THE war's major mysteries slowly began unraveling as prisoners who were captured in all corners of the Pacific began to tell of their experiences.

Hamilton Faron, representing the combined Allied press, reported from the hospital ship Reeves off Omori that the famous American submarine Tang was torpedoed and sunk off Formosa last Oct. 25.

Only nine of her crew, including Cmdr. Richard H. O'Kane of Durham, N.H., escaped. O'Kane and eight of his men were among those rescued from the hell hole at Omori.

CARRIER planes still circling over other camps saw signs reading: "We want food."

Many of those rescued appeared in fairly good physical condition at first glance, but Cmdr. Stassen said that except for the most recently captured prisoners, 100 per cent of those liberated were suffering from malnutrition and 80 per cent of those showed serious dietary deficiency.

OF THE American, British, Australian and Dutch prisoners liberated and aboard the hospital ship Benevolence, those who do not require hospital treatment will be transferred soon to Army ships alongside for transportation home.

"The last two days really have been an occasion to feel and witness the highest extremes of emotion I have ever known," Stassen said.

"The extremes of joy on the part of the liberated prisoners and the extreme feeling of disgust at the conditions to which

they were subjected—an extreme feeling of determination that what they have suffered will not have been in vain."

CMDR. ROGER Simpson, who with Stassen led the naval rescue ships to the camps, appeared deeply shaken by what he described as "one of the worst hell-holes in history."

Simpson said that hundreds of wildly cheering half-naked men had rushed out on a long pier when his vessels approached the shore. They danced a hundred different jigs and many waved flags of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

COMDR. JOEL Boone, medical officer for Adm. Halsey, led the rescue mission with Stassen and Simpson. The cruiser San Juan, accompanied by the destroyer Lansdowne and the destroyer transports Reeves and Gosselin, carried the rescuers.

Hundreds of Navy torpedo bombers and fighter planes buzzed overhead and guided the landing craft to Omori.

Simpson ordered the 516 prisoners rescued at Omori evacuated immediately while Stassen went overland by truck to Shinawaga and quickly freed 180 others.

THE BENEVOLENCE took the patients aboard as quickly as they were evacuated.

Omori was considered a "show camp" for Japan, and conditions there were slightly better than at the other camps.

Many new prisoners were added to Omori after Aug. 15 as the Japs, fearful of Allied recriminations, began to attempt cleaning out their worst camps.

Even at Omori, American officers were made to carry slop buckets and to clean latrines.

WHEN ANY became ill they were immediately given only half their daily food allowance. The daily ration consisted of small quantities of grain and watery soup.

Most of the prisoners had to steal food, while laboring outside the camp, to keep alive. Some even ate grass to get nourishment.

CLOUDY

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU FORECAST
Partly cloudy, little change.

TEMPERATURES			
2 a.m.	62	10 a.m.	60
3 a.m.	61	11 a.m.	64
4 a.m.	60	Noon	69
5 a.m.	60	1 p.m.	70
6 a.m.	59	2 p.m.	73
7 a.m.	60	3 p.m.	76
8 a.m.	60	4 p.m.	78
9 a.m.	60	5 p.m.	80
10 a.m.	60	6 p.m.	79
11 a.m.	61	7 p.m.	78
12 m.	62	8 p.m.	77
1 p.m.	63	9 p.m.	76
2 p.m.	64	10 p.m.	75
3 p.m.	65	11 p.m.	74
4 p.m.	66	Midnight	73

Details on Page 9

Vol. LXXIX—No. 103

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

Price 3 Cents In Twin Cities Area
5 Cents Elsewhere

H'YA, JOE!

Meet Tribune's New
Sports Editor; See His
Column on Page 15

'Sports Opinions'

STASSEN FLIES TO FREE PRISONERS

36,000 POWS STILL AWAIT LIBERATION

Internees Stream
Toward Yokohama;
Releases Speeded

TOKYO BAY — (AP) — Hundreds of Allied prisoners from northern Japan streamed toward Yokohama Tuesday, where army authorities drew up lists of Japanese war criminals based on stories of the liberated that their prison camps were "a living hell."

The problem of releasing Allied prisoners of war in camps outside the immediate zone of occupation grew more acute, and many internees were reported growing restless now that they know freedom is near.

A party of 462 prisoners released from Ashio prison camp, about 90 miles north of Tokyo, was expected to arrive at the Yokohama railway station Tuesday afternoon.

The evacuation was arranged entirely by Japanese authorities in conjunction with the International Red Cross.

36,000 AWAIT RELEASE

Comm. Harold E. Stassen, directing prisoner recoveries for the navy, estimated there are 36,000 prisoners of war in Japan and that 8,000 of these are Americans. Virtually all are in "a tragic condition," he stated.

He said the Japanese had taken a great many prisoners to the waterfront for delivery to Allied hospital and troopships rather than await the arrival of Americans, possibly because they feared too close a scrutiny of POW camp conditions.

Stassen said airmen and submarine personnel "definitely were tortured."

The army estimated 2,000 prisoners have been released so far, and another 11,500 are awaiting their freedom in north Honshu and the northernmost home island of Hokkaido.

FLIES TO RELIEF

A naval task force commanded by Commodore Roger Simpson, San Francisco, anchored off Hamamatsu, 159 miles southwest of Tokyo, and prepared to release 1,000 prisoners held in three camps, two near Nagoya and one near Hamamatsu itself.

Comm. Stassen flew with Maj. Lyman B. Sutter, Long Beach, Calif., to the west coast port of Niigata, 160 miles northwest of Tokyo, to arrange for the release of 3,000 more prisoners held there.

Most of the prisoners at Niigata were in good physical condition, said a field artillery officer captured on Bataan who rode by railway from the camp to Yokohama.

ARRANGE TRANSPORTATION

Army and navy authorities hoped to arrange evacuation by railway to Yokohama, where the prisoners could be flown home or sent back by ship.

Four military inquiry teams were questioning the liberated

Stassen

Continued on Page Nine

four times the normal nutritional value. They were British and American.

The Americans were Miss Lois Kramer, 34, daughter of Mrs. Lydia G. Kramer, Naperville, Ill., an evangelical missionary to Japan for 28 years, and Mrs. Mary Mescheriakoff, 43, whose husband is in San Francisco. With Mrs. Mescheriakoff were her two children, Millie, 9, and Tom, 6.

Aboard the Benevolence, one of the survivors of Bataan, Sgt. James F. Schiffner, Albuquerque, N. M., told of the horror aboard "Beecher's Boat," a Japanese ship carrying American prisoners to Japan.

STASSEN

Continued From Page One.

prisoners, many of them free for the first time since early in the war.

Japanese concentration camp authorities are being investigated as a result of reports of brutal, inadequate treatment at many of the camps.

American nurses were rushed ashore at Yokohama to help establish the first American medical installation.

