

JAP IMPERIAL OFFICES CLOSED

MacArthur's New Orders Set Up Censorship.

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of the 27th division occupied Odawara, 45 miles southwest of Tokyo, along with Sagami and Zama.

Three hundred other troops entered Hiratsuka, 35 miles southwest of Tokyo, to arrange for its occupation probably Wednesday by another 3000 men from the 27th, the broadcasts said. Both Hiratsuka and Odawara are on the main Tokyo-Nagoya coastal trunk railway.

Army Without Head

Effect of the abolishment of the Imperial headquarters was to deprive the Japanese army—now in the process of demobilization and disarmament—of a central head and central planning agency.

It was exactly as though the United States army forces in the Pacific had been abolished and Americans in all Pacific areas were divided into separate local commands. The result probably will be to facilitate disarmament since it can now be handled with local area commanders without working through a Tokyo headquarters.

As late as last night, allied headquarters had announced that demobilization and disarmament of Japanese troops was proceeding smoothly and would be completed about Oct. 10.

First Article Censored

The first newspaper article censored by the allies was one prepared by the Nippon Times. It said that "Americans had committed amazingly few rapes, looting, assaults, robbery and other violence by Americans."

MacArthur directed that "for the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of news, musical and entertainment nature," and said that "news commentaries and information broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios."

Only Tokyo Now

It was explained that the present only, Tokyo mediums will be censored, not only because other cities have not been occupied, but because virtually all Japanese news originates in Tokyo. However, newspapers and radio stations in other cities will be spot-checked.

The MacArthur directive said that one of the subjects which cannot be discussed by the Japanese radio or press were "allied troops movements which have not been released officially, false or deceptive criticism of allied powers, and rumors."

Simultaneously, allied headquarters released a list of pending American troop movements—including some that duplicated the schedule transmitted yesterday by Domei and Tokyo radio.

It was pointed out that the news of the occupation of Odawara, Sagami and Zama was broadcast today by Tokyo radio.

In the censorship directive, MacArthur reiterated that there would be no restriction upon Japanese freedom of speech.

Freedom of Speech

"The supreme commander for allied power has decreed," said the directive, "that there shall be absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speech. Freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the allied powers unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation, entitled to a place among peace-loving nations of the world."

Joint army-navy task forces ran up the stars and stripes over the Katsuyama naval base at the southeast entrance to Tokyo bay and the Katsura naval base, on the east coast of the Chiba peninsula southeast of Tokyo.

MacArthur's "gloved fist" occupation policy continued in force and no untoward incidents were reported.

Sets Up Firm Rule

Other developments included:

1. MacArthur told his troops they must respect the property and personal rights of the Japanese people and carry out their occupation duties "without unnecessary violence and without undue oppression."
2. The 8th army announced that 808 allied prisoners have been liberated, including 6000 who already have been evacuated.
3. Radio Tokyo said 50 American minesweepers of the 5th fleet began clearing waters in and around the Sasebo naval base in western Kyushu with mines scheduled to land after a channel has been cleared.
4. Officers of the American North Pacific fleet were scheduled to inspect Japanese naval vessels at Ominato naval base in northern Honshu following the enemy's surrender of the area yesterday.
5. Korean patriots protested the announced American plan to maintain Japanese government officials in office in Korea until all 100,000 American occupation troops have landed.
6. Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific fleet, sailed from Tokyo aboard his flagship, the Duke of York, for Hong Kong, where the often postponed official Japanese surrender was scheduled for today or tomorrow.
7. Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander for Southeast Asia, left his headquarters at Kandy for Singapore to accept the Japanese surrender probably on Wednesday.
8. Australian officers on Borneo ordered Lieut. Gen. Adachi, the Japanese commander, to stop stalling and to land on Kairiru airfield tomorrow.

Waitress Slugged and Robbed



Mrs. Purdie Fykes . . . robbed and beaten, her uniform torn.

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near Caldwell st. the man knocked the doctor to the ground and held him there while he beat him around the face. Several witnesses rushed to the scene and the assailant fled down an alley.

Police also reported an attempted attack on the East side. Miss Mae Ames, 25, of 2255 N. Pennsylvania st., said a prowler attempted to attack her as she was cleaning up the Emerson theater, E. 10th st. and Bosart ave., at 8 a. m. yesterday.

Miss Ames said the prowler entered the theater through a side door. He fled down a nearby alley after she screamed and ran out another door.

Australians Want High Japs Tried for Barbaric Atrocities

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lowing the Buna-Gona campaign in 1942-3.

