

JAPS OBJECT TO POW RESCUES

Says Liberation Hampers Peace Move.

(Continued From Page One)

both in China, and in Keijo, Korea, in addition to Sian.

The teams were made up of six volunteers each from the office of strategic service. Each team included a radio operator, a medical doctor and an interpreter.

The text of the Japanese note—number 15 of a series to MacArthur on the rescue operations was as follows:

"Some officers and men of the allied forces, without giving a previous notice, came by airplane to some places under Japanese control for the purpose of making contact with, or giving comfort to, prisoners of war or civilian internees, while the arrangements for the cessation of hostilities have not yet been formally made.

Sees Harm to Peace

"Since visits of allied officers and men before such arrangements are made, even if notified in advance, are likely to hamper the realization of our desire to effect smooth and satisfactorily the cessation of hostilities and surrender of areas, we earnestly request you to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

"We have made those who came to Mukden, Keijo and Hong Kong return to their bases."

Six-Man Teams

Wainwright's friends hoped that the man they had affectionately called "Skinny," who was forced into unconditional surrender on Corregidor May 6, 1942, would reach Manila in time to participate in the Japanese surrender ceremonies.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, said that six-man American army parachute teams consisting of doctors and signalmen had parachuted into the Mukden area on Aug. 16.

One team landed within 300 yards of a prisoner-of-war enclosure and the inmates cheered lustily as they watched the paratroopers slowly descend.

General in Good Shape

Messages radioed back said the prisoners' overall condition was "much better than expected."

Wainwright was held in a small camp with seven other Americans, 16 British and 10 Dutch including Tjarda Van Starkenborg Stachouwer, who was governor general of the Dutch East Indies when they fell to the Japanese invaders.

Wainwright, himself, was reported in good shape, and stretcher cases in the camp were described as "no more than normal."

Report Devereaux Safe

(ABC Correspondent Ed Souder Jr., broadcasting from Chungking, said that Marine Maj. James P. S. Devereaux, who grimly defended Wake Island shortly after Pearl Harbor, had been reported safe in a Japanese prison camp near Peiping. There was no indication whether or not Devereaux had left the camp.)

Wedemeyer said there were approximately 20,000 prisoners of war and 15,000 civilian internees in camps within the China theater, including Indo-China, Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria.

He said that approximately 3500 were Americans.

No Discrimination

Wedemeyer emphasized that there would be no discrimination regardless of nationalities. All prisoners will receive the same treatment, he said.

The army estimated that there were 3600 allied prisoners in the Mukden area, 9000 in Shanghai; 2800 on Hainan Island, 6000 at Hong Kong, 2700 at Peiping, 1000 in Korea, 2500 in Formosa and 5000 in Indo-China, not including Chinese.

Wainwright was freed approximately three years, three months and 10 days after his capture.

His wife, Mrs. Adele H. Wainwright, said in Skaneateles, N. Y., that the news was "wonderful."

IN INDIANAPOLIS

EVENTS TODAY

War labor board, meeting, 10 a.m., Hotel Washington.

Tens Mils Brewing Co. meeting, 5 p.m., dinner, 7:15 p.m., Lincoln Hotel.

National Association of Secretaries, 5 p.m., Lincoln hotel.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Garfield Garden club picnic, noon, Garfield park.

Indianapolis Y Men's Club, International luncheon, noon, Central Y. M. C. A.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Henry Malloco, Roachdale; Eva Smith, 1211 Euclid; Charles Martin, 1214 Muskingum; Arthur Hardy, 1214 Muskingum.

John Rodgers, 2122 W. Michigan; Marie Dean, 523 N. Pershing.

James D. Johnson, 1214 Euclid; Ruth Holman, 715 W. New York.

Hermon Schaeck Jr., Action; Irma Cron, 1209 Broadview; 18 W. Kansas; Roselyn Kahn, 18 W. Kansas.

Clifford Smith, U. S. army; Margaret Her, 1214 Euclid; Ruth Holman, 715 W. New York.

Leanne Thomas, U. S. army; Patricia Brodbeck, 8861 River.

Charles V. Johnson, Beech Grove; Laura Myers, Greenwood.

Grant Wakedied, Kirkwood hotel; Anne Davis, 1214 Euclid; Frances G. Moore, Ernest Watson, city; Truline Sharer, 601 Birch.

David West, 1726 Bedford; Marcelline Fearn, 10 N. Cech.