GUAM WORKERS FREED

One hundred twenty-seven American civilian workers captured by the Japanese at Guam 3½ years ago were released at the Mount Futatabi camp in Kobe.

Among 64 prisoners of war who arrived at Guam after being evacuated from Japan were Floyd M. Caverly of Shovel Lake, Minn., and Cpl. Irving J. Engler of Underwood, N. D.

Meanwhile, on the American hospital ship Benevolence Tokyo bay, 1,518 American prisoners have been "screened" and after medical care, transferred to other ships for repatriation.

Capt. Frederick L. McDaniel, Alexandria, Va., senior medical officer, revealed few mental cases were being found by his staff.

McDaniel said, however, "about one-fourth of those we have hospitalized are suffering from tuberculosis due to malnutrition and poor hygiene."

FIND WOMEN, CHILDREN

Among the hundreds of sick but happy American soldiers to arrive aboard the ship were two children and four women—one 81 years

He described how thirst-crazed Americans were given almost no water and slashed their own veins and drank the blood.

Only 500 of the 1,500 Americans on the ship are believed to have survived the trip.

Schiffner was not aboard the "Beecher's Boat," but said the story was widely circulated among concentration camps.

Men aboard were limited to one canteen cup of water for three men every two days, he said.

Schiffner told of cruel treatment he and his companions suffered in a series of brutal labor camps in the Philippines and a subsequent ship journey to Japan. They were among 1,200 prisoners crammed under hatches of another overloaded small vessel.

AY PRESS-GAZETTE

GREEN BAY, WIS., FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1945

ASSOCIATED PRESS
UNITED PRESS

PRICE 5c

R STAGE BEING SET

About Jap Brutality

Majority Will Need Hosiptal Care: Stassen

Horrible Stories of
Cruel Treatment at
Nip Prison Camps

ADMIRAL BADGER'S FLAGSHIP, YOKOSUKA —(P)—Fifty per cent of the 1,500 Allied war prisoners already rescued from camps in the Tokyo area were treated so brutally by the Japanese that they need hospital care, Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen revealed today.

Most prisoners said they were beaten regularly by Japanese seeking information. Some showed torture scars on their hands, apparently the result of thumb screws or similar devices.

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and a member of Adm. William F. Halsey's staff, said there were many reports of prisoners dying from beatings and lack of care. No instances of deliberate executions yet have been reported, however, he said.

The latest count showed 1,494 American, British, Australian and Dutch prisoners liberated and aboard the hospital ship Benevolence. Those who do not require hospital treatment will be transferred soon to Army ships alongside for transportation home.

Some prisoners told of an "inquisition center" inland from Tokyo. Airmen and submarine crews were the main "customers," Stassen said.

Shiragawa "hospital" also was among the worst places, prisoners said.

Hellhole, Not Hospital

"You shouldn't use the word 'hospital' for that place," Stassen said. "You could only describe it as a hellhole. The filth was indescribable."

An American doctor captured on Guam was given a pick and shovel job until recently and not permitted to treat fellow prisoners, although Japanese medical help was inadequate.

Asked if Japanese camp officials had expressed any remorse, Stassen said:

"I just can't analyze what a Jap appears to be."

The tales of torture spurred American rescue squads rushing relief to others among the 30 war prisoner camps clustered about the Tokyo area.

Doctors and nurses worked without rest to care for the hundreds who poured aboard the USS Benevolence. Most of the men who have been freed so far came from seven prison camps near Tokyo. Hundreds, naked and starving, had tried frantically to swim out to meet their rescuers.

They kept shouting, "Thank God, you've come. Thank God, you've come."

This Is Tougher

The rough-tough rescue teams, who up until now have landed in the face of shrapnel and bullets, found their new assignment almost more than they could bear. Many of those who stormed ashore to aid the sick and weak were openly crying. They could only reply, "Take it easy, boys. We'll get you all. Take it easy."

Complaints mounted rapidly against the treatment accorded prisoners, and there were numerous charges of systematic beatings administered by information-seeking Japanese officials.

While liberation forces continued rushing the freed men back to where they could receive first aid, Cmdr. Stassen announced that the preliminary information now being obtained from prisoners is being compiled for use in connection with forthcoming war crimes trials.

Most of those now liberated, came from the Omori, Shinagawa, and Kawasaki camps, all within six miles of Tokyo.

(Marine Combat Correspondent Sgt. Don Petit of Burlington, Vt., quoted a rescued Marine of the Wake island garrison today as saying that Maj. James P. S. Devereux, Marine commander at Wake, was believed to be alive

TURN TO PRISON CAMPS, PAGE 2

Pasadena Gains Down: Nab Prowling Monkey

PASADENA, Calif. —(P)—Frightened reports to police of peeping toms, traffic being directed by a "strange little man" and odd noises from treetops, have ended.

After three days AWOL from a backyard pen, Jimmy, the pet monkey of Hawaii-based Machinist's Mate 3/C Richard Alten, was captured Thursday, gambolling along a street five miles from home, by the sailor's mother, Mrs. Frank Alten.

American Occupation Forces Widen Holdings; More Troops Land In Area Around Tokyo

YOKOHAMA —(P)— American troops moved up to the southern edge of Tokyo today in their second day of a bloodless occupation in which they were extending their control swiftly across the bay area.

The occupation forces hourly increased their holdings preparatory to Sunday's (Saturday night U. S. time) historic surrender of the Japanese empire.

Parachute troopers completed the occupation of this sixth greatest city of Japan, where General MacArthur has set up headquarters.

They then sifted on north through the Kawasaki area looking for more prisoner of war camps and moved up to positions on the south bank of the Tama river, which winds along Tokyo's southern outskirts.

The Japanese government asked Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger to make Tokyo out of bounds for his U. S. Eighth Army troops pending demobilization to avoid possible friction.

More Troops Arrive

More troops were pouring in hourly by air to swell the initial landings of more than 6,000 men and officers.

Marines took over the Tateyama naval base and air station guarding the approaches to Tokyo bay.

Eichelberger's veterans of the Philippines campaign will occupy this point and the Tokyo plain after the historic signing of the surrender Sunday (Saturday night U. S. time) aboard the battleship Missouri in the bay.

Airborne troops were due today to move across to the east shore of Tokyo bay for the first time and occupy the naval anchorage of Kisarazu, north of where the Marines now are operating.

"I haven't seen so many peaceful Japs in a long time," Eichelberger declared in complimenting his long-time enemies for living up to the letter of the occupation agreement.

"If the Japanese continue their present attitude, there will be no trouble for them nor for us."

Rain Pelts Down

In contrast to the clear beautiful weather which marked Thursday's airborne landing at Atsugi and the occupation of Yokosuka

Point Discharge For Fliers Cut.

Naval Aviators Can Get
Out With 44; Policy On
Cadets Is Mapped Out

WASHINGTON —(P)—The first major break in the Navy's point system for demobilization came today in an order reducing the number of points required by Naval aviators for release to 44.