2. One hundred fifty Australians who surrendered under a white flag in New Britain were shot or bayoneted to death, a few at a time in the presence of those still to die.
3. Two Roman Catholic priests, one a Dutchman and the other an American, and two Catholic nuns were bayoneted to death in a New Britain village about Aug. 19, 1942. The bodies of the nuns were naked when found.
4. Two American prisoners were dissected and their livers removed while they were still alive in the Kokumbona area of Guadalcanal in the latter part of September, 1942.
5. Japanese troops killed up to 50 natives and 36 Australian soldiers without justification or excuse at Milne Bay, New Guinea, in 1942. Many, including women natives, were subjected to frightful mutilation and some were used for bayonet practice while they still were alive.

Australians Bitter

Evatt said the report, taken in conjunction with the American statement on atrocities released last week, strengthened "the confirmed policy of the Australian government . . . that there should be no immunity from trial for war crimes for any Japanese whatsoever."

Australia has informed the war crimes commission that it desires machinery be set in motion immediately for the trial of Japanese war criminals, Evatt said.

He said the Australian report was based on the testimony of 500 witnesses and was prepared by Sir William Webb, chief justice of Queensland for the war crimes commission.

Would Arrest All

At Sydney, the state council of the Australian legion of former servicemen and service women voted to cable Evatt and the British government a protest against retention of Hirohito and the present members of the Japanese diet.

The council urged that the allies adopt the French legal code for trials of Japanese war prisoners.

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IN INDIANAPOLIS--EVENTS-VITALS

EVENTS TODAY

Tin collection, north of 16th st. and west of Meridian st.
Indian Restaurant association, meeting, 2:30 p. m., Hotel Washington.
Junior Chamber of Commerce, board of directors, meeting, 6:30 p. m., Hotel Washington.
High Twelve club, luncheon, noon, Hotel Washington.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tin collection, north of 16th st. and east of Meridian st.
Association for Childhood Education, Indianapolis branch, 4 p. m., John Herron Art museum.
N. Y. C. Yarmasters, meeting, 8 p. m., Hotel Washington.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Paul Leonard Brewington, Camp Atterbury; Dorothy Virginia Wherry, Scenery Hill, Pa.
Daniel Morgan Abbott, 1223 N. Pershing; Edna L. Thomas, 1223 N. Pershing.
William Robert Baugh, U. S. Army; Edler Field La.; Ruth Audrey Buhre, 3426 E. 26th.
Bernard M. Hanson, 322 N. Jefferson; Mary Lucille Biggs, 742 N. Belle View place.
Donald Charles Wallis, 806 Greer; Phyllis May Blair, 602 Brown; Onkosh, Wis.
Marshall A. Harner, 1817 Woodlawn; Virginia Mahurin, 1229 N. Olney.
Kenneth Earl Slough, 1540 Spruce; Terrell Hattie; Mary Lucille Goss, 128 Fletcher.
Wallace Everett Smith, 4918 E. 18th; Shirley Jane Bette, 244 E. 21st.
Paul H. Hagendrick, Fort Harrison; Josephine Myler, 1901 N. Broadway.
Edward M. Taylor, U. S. Army; Carrie Fern Kelley, 1144 Woodlawn.
Robert E. Johnson, R. R. 4, Box 865; Charlotte F. Brubaker, 1847 Comer.
Elliott Thomas Logg, 300 N. Holland.
Edmund; Morris Olive Hines, 614 N. East, Apt. 16.

BIRTHS

At St. Francis--Andrew, Waneata Carr; Jason, Margaret Ghent; Frank Alice Kolesar; Robert, Dorothy Stone; George, Mary Swift.
At Coleman--James, Dudley Craig; John, Richard James; Richard, Catherine; Charles, Ruth Newkirk.
At Methodist--Charles, Laura Benoit; Benjamin, Alice Cole; Chaney, Betty; Philip, Raymond; Edith Griffin; Hiram, Marilyn; George, Dorella; Mason, Oren; Elizabeth, McMillan; William, Margaret; Sharon; Ray, Beatrice; South; Alfred, Helen; Susan; William, Nadine; Wilford.
At St. Vincent--John, Margaret; Harry, Burton; Dorothy, O'Dell; David, Fred; Schaeble.
At St. Francis--John, Helen; Fred, Rana; George, Anna; Joseph, Ida; Paul, George; Ann, Schilling.
At City--Andrew, Ruth; Ralph, Ruth.

DEATHS

Oliver Edward DeMoss, 64, Long, cerebral hemorrhage.
Charles A. Woerner, 79, Methodist, carcinoma.
Robert L. Welch, 79, City, arteriosclerosis.
Clara Brownie, 64, City, carcinoma.
Frank Keating, 51, 1828 S. Illinois, cerebral thrombosis.
Hanna Ann Young, 89, 1630 Belmont, arteriosclerosis.
Linda Kay Robinson, 4 days, Riley, congenital.
Joseph B. Preece, 79, Methodist, carcinoma.
Harry Knight, 64, Long, myocarditis.
William H. Carleton, 74, City, uremia.
Paul D. Birdsell, 55, 2740 Winthrop, coronary occlusion.
Oren, Elmer, 79, 635 N. Tpsd, cerebral hemorrhage.
Katie L. Giff, 77, 1445 Broadway, cerebral hemorrhage.
Ry Allen, 56, City, carcinoma.
Perry Withers, 67, 2510 E. 25th, vascular renal.
Georgia A. Tracey, 52, City, intestinal obstruction.
Anna B. Hoffer, 63, 914 E. Market, carcinoma.
Sarah Elizabeth Field, 86, 56 N. Sheridan, chronic myocarditis.