James Patrick, 1304 Bellefontaine; Hazel Johnson, 1214 Euclid; Temple.

Donald Denson, U. S. army; Phyllis Canfield, 1214 Euclid; Frances G. Moore, 601 Birch.

Leanne Brittenback, 1606 Euclid; Frances G. Moore, 601 Birch; Glen A. Johnson, 1214 Euclid.

Los Carpenter, Hill Crest Country club; Margaret Young, 2904 Highland.

Jacoba, 1214 Carrollton; 10 N. East; Loraine Edward Castle, 1048 Division; Mary Anderson, 1214 Euclid; Hamilton.

John Gifford, U. S. army; Doris Elson, Kansas City, Mo.

Leanne Cohen, U. S. army; Ruth Denson, 1214 Euclid.

Robert Davis, P. R. 5, Box 125-A; Helen Kornell, 1108 College.

Robert Deamer, 1214 N. Illinois; Mildred Spillman, 2945 N. Delaware.

Scene Fantastic, Grotesque As Nippon's Envoys Arrive

(Continued From Page One)

huts and devastated mansions, along Dewey boulevard and toward MacArthur headquarters.

Col. Earl T. Ricks of Hot Springs, Ark., who piloted the plane from Ie Shima, described the trip to Manila as interesting but without spectacular incident.

The Japs complained of the heat before the start but once aloft seemed to enjoy their ride, he said.

"Brig. Gen. Frank Smith of the 5th fighter command told us to bring the party over Okinawa and Naha so the Japs might observe the changes in the landscape since they were there," Col. Ricks related.

"We flew down to about 1500 feet so they could get a good look. And when we reached Manila we let 'em have a good look at the harbor. They didn't say anything, but they seemed impressed."

"We had to go out of our way to avoid a severe storm."

Luncheon from Boxes

The Japs ate luncheon out of boxes served by Cpl. Jack E. Distler of Paduacan.

"We gave 'em peanut butter and meat sandwiches, cheese, hard-boiled eggs, pickles and pineapple juice," Cpl. Distler said. "Several asked for more pineapple juice."

"Everybody had a good appetite but Gen. Kawabe, who ate only one egg."

The Japs officers slept much of the way, according to Cpl. Distler, but the civilians occupied their time by typing. After luncheon, they asked politely through an interpreter whether it was unethical to tip the steward.

"When they were informed that it was decidedly against regulations," Cpl. Distler said, "they pulled out great rolls of American money—fifties and hundreds."

Gen. Kawabe seemed confused when advised by Col. Leo H. Dawson that according to protocol arrangements he was to lead out the delegates in the order of their rank.

DEFIANT JAP ARMY GIVES UP TO RUSS

(Continued From Page One)

early today, apparently awaiting the complete disarmament of the remaining Japanese in Manchuria, Korea and Sakhalin Island.

But Japanese resistance had ended almost everywhere and upwards of 1,000,000 Soviet troops were moving unopposed into the enemy's key ports and communications centers.

Russian paratroops and airborne infantrymen wrote off the battle of Manchuria late yesterday with a series of surprise landings on Mukden, Harbin, Kirin and Hsinking, kingpins of the Japanese defensive system in the puppet state.

Tokyo's Domesi news agency said Soviet military envoys followed the paratroops into Hsinking, headquarters of the Kwangtung army, and that surrenders negotiations were begun immediately.

Almost 100,000 Japanese and puppet Manchurian troops surrendered to the Soviets yesterday and entire enemy divisions were reported marching into the Russian lines to lay down their arms today.

The first Soviet airborne troops into Mukden, Harbin, Kirin and Hsinking relayed word to their headquarters that the Japanese garrisons showed no fight and were ready to quit.

Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, Soviet supreme commander in the Far East, immediately started the main forces of his first and second far eastern armies and the Trans-Balkan army moving on the four cities to accept their surrender.

Radio Khabarovsk, voice of the Soviet Far Eastern command, said thousands of Japanese troops and civilians were fleeing headlong down the Korean peninsula in a last-minute race to escape Russian capture by reaching their home islands.

the negotiations were conducted. the Japs had horrifying visual evidence of the destruction caused by their own demolition bombs and our artillery. Not one building remains unscathed.

See Vast Supplies

The Japs also were driven past encampments where thousands upon thousands of soldiers are tented in their waterfront bivouacs and vast acres of supply depots.