All other male reserve officers need 49 points.

The Navy meanwhile announced it would continue to make flight training available to 17 and 18-year-old high school graduates or students in their last semester of high school or secondary school.

The Navy said it wanted to guarantee a continuous flow of new pilots into the fleet.

The new point score for aviators is the same as that for enlisted men.

Contribute to Action

While there was no formal announcement of the new order affecting aviators, and no details were given as to the reasons, several factors were understood to have contributed to the action.

The aviation commissioned group is estimated to be five years younger on the average than any other branch of the service. Therefore, the group could not accumulate age points comparable to other commissioned officer groups. Furthermore, few can qualify with points for dependency.

Flight training applicants must be unmarried and must agree to remain single until they are commissioned. They will receive three to four semesters of college training before entering flight schools.

Cadets Offered Discharge

Meanwhile, to avoid an immediate excess of qualified pilots, the Navy said a large number of aviation cadets had been offered the option of returning to full civilian status.

Without further recruiting, the Navy explained, retention of these cadets now in pre-flight, primary or intermediate training stages would cause a surplus of naval aviators in one age group. Thus in future years there would be a gap between aviation classes because no students would have been recruited in the immediate postwar period.

Cadets who declared their intention to withdraw by Sept. 14 will be sent to separation centers and mustered out along with enlisted personnel.

Head of Pickle Firm Violated POW Rule

RIPON, Wis. —(P)—The Garden City Pickle company here today had lost its eligibility to have German prisoners of war from the Ripon branch camp because the head of the firm, Ottmar Redemann, allegedly violated the non-fraternization rule by buying two meals for three or four of them at a restaurant.

Redemann said the violation was unintentional and expressed regret. The incident was revealed by the POW Base camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Tavern League Meeting

APPLETON, Wis. —(P)—The Wisconsin Tavern league will hold a state conference here Sept. 18, 19 and 20. Officers will be elected on the final day.



Cmdr. Richard H. O'Kane, above, who was commander of the famous U. S. submarine Tang reported overdue and presumed lost Feb. 5, was listed in Yokohama Thursday as among those freed from a Japanese prisoner camp. (AP Wirephoto).

They then sifted on north through the Kawasaki area looking for more prisoner of war camps and moved up to positions on the south bank of the Tama river, which winds along Tokyo's southern outskirts.

The Japanese government asked Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger to make Tokyo out of bounds for his U. S. Eighth Army troops pending demobilization to avoid possible friction.

Will Be Broadcast

WASHINGTON —(P)—The White house said today that President Truman's V-J day proclamation may be sandwiched in between descriptive broadcasts of the signing of the Japanese surrender aboard the battleship Missouri.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said it is not known now just when the signing will take place, but it is hoped that it will be around 9 or 10 p. m. CWT Saturday, in which event the president will be on the air for eight or nine minutes immediately after the signatures are affixed.

If the surrender formalities are too late at night, Ross said the president will make his radio speech Sunday morning.

Details Not Complete

The time for the Sunday ceremonies still was not announced and it was uncertain whether Admiral Halsey's flagship Missouri, aboard which the formal capitulation will be made, will remain at its present anchorage several miles off Yokosuka or will move in closer to give the population of the Tokyo-Yokohama area a close up look at the mighty 45,000-ton symbol of American sea power.

The flood-tide of American military power rolled in by air in a stream that will continue at least until mid-September, when a half million troops will be billeted in this conquered country.

To bolster the first forces or more than 18,000, the U. S. Eighth Army under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger was due to start landing Saturday at Yokohama and Tateyama, guardian of Tokyo bay. A new unidentified division was scheduled to arrive Sunday at Tokyo's Atsugi airfield.

Hotel Remains Intact

General MacArthur, Allied supreme commander for Japan, established his temporary headquarters in the New Grand hotel in Yokohama, Tokyo's port city. Much of the city was in ashes from the American fire-bombings of past months, but the New

naval base, up and across the bay from Tateyama, the Leathernecks took possession of the vital naval installation in a driving rain storm.

The Marines, under the command of Maj. Wallace Crawford of Wilmette, Ill., will reconnoiter the beaches and defenses and in general prepare for the Army occupation to follow.

Already, while plans for the final surrender ceremonies still were under way, Naval occupation forces at Yokosuka had started development of the great base for the use of Allied shipping.

Details Not Complete

The time for the Sunday ceremonies still was not announced and it was uncertain whether Admiral Halsey's flagship Missouri, aboard which the formal capitulation will be made, will remain at its present anchorage several miles off Yokosuka or will move in closer to give the population of the Tokyo-Yokohama area a close up look at the mighty 45,000-ton symbol of American sea power.

The flood-tide of American military power rolled in by air in a stream that will continue at least until mid-September, when a half million troops will be billeted in this conquered country.

To bolster the first forces or more than 18,000, the U. S. Eighth Army under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger was due to start landing Saturday at Yokohama and Tateyama, guardian of Tokyo bay. A new unidentified division was scheduled to arrive Sunday at Tokyo's Atsugi airfield.

Hotel Remains Intact

General MacArthur, Allied supreme commander for Japan, established his temporary headquarters in the New Grand hotel in Yokohama, Tokyo's port city. Much of the city was in ashes from the American fire-bombings of past months, but the New

Grand stood out untouched amid the ruins.

The Japanese bustled about, ostensibly striving to smooth the way for the alien victors. One such Nipponese touch was preparation of telephone directories, stencilled in English longhand and listing more than 1,000 numbers for the various American installations.

The American embassy in Tokyo, its roof half burned off by an American bombing April 25, was scheduled for quick repair, to become MacArthur's regular headquarters.

No immediate march into Tokyo was planned, but in a constantly widening sphere the Stars and Stripes supplanted the Rising Sun on the flagstaffs of Japan. The Americans now are spread throughout an area of more than 200 miles.

Taking No Chances

For all the Japanese attitude of submission, the occupation forces were taking no chances on treachery.

Both Thursday, at the time of the formal mass landings at Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo bay and at the Atsugi airbase southwest of Tokyo, and again today, more than 100 Superfortresses and 60 Mustang fighters roared in steady circles over the landing scenes. Nothing happened, but the Superforts and fighters were ready with 50-caliber machine guns to annihilate any show of opposition.

That the American precautions were well founded was indicated by Japanese who talked to Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines, as he strolled the streets of Tokyo for several hours, unmolested.

Brines said that some fanatical Japanese militarist elements were so determined to continue the war that they publicly threatened to shoot down the surrender emissaries who flew to Manila to receive Gen. MacArthur's instructions.

Fanatics Are Outwitted

These were outwitted by false departure and return times — a ruse of which MacArthur was apprised and in which he cooperated.

Japanese antiaircraft on tiny Miyake island 90 miles south of Tokyo fired several rounds at American transport planes only Thursday, without damage but with hostile intent.