WAINWRIGHT IS GIVEN OVATION

Washington Cheers Hero Of Defeat.

(Continued From Page One)

and his first kiss from Mrs. Wainwright in five long years—the first major business on Wainwright's home-coming schedule was a personal report to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at the Pentagon.

In the Pentagon's inner court awaiting their returned commander were 35 men and women who, like him, had survived the perils of Bataan and Corregidor and the brutalities of Japanese prison camps.

The slim, emaciated professional cavalryman who surrendered Corregidor only when human endurance could stand no more, came back to a welcome-home ceremony rivaling the one Washington accorded last June to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose armies conquered western Germany.

Wainwright was liberated by a parachute team from the Sian prison camp in Manchuria on Aug. 16. He had been a prisoner since May 6, 1942, when he surrendered to the Japanese, bearing the burden of the nation's humiliation.

His rewards from a nation grateful for his staunch defense and long suffering came quickly. First, he flew to Tokyo for the grim satisfaction of watching his erstwhile captors surrender. Then he went to the Philippines to receive personally the surrender of Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the butcher of Bataan.

Last week he was promoted to the four-star rank of full general at the time of the surrender.

Mrs. Wainwright flew here from her home in Skaneateles, N. Y., last night for the reunion with her husband. She last saw him when she left Manila with five months ago.

With Wainwright on the plane from San Francisco, where he received another reception yesterday, were four men who shared with him the hardships, starvation and abuses of Japanese imprisonment.

They were, Brig. Lewis C. Beebe, Fairbairn, Minn., Wainwright's chief of staff; Lt. Col. John R. Pugh, Washington; Maj. Gen. Thomas Dooley, McKinney, Tex., his aide-de-camp, and T. Sgt. Hubert Carroll, Paris, Tex.

It was a real home-coming for the man who spent nearly 40 months in prison camps on a near-starvation diet.

"Welcome, Skinny"

Washington was bedecked in flags and bunting for the occasion. Huge posters inscribed "Welcome, Skinny"—the nickname the slim, erect Wainwright has carried in the army since his West Coast days—were everywhere.

Government employees were given three hours off from their jobs to line the route of the Wainwright motorcade. A dozen bands were spotted among the crowds.

Cheered in Frisco

Today's welcome was not his country's first—not its last. Yesterday Wainwright led a huge victory parade through celebrating San Francisco.

One of the largest crowds ever assembled in the Golden Gate city—some 250,000—yelled themselves hoarse as he rode at the head of a two-mile procession of men and girls in khaki and blue. At his side was his son, Cmdr. Jonathan M. Wainwright Jr., now an officer in the merchant marine.

On Thursday of this week Wainwright will go to New York for another welcome in the style that only Manhattan can offer.

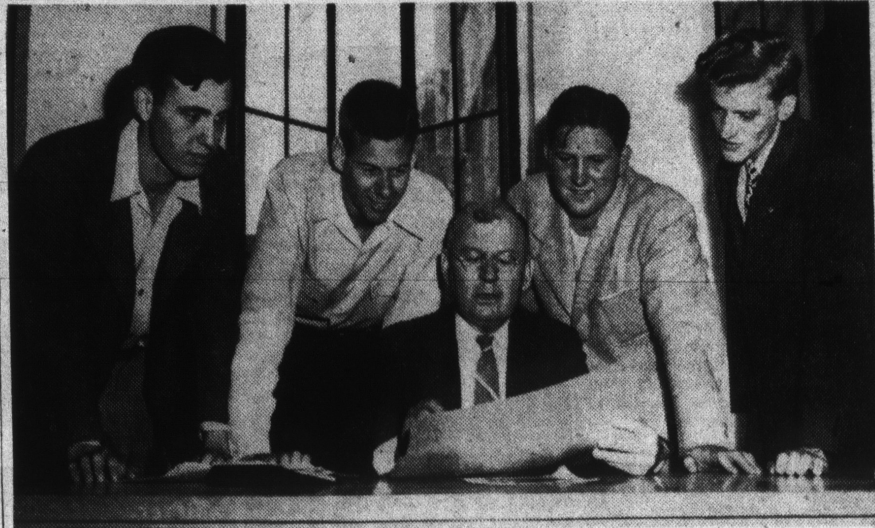
MAN IS SENTENCED FOR MOLESTING BOY

Robert Smith, 714 S. Meridian st., was fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to 180 days at the Indiana State Farm on charges of assault and battery, and was fined \$1 and costs for drunkenness by Judge McNeils of municipal court 3 this morning. Smith was charged with molesting a seven-year-old boy, and attempting to molest two other persons.