The delegates presented their credentials to Lt. Gen. R. K. Sutherland, chief of staff. After this they took their seats around a long black table in the office of Maj. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlain, assistant chief of staff.

Wall decorations were military maps and trophies commemorating military triumphs from 1942 to the present.

The residence was the typical thick-walled Spanish structure of lemon and white color and a red tile roof, patched where shrapnel and bullets had torn great gaps.

Cots on Floor

The delegates will have to sleep on regular officers' cots or the floor. They have large bedrooms, one office or consultation room, a mess hall and office on the ground floor.

Their meals were served from the same army kitchen used by military police who are responsible for their safety and comfort.

A heavy guard of military police under Lt. Col. W. Miller was posted for a day-and-night watch.

The scene was softened by a gory display of purple morning glories covering the fence, banana trees and shrubs in the garden.

Telephones were installed today. The number was Bataan 15.

Throughout the route from the Japs' quarters to city hall, where

Filipinos' Offer of Bases Ties Islands' Future to U. S.

(Continued From Page One)

the era of free trade with the islands would be helpful.

Such an arrangement would necessarily be precarious, however, since it could be terminated by any future American congress responding to pressure of American business interests in conflict with Philippine competition.

Political and business leaders in Manila are much more aware of the hazards of independence than are the people of the rest of the archipelago.

For 50 years independence has been sold to these people. It was sold during an era when the security of small nations was less of a problem than it promises to be in the future.

TODAY

The Philippines are tied to the United States by political bonds that resulted from our capture of the islands from Spain in 1898 and our defeat of Aguinaldo's revolution.

Over there could be no debate, since they are explicit directions for clearing airfields, removing mines, safeguarding occupation forces and similar measures.

BUILD STALL FOR WANDERING HORSE

DETROIT (U. P.)—They couldn't turn a horse out in rainy weather, so Mr. and Mrs. James R. Waggener of Detroit built a stall for a wanderer who appeared on their property and, enjoying the company of their other horses, refused to leave.

The sheriff and police department have been able to find nobody who has lost a horse, so the Waggeners are stuck with him.

FOR NEARLY half a century

the prosperity of the Philippines (a mass prosperity which has been greater than that of any other Oriental people) has been wholly dependent upon economic ties with the United States.

For American to end all of these economic advantages on next July 4 would wreck a model of sponsored democratic development which has been a credit to both ourselves and the Filipinos.

Congressional action establishing

an era of free trade with the islands would be helpful.

Such an arrangement would necessarily be precarious, however, since it could be terminated by any future American congress responding to pressure of American business interests in conflict with Philippine competition.

MEANTIME a comradeship in business and a common interest in preserving peace in the Pacific has forged a new bond between us and the Filipinos.

Today the American system is being studied by the former scoffers as the possible solution of the old imperialist's greatest headache.

The commonwealth's voluntary offer to America of air and naval bases in perpetuity is not only an evidence of this new bond, but it furnishes an historical and almost unprecedented example of the trust of one sovereign people in the good faith of another.

Any new relationship suggested by a completely free and independent Filipino nation would rest on an entirely different foundation.

FOR NEARLY half a century

the prosperity of the Philippines (a mass prosperity which has been greater than that of any other Oriental people) has been wholly dependent upon economic ties with the United States.

Our stake is the preservation of the pattern we have put for the solution of the age old problem of governing colonies.

Old ideas of imperial colonial rule in the Far East are outmoded.

A political Pandora's box has been opened. New ideas of self

government are at large. They will never be suppressed.

THE AMERICAN

method of dealing with the Philippines, involving education for self-government, has long been the subject of suspicion and even ridicule by European nations with large colonial holdings.

MISSIONARY SPEAKS AT CHURCH ASSEMBLY

The Rev. L. D. Lockwood, returned missionary from the Argentine, will speak at the district assembly of the Church of the Nazarene at 7:30 tonight in the First Church of the Nazarene.

He will be heard again tomorrow at 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. in the Roberts Park Methodist church, where the business sessions of the assembly will be held.

The meetings addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood are under the auspices of the district missionary society. The Rev. Gen. Gentry is district superintendent.

Among the events scheduled by the assembly are the appointment and reappointment of ministers and the examination and ordination of several new ministers. Delegates are present from Indianapolis and southern Indiana.

SAY PARATROOPERS KILLED HEYDRICH

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (U. P.)—The Prague radio said last night that two Czechoslovak paratroopers, attached to the British army, had assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo leader who was known as "The Hangman."