Still, Brines and other observers here agreed as to the peculiar passivity of the Japanese, many of whom expressed happiness that the war was over and contended that Emperor Hirohito had broken the militarists' grip by himself deciding to sue for peace.

It was evident, however, that there was to be no soft subsidence into the easy relations of prewar years. In some individual cases the Japanese attempted friendship, but the masses moved like automatons about their appointed tasks.

In bomb-ravaged Tokyo itself there was a certain numbness, and a Japanese newspaperman said 300,000 to 500,000 persons were killed or injured in this city alone by the B-29 raids. Food and drink were scarce.

Prisoners Are Reminder

As a memory-aid to forgetful Americans, about 1,500 prisoners of war had thus far been freed from prisons in the Tokyo area. All were suffering from horrible malnutrition, and many told of brutal abuse by their Japanese captors.

Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, the defender of Bataan and Corregidor, who succeeded MacArthur there and drained the bitter cup of defeat, was scheduled to fly to Japan today from Manila. Here he will witness the formal surrender signature aboard the Missouri Sunday.

Already on hand for that momentous occasion were Admirals Nimitz and Halsey and other high officers of the world's greatest fleet.

While the surrender program proceeded here in the heart of the Japanese islands, it raced ahead also throughout the now-shattered empire that Japan had erected in East Asia on the foundations of blood and deceit.

A British naval force led by Rear Adm. C. H. J. Harcourt aboard the battleship Anson entered Hong Kong to accept the surrender of that great island colony off the China coast.

Gen. Walter Krueger of the U. S. Sixth Army was scheduled to begin the occupation of the southern Japanese island of Kyushu on Monday and Tuesday.

Gen. Stilwell, the man who frankly took "a helluva beating" in Burma in 1942 but came back a winner and now commands the U. S. Tenth Army on Okinawa, was accepting Japanese surrender of the Ryukus and was to go to Korea.

On Sunday aboard an American cruiser at Truk, that once impregnable Japanese naval outpost in the South Pacific was to be surrendered along with other holdings in those seas, with Vice Adm. George D. Murray in command.

On Monday the erstwhile "Tiger of Malaya," Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, was scheduled to surrender the tattered remnants of the once-mighty forces of Japan in the Philippines.

In China Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer disclosed the Americans were planning to move Chinese troops into key cities by air to speed the occupation program within a few days, and Wedemeyer declared American troops might be out of China by springtime.

But into Japan the flow of American troops was increasing.

Gift Saddle Remains Aboard Halsey's Ship

YOKOSUKA, Japan — (AP) — Left behind on shipboard as Adm. Halsey came ashore on this newly occupied Allied naval base, was his saddle—the gift from Reno, Nev., presented him in event he rides Emperor Hirohito's white horse.

Presumably, Emperor Hirohito's horse remains in the imperial stables; and Halsey has not gone near them.

Prison Camps

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1

and well. But the dispatch did not report Devereux' whereabouts.)

Mysteries Being Solved

Many of the war's major mysteries slowly began taking solid shape as prisoners who were captured in all corners of the Pacific began to tell of their experiences.

Carrier planes still circling over other camps saw signs reading: "We want food."

Many of those rescued appeared in fairly good physical condition at first glance, but Cmdr. Stassen said that except for the most recently captured prisoners, 100 per cent of those liberated were suffering from malnutrition and 80 per cent of those showed serious dietary deficiency.

"The last two days really have been an occasion to feel and witness the highest extremes of emotion I have ever known," Stassen said. "The extremes of joy on the part of the liberated prisoners and the extreme feeling of disgust at the condition to which they were subjected—an extreme feeling of determination that what they have suffered will not have been in vain."

Cmdr. Simpson Shaken

Cmdr. Roger Simpson, who with Stassen led the Naval rescue ships to the camps, appeared deeply shaken by what he described as "one of the worst hellholes in history."

Simpson said that hundreds of wildly cheering half-naked men had rushed out on a long pier when his vessels approached the shore. They had danced a hundred different jigs, despite the obvious stiffness of their joints, and many waved flags of the United States, Great Britain, and The Netherlands.

Most of the weary, happy prisoners were aboard the huge hospital ship Benevolence within 12 hours after the special Naval rescue missions landed on the shores of Tokyo bay.

Among them were some of America's greatest war heroes; including Maj. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, 32, Marine fighter pilot ace from Okanogan, Wash., and Cmdr. Arthur L. Maher of Chicago, gunnery officer board the valiant Cruiser Houston.

Still Cocky, Colorful

Boyington appeared almost as colorful and cocky as he was on the day he was shot down over Rabaul, after chasing an enemy fighter into a cloud.

Other prisoners included Col. Richard Carmichael of Austin, Tex., commanding officer of the Army's 462nd Bomb group; Col. Richard King of Georgetown, S. C., commander of the Army's 500th Bomb group and Lt. Mack L. Gottlieb of New York City, who was captured on Guam in 1941. Gottlieb served for two years as chief of the medical staff formed of captured Allied doctors.

Cmdr. Joel Boone, medical officer for Adm. William F. Halsey, led the rescue mission with Stassen and Simpson. The cruiser San Juan, accompanied by the destroyer Lansdowne and the destroyer transport Reeves and Gosselin carried the rescuers.

Hundred of Navy torpedo bombers and fighter planes buzzed overhead and guided the landing craft to Omori.

Simpson ordered the 516 prisoners rescued at Omori evacuated immediately while Stassen went overland by truck to Shinawaga and quickly freed 180 others.

Omori A "Show Camp"

Omori was considered a "show camp" for Japan, and conditions there were slightly better than at the other camps. Former Premier Hideki Tojo visited the camp last December.

Many new prisoners were added to Omori after Aug. 15 as the Japanese, fearful of Allied re-cremations, began to attempt cleaning out their worst camps.

The worst cases were those of B-29 crewmen who had been sent to special camps where they received more severe treatment than the average prisoner.

Even at show place Omori, American officers were made to carry slop buckets and to clean latrines. When any became ill they were immediately given only half their daily food allowance. The daily ration consisted of small quantities of grain and watery soup. Most of the prisoners had to steal food, while laboring outside the camp, to keep alive. Some even ate grass to get nourishment.

At one Japanese hospital Allied patients were obliged to watch the cremation of their dead fellow-prisoners. Their beds were flat boards supported by two-by-fours.

When the surrender offer came, Japanese attendants suddenly appeared with sleeping mats.

Milwaukee-Co. Keeps 35-Mile Speed Limit

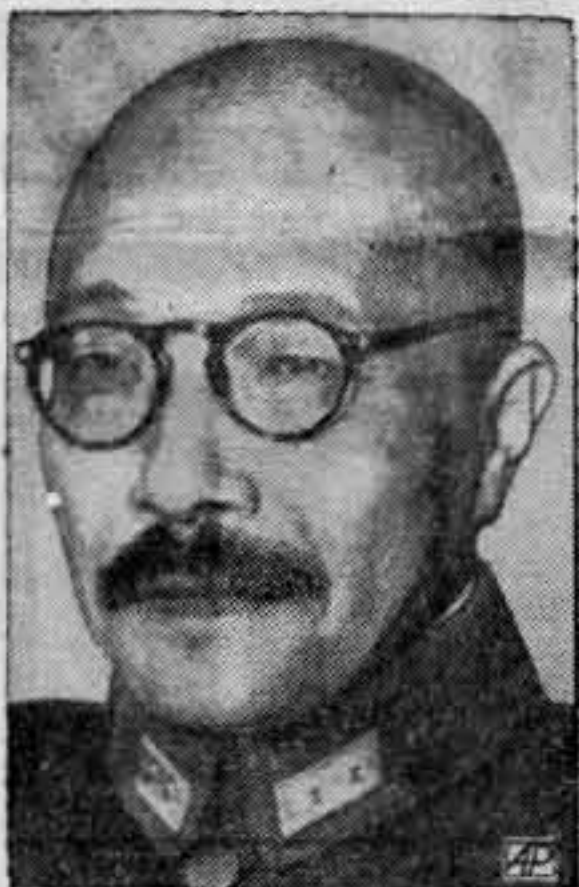
MILWAUKEE—(P)—Milwaukee county will retain the 35-mile speed limit although national and state restrictions have been lifted, Richard J. White, chairman of the county board's highway committee said today.

"Even the 35-mile an hour limit is too fast for the type of tires on many cars today," said White.

The Indians of South America consider the annatto-tree sacred and have cultivated it for untold centuries.

FALSE TEETH That Loosen Need Not Embarrass

Many wearers of false teeth have suffered real embarrassment because their plate dropped, slipped or wobbled at just the wrong time. Do not live in fear of this happening to you. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH, the alkaline (non-acid) powder, on your plates. Holds false teeth more firmly, so they feel more comfortable. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug store. Ad.



Gen. Hideki Tojo, above, Japan's premier for most of the war, is living quietly in retirement at his home in a Tokyo suburb, it was learned today, according to an Associated dispatch from the Japanese capital.

And, as far as the people of Nippon are concerned, "We don't care much for him any more," said Saljo Hasegawa chief of the Domei News Agency foreign service.

Some people here think Tojo may commit hara kiri. Others think he won't and is prepared to accept full responsibility as a war criminal.

Badger Resort Areas Jammed

End of Gas Rationing Brings Out Flood of Summer Vacationists

MADISON, Wis. — (P) — Wisconsin's resorts, bursting with capacity business before V-J day, report the heaviest tourist traffic in history since the lifting of gasoline restrictions Aug. 15.

Late summer vacationists who had intended to remain at home are pointing northward, according to information received at the state conservation office. And others, who planned short trips on carefully hoarded coupons, have indicated a willingness to drive greater distances.

Where an out-of-state automobile license was a rarity, there are many now from the various, mid-western states.

Resort Areas Crowded

All of which makes conditions crowded in resort areas.

Every available housing unit is being utilized to make room for the invasion of guests seeking recreation, rest and relaxation from ordinary responsibilities.

Reports show that all parts of the state are coming in for a share of the tourist trade. The quiet, off the beaten path spots no longer lack business, whereas during rationing, distance away from railroad or bus facilities made for vacant cabins.

Not Enough Food

In addition to a current shortage of cottages and cabins, resort owners said they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient food for the guests.

There has been a shortage of capable help, too, but owners say that most guests have become acclimated to conditions and make the best of prevailing arrangements with few complaints.

Conservation officials, wishing to encourage vacationists to take advantage of Wisconsin's playground, have been responding to inquiries by telling tourists to go to resort areas even though reservations are unobtainable.

Checking around at various vacation offices usually reveals available facilities, although they may not be the travelers' first choice, one spokesman said.

Examinations Sept. 10 For Deaf School Post

MADISON, Wis.—(U.P.)—An examination for superintendent of the state school for the deaf, Delavan, will be held Sept. 10 at Delavan, the state personnel bureau announced today.

The superintendent's post has been vacant since Aug. 1, when V. A. Becker resigned. Candidates for the job are: William Fair, Indianapolis; Charles B. Grow, Danville, Ky.; William Milligan, Jacksonville, Ill.; Carl Frederick Smith, Fairbault, Minn.; Clifford E. Mohan, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and Herbert Menzemer, Knoxville, Tenn. All are employed at schools for the deaf, the personnel bureau said.

Continuance of Draft Is Urged

Two Navy Officers Back Selective Service; Tell Of Recruiting Benefits

WASHINGTON — (P) — Continuance of Selective service was urged before the house military committee today by two Navy officers.

Joining with the Army and President Truman as draft advocates, Capt. H. G. Hopwood, personnel officer, said:

"We must have the draft as an anchor to the windward."

He said that in its program to reduce its strength from 3,600,417 now to 500,000 within a year, the Navy requires 21,000 additions monthly. Volunteers numbered approximately 16,000 in August, he said, but would drop if the draft were abandoned.

"There's no question but that continuance of the draft stimulates enlistments," Capt. Dudley White, recruiting chief, commented.

Committee members considered asking President Truman to address either congress or the people to explain:

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

More Meat

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1

shoulders and loins for government purchase.

Set-aside on beef, mutton, lamb, veal and other pork cuts were removed 10 days ago.

Henceforth military and other government needs for meat will be met by purchases on the open market.

These cutbacks made possible the sharp slash in red points required for meat for the next ration period, beginning Monday.

More Meat On Hand

The BLS survey, based on visit of field agents to independent tail stores in 56 large cities, showed increases in meats centered around beef and prepared supplies of veal, lamb and were about the same as before.

There was more margarine, pineapple and pine on grocery shelves in less applesauce, mixed cooking and salad.

As store shelves again the off ration is sibility food.

Committee members considered asking President Truman to address either congress or the people to explain:

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Why he urged the draft continued.

Household STOKERS
Available without priority.
Immediate delivery.
POMPROWITZ
STORE
1100 Main St. Adams 700

Yes! We Have
TUBES AND PARTS FOR
RADIO REPAIRING
ALL TYPES—ALL MAKES
PORTABLE RADIO BATTERIES
Including 67½ Volt "B"
Gabe's
RADIOS • APPLIANCES
320 N. Washington St.
Mail Orders Welcome

Stassen Promises Punishment Of Japs

TOKYO BAY—(INS)—Comdr. Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, angered by mounting evidence of Jap "bestiality", today promised relentless prosecution of the perpetrators of "hell hole" prison camps.

Stassen, who is acting as Adm. William F. Halsey's prison camp investigator, said that a running roster of Japs responsible for atrocities is being compiled.

"No arrests in connection with operation of the camps have been made yet," Stassen said, indicating that punitive action must await the liberation of some 35,000 Allied prisoners still in enemy hands.

Mercy crews, he said, have emptied seven camps in the Tokyo area, and 1,494 sick, starved and maimed Allied captives now are aboard transports and hospital ships.

Hundreds of others are being evacuated on the return flights of transport planes, while Superfortresses range over Sendai, Osaka, Hiroshima, Hakodate, Fukuoka, Formosa, Korea, Mukden, and Manchuria dropping supplies to thousands not yet freed.

Comdr. Stassen said immediate efforts are being made to reach a barbaric "inquisition center," where "the main culprits were captured B-29 and marine crews".

He declined to identify the names of the prisoners, pending entry of American mercy forces. Information being compiled, he said, on the physical and mental condition of the prisoners, and administered thumb-screws and inhuman beatings. Some "special" prisoners were subjected at this inland camp.

Used by the Japs as "bait" were Allied air and marine crewmen.

These prisoners, in violation of every rule of the Geneva code, were kept in solitary confinement, denied shelter during air raids and compelled to sub-

Stassen 'Nominated'

LONDON—(P)—The conservative Weekly Spectator today suggested Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, and former Prime Minister S. M. Bruce, of Australia as possibilities for the position of secretary general of the United Nations organization.

The Spectator commented that Stassen was "considered well in the running for the Republican nomination for President in 1948 and he may, of course, be unwilling to relinquish that. Otherwise he would be ideal".

sist on half the starvation diet afforded "regular" internees.

With few exceptions, Stassen said, prisoners thus far rescued were in the "regular" category. And except for those captured within recent weeks, 100 per cent of the prisoners were suffering from malnutrition, 50 per cent needed hospitalization.

Navy's Point System For Release Cut To 44

WASHINGTON —(P)— The first major break in the Navy's point system for demobilization came today in an order reducing the number of points required by naval aviators for release to 44.

All other male reserve officers need 49 points.

The new point score for aviators is the same as that for enlisted men.

'YOU HAVE NO AUTHORITY, PERIOD,' STASSEN TELLS JAP

ALBANY, GA.—(P)—An Albany naval officer, writing to his parents about the occupation of Japan, included this sidelight:

A colonel in command of a Japanese prisoner of war camp refused to grant custody of the inmates to Capt. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, and an American prisoner liberation party.

* * *

"I have no authority to release these men," the Japanese officer said.

"You have no authority, period," Stassen replied. "Sit down and shut up."

The letter, written by Ens. R. E. McCormack, stationed aboard the USS San Juan, said the prisoners were released forthwith.

Times - 9-5-45

After Months of Darkness

THE SPEED WITH WHICH army and naval authorities are moving to release American prisoners of war in Japan will bring rejoicing in scores of northwest homes.

Here is a job in which time is the very essence.

The thousands of Americans to be evacuated have passed through a shockingly cruel ordeal.

Early reports indicate that a substantial number of them are badly weakened by malnutrition, and that many suffer from tuberculosis.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, who is directing prisoner recoveries for the navy, declares that airmen and submarine personnel "definitely were tortured."

THE FILTH AND BRUTALITIES of the prison camp have taken a heavy toll of minds and bodies.

Liberation, then, can not come a split second too soon for these Americans.

For some of them speed of rescue may well mean the difference between life and death.

The business of punishing their captors can come later; today the first necessity is to release the prisoners of war, and see that they receive nourishing food and proper medical attention with all possible speed.

THESE MEN have been swallowed up by the darkness so long that we may

tend to forget the heroic part they played in the very victory that brings them light again.

Yet the northwest should not forget their heroism, because so many of its sons were captured in the bitter delaying actions fought on Bataan and Corregidor.

These northwest men had a definite role to play. They were supposed to upset the enemy's strategic schedules by the stubbornness of their resistance, and to give this country time to muster strength against the day when it could fight on the offensive.

THAT ASSIGNMENT they carried through gallantly, and the price they paid was years of torment in a prison camp.

These American captives, and thousands of their fellow prisoners, have gone through hell in answering the call to duty.

The Wainwrights, Boyingtons and Devereux have won a special fame; they dramatically symbolize the American captive and his unflagging courage in confinement.

But all of them—generals, colonels, buck sergeants and plain GI Joes—have passed through a long hard night of prison camp adversity.

We shall welcome them back to the light with affection, honor and a deep respect.

Surely they have earned the praise and plaudits of a grateful nation.

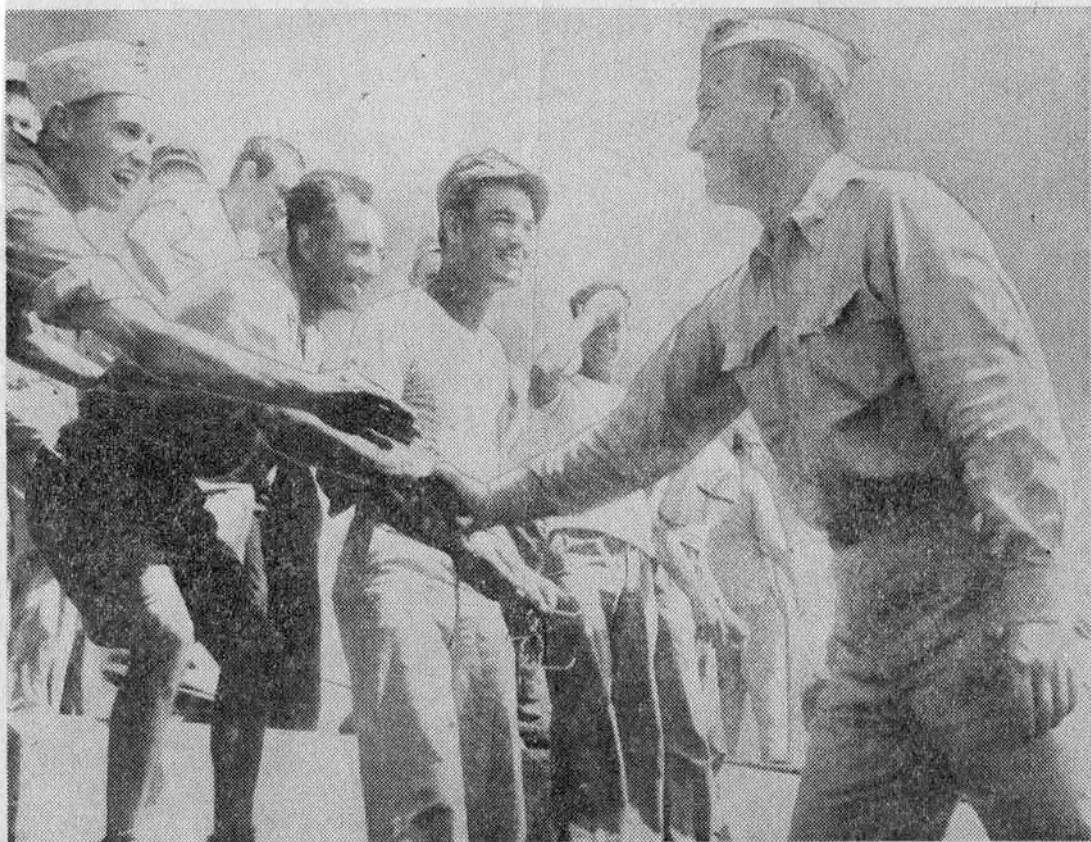
9-7 - Page 11

MINNEAPOLIS

Vol. LXVII—No. 245



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,



STASSEN GREET'S LIBERATED PRISONERS—Comm. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and now on the staff of Adm. Halsey, shakes hands with joyful Allied prisoners of war who were rescued by United States navy mercy squadron Aug. 29 and 30 from camps in the Tokyo area. The men seem overcome as they await transportation to a naval hospital ship in Tokyo harbor.

Stassen Promises Punishment Of Japs

TOKYO BAY—(INS)—Comdr. Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, angered by mounting evidence of Jap "bestiality", today promised relentless prosecution of the perpetrators of "hell hole" prison camps.

Stassen, who is acting as Adm. William F. Halsey's prison camp investigator, said that a running roster of Japs responsible for atrocities is being compiled.

"No arrests in connection with operation of the camps have been made yet," Stassen said, indicating that punitive action must await the liberation of some 35,000 Allied prisoners still in enemy hands.

Mercy crews, he said, have emptied seven camps in the Tokyo area, and 1,494 sick, starved and maimed Allied captives now are aboard transports and hospital ships.

Hundreds of others are being evacuated on the return flights of transport planes, while Superfortresses range over Sendai, Osaka, Hiroshima, Hakodate, Fukuoka, Formosa, Korea, Mukden, and Manchuria dropping supplies to thousands not yet freed.

Comdr. Stassen said immediate efforts are being made to reach a barbaric "inquisition center," where "the main culprits were captured B-29 and marine crews".

He declined to identify the names of the pending entry of American mercy forces. Information being compiled, he said, on the mistreatment, thumb-screws, and inhuman beatings which "special" prisoners were subjected at this inland camp.

Used by the Japs as "bait" were Allied air and marine crewmen.

These prisoners, in violation of every rule of the Geneva code, were kept in solitary confinement, denied shelter during air raids and compelled to sub-

Stassen 'Nominated'

LONDON—(AP)—The conservative Weekly Spectator today suggested Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, and former Prime Minister S. M. Bruce, of Australia as possibilities for the position of secretary general of the United Nations organization.

The Spectator commented that Stassen was "considered well in the running for the Republican nomination for President in 1948 and he may, of course, be unwilling to relinquish that. Otherwise he would be ideal".

sist on half the starvation diet afforded "regular" internees.

With few exceptions, Stassen said, prisoners thus far rescued were in the "regular" category. And except for those captured within recent weeks, 100 per cent of the prisoners were suffering from malnutrition, 50 per cent needed hospitalization.

Navy's Point System For Release Cut To 44

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The first major break in the Navy's point system for demobilization came today in an order reducing the number of points required by naval aviators for release to 44.

All other male reserve officers need 49 points.

The new point score for aviators is the same as that for enlisted men.

Print Sept 11th 45

Gen. Beebe Says Jap Captivity Produces Experts at Bridge

By JACK WILSON

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe of Faribault, Minn., and Havelock, Iowa, stepped off a big C54 army transport plane here Monday and put four years of war and Japanese prison camps behind him as he wordlessly hugged his wife and son.

And, returning with Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright to receive the cheers and homage that Washington reserves for the nation's foremost heroes, the one-time commandant of Shattuck Military academy at Faribault brought back with him a proven formula for how to stay sane in prison camp.

His formula: Write a book, learn a foreign language, play bridge, do anything but brood and worry.

Gen. Beebe, 53, who grew up in Havelock, worked on a newspaper in Sioux City, fought through World war I and was commandant of cadets at Shattuck from 1932 to 1938, was Gen. Wainwright's chief of staff during the battle of the Philippines, the defense of Bataan and the fall of Corregidor.

HELD AS HOSTAGES

He was confined with Gen. Wainwright in a single room of a Manila hotel for a month after the surrender of Corregidor, as a hostage for the surrender of other American troops on the island.

Then he was sent to a prison camp in northern Luzon, then successively to camps in Formosa and on the Japanese home islands.

After more than three years as a Japanese prisoner, Gen. Beebe still looks fit and wiry.

"I didn't lose so much weight as some of the men," he said, "because I didn't have so much to start with. I weighed 153 at the start of the war, then I was down 30 pounds for a while, and now I'm back to 138."

He hasn't any plans for the future, because Gen. Wainwright hasn't any plans yet, but retirement from the army doesn't figure in Gen. Beebe's thinking at all.

He has allowed himself one bit of wishful thinking, though. "I can just visualize," he said, "the sort of log cabin that I'd like to go to for a while, up on one of those beautiful northern lakes."

WRITES NOVEL

About life in a prison camp: "If you didn't do anything to keep yourself occupied, to keep your mind busy, it was pretty bad. I wrote a book and learned Spanish, to keep busy, and I kept busy right up to the day we were turned loose."

The book, Gen. Beebe said, is an historical novel, still untitled, about the war in the Philippines up to the time of the surrender of Corregidor.

He brought the manuscript back with him, and will offer it to a publisher.

His prison camp writing, done with smuggled pencils on whatever scraps of paper he could find, was Gen. Beebe's first attempt at serious literature, but it fulfilled a hankering that he had had ever since he was a lad in Havelock.

PLAYED ALL DAY

Some of the officers who were in the prison camp found their solution to camp boredom by playing bridge—"there ought to be some darned good bridge players come out of that camp, because they played from morning until night."

Gen. Beebe was officially silent about conditions in the camp, leaving it to Gen. Wainwright to make the report on

treatment accorded the prisoners.

He told one significant story, though.

"A couple of days before the Japanese surrender," he said, "one of the enlisted men in the camp was confined to the guardhouse and one of the guards beat him up pretty badly. After the surrender, this same man was put on one of the first guard details, guarding the Japs who were now our prisoners. And one of the Japs he was guarding was the one who had beaten him."

JAP BACKS AWAY

"The soldier spotted this Jap, and the Jap spotted the soldier about the same time. The soldier started walking toward the Jap, the Jap started backing away."

"Finally the soldier caught up with him and said, 'You beat me the other day and now you think I'm going to beat you up. Well, I'm not, because Americans don't do thing that way.'"

Optimists to Hear Charles B. Booth

Charles Brandon Booth, only son of Gen. Ballington Booth and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, founders

of The Volunteers of America, will be the speaker at Optimist club at noon Tuesday.

As a worker in his parents' organization and other fields, Booth has spent 39 years in social and religious work.



Booth

STASSEN CITES RESCUE

Gives Figures on Liberation of POW's

TOKYO — (INS) — More than one-third of the 32,000 Allied prisoners estimated to be in Japan have now been liberated, Comm. Harold Stassen of Adm. William F. Halsey's staff said Monday.

He disclosed that upwards of 12,000 have now been recovered, while MacArthur announced 8,324 have been evacuated.

American army prisoners were sent back to American bases via Manila, while marines and navy personnel were processed through Guam.

The army air transport command disclosed 6,754 men have been flown out from the Atsugi airfield, near Tokyo, alone—an average of more than 1,200 daily. Only 60 have been litter patients.

The C54's, after bringing in occupation troops, made 1,099 flights to return the newly freed men, the ATC using 214 planes on these missions.

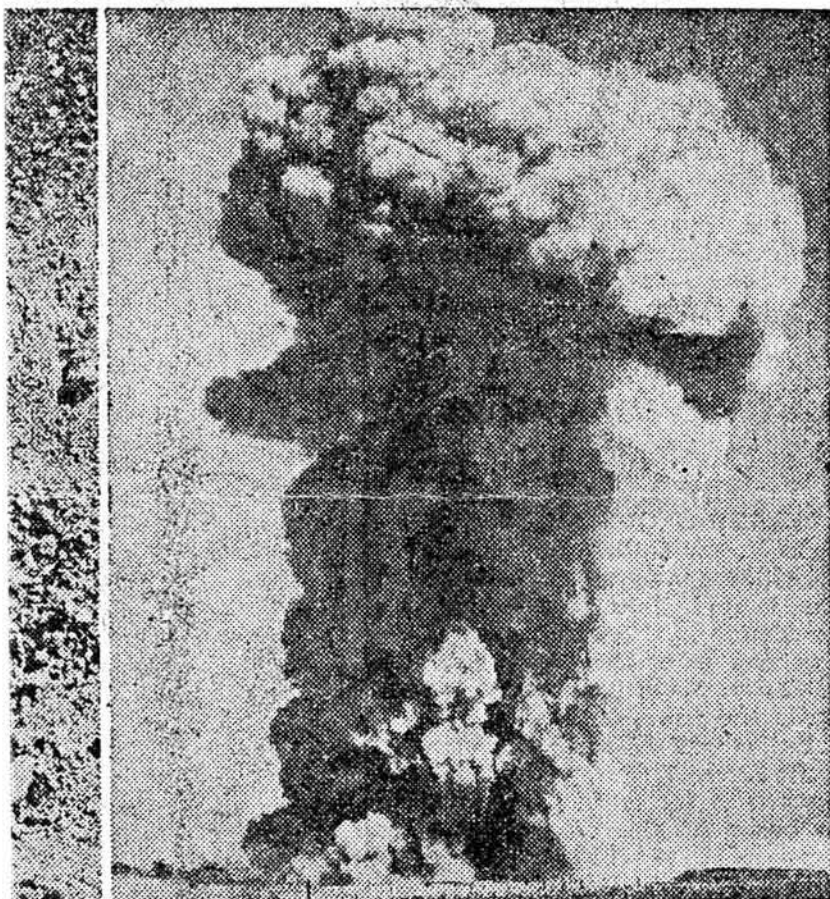
Comm. Stassen said Japanese had not given the Americans any difficulty in the liberation operations and no incidents provocative of trouble had arisen.

Meanwhile the navy revealed a rescue force of bluejackets arrived at the little fishing village of Arai to remove 908 gaunt but cheering prisoners of war.

The village, 135 miles southwest of Tokyo, was reached in an overnight trip by destroyer and then by small boats through a maze of canals.

Aug 31, 1945

r the German Landscape



re than pile up some of the missiles their planes never had a chance to drop. The bombs are buried in rural regions (left) then detonated.

ws Troops Maneuver

re, here for the meeting of the reviewed a sample of U. S.

AB Div., occupying Berlin,

Div. Breaks Up Youth Gang

HARD, Germany, Aug. 30
band of Hitler youth or-
here to terrorize German
who cooperated with U. S.
ion troops has been broken
Third Inf. Div. troops, it
ealed today, with the arrest
young thugs ranging from
years of age.

were charged specifically
olding secret meetings in
of occupation laws and
aking three raids on the
a woman who had been
to the Americans.

German burgomaster also

Berlin Frauleins Outnumber Men By 69 Per Cent

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (S & S)—There are 69 per cent more women than there are men in Berlin, figures compiled in the city's most recent census showed today.

According to the census, taken under Allied supervision on Aug. 12, there were only 2,784,000 residents of the fallen capital—less than two-thirds of the city's population in 1939, date of the last prewar census.

In 1939, the ratio of women to men was 119 to 100, compared to 169 to 100 today.

A population breakdown by sectors of the city shows 1,069,000 in the Russian area, 845,000 in the U. S. sector, 491,000 in the British sector, and 379,000 in the French. In the American sector, there are 308,000 men and 537,000 women, a female surplus of nearly 74 per cent.

Navy Rescues 500 Prisoners Of 'Hell Hole'

TOKYO BAY, Aug. 30 (AP)—Five hundred prisoners of war were rescued from Japanese confinement today and the Navy commander in charge of the mercy operation asserted that "there never has been a blacker hellhole than the prisoner of war hospital we now are evacuating." The evacuees—nationality not stated, but presumably American—were transferred to the hospital ship Benevolence suffering from "fractures, open wounds, concussions and burns."

"In general they were suffering from the worst malnutrition imaginable," said the naval officer.

Beatings Called Common

A message from the cruiser San Juan said that "bestial beatings were common, especially at Ofuna," and that "inquisitorial dens of brutality" were maintained by the Japanese.

The prisoners included the Marines' Solomon Islands ace, Maj. Greg Boyington, who had been missing since Jan. 3, 1944.

"Cheers of the prisoners as our boat hove in sight brought tears to our own eyes," continued the message. "A bath, medical care, food, and a clean bed will be a merciful change for these men."

Location of the Japanese hospital was not given, but was believed to be in the Yokohama area.

Family Was 'Tipped Off' On Greg's Safety

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (ANS)—Fred Gregory, uncle of Maj. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington disclosed today that the Marine fighter pilot got word to his family by a ruse many months ago that he was in Japanese hands.

He said the flier's mother, Mrs. Grace Hallenbeck, received a letter addressed to "Gregory Boyington, esquire" at his former home, Okanagon, Washington.

Written by Australian Flight Lt. Brian Stacy, who was himself a prisoner, the letter said:

"Dear Greg, Just a line to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and to tell you that 'Deeds' is alive and okay. I am sure this welcome news will make



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



www.mnhs.org