ESTIMATE LUMBER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (U. P.)—Department of commerce estimated today that lumber demand during the next five years may range between 34,000,000,000 and 51,000,000,000 board feet.

Discard Uniforms to Resume Education



Out of marine green and khaki and into civies for the classroom are these veterans who enrolled today at Butler university. Shown in session with Dr. C. R. Maxam, registrar and veterans administration head, are (left to right) Charles Esler, William Carr, Marvin Shanklin and Loran Preston.

YANKS STOP JAP PRISON TRAINS

Hoosier Among 900 Allied Captives Freed.

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former all-service heavyweight boxing champion of the Philippines.

He weighed exactly 185 pounds when he stepped off the train at Aral. He looked bitterly at the throng of emaciated Yank soldiers and marines, Dutch sailors, civilians and British troops who were liberated with him.

"We've eaten glue from the factories at Nagoya, we were so hungry," he told us. "We've taken beatings. Some of us died. But Americans can take it. We showed the Japs we could."

With Cpl. Duncan of Bloomington were Pfc. Walter Hoyt, Wayneville, Ill.; Sgt. James Tighe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Pvt. Ted Fisher, Potomac, Md., all of whom lost from 50 to 90 pounds working in Japanese factories at Nagoya.

Saw Nagoya Burned

They grinned happily when they told their rescuers how B-29 fire bombers burned Nagoya down to within 100 yards of their camp.

All the men said the Japanese treated them badly after the atomic bombings, but when news of the surrender came they took over control of the prison camps and held out until the Japanese provided trains to bring them to the coast.

Lt. Max Kissel, Philadelphia, Pa., a Bataan survivor, munched on K-rations, occasionally tossing some of his food to Japanese children clustered outside the train windows.

"The Japs beat hell out of us," he recalled. "I don't know how some of us stood it."

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DOESN'T BLAME WIFE IN MIXUP

But G. I. Is Upset by Her Marriage to Uncle.

(Continued From Page One)

The North American Aviation Co.'s Kansas City plant, said he had planned to buy a home and start raising a family. Then the army called him and he was assigned to the air force as nose gunner in a Liberator bomber.

Down in Borneo

On Oct. 3, 1944, while on his 54th mission, Birdwell's plane was hit by flak and exploded 15,000 feet over Balikpapan, Borneo.

Birdwell was unable to get out of the plane's nose until he was within 1500 feet of the ground, and he was captured as soon as he parachuted down.

Members of other Liberator bombers on the mission reported that no one was seen to leave the flaming plane, and it was presumed that Birdwell and the rest of the crew were dead.

The Japanese told him they had reported his capture to the United States government, but apparently they never made any such report, for he was listed as "presumably dead."

Released by the American occupation forces on Aug. 29, 1945, Birdwell sent two cables home, one on Sept. 4 and the second on the 9th.

Tore Up Letters

Apparently his first cable caused his wife and uncle, Edward Marshall, to decide upon an annulment. "I started three or four letters but I tore up all of them," Birdwell said. "I just didn't know what to write."

Army public relations authorities are trying to get Birdwell's airplane passage back to the United Press to give his wife this message:

"I'm still mixed up. I'm in a daze. I'll decide what to do when I get home, and then we'll talk it over."

For his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Igou (Kansas City, Mo.), he had this word:

"I'm all right. I hope to be home soon again and am anxiously looking forward to seeing you again."

But there was no message for Uncle Ed.

"I'd rather not talk about my uncle," the sergeant said.

CHEMICAL WARFARE AWARDS PRESENTED

Employees of the Indianapolis Chemical Warfare depot, 3055 Northwestern ave., received service awards at ceremonies in the depot today.

Lt. Col. John Hayes, commanding officer, presented chemical warfare insignia pins with bars indicating length of service. Government awards for six months' service were presented, and a U. S. treasury flag for merit in war bond buying was hung.

The program was sponsored by the employees' welfare council, Miss Lucille Wahl, chairman. Program chairman was Miss Jerry Stanley.



THREE FAMOUS WORDS . . .

"FILL 'ER UP!"
"IT'S THE DOBBS!"

The former refers to something that goes to the tank (the car tank).

The latter refers to something that goes to the head (your head).

"It's the Dobbs!" There is nothing finer, there is nothing more meaningful, that can be said of a hat.

And the Dobbs for 1945-1946—are in the Tradition.

Fill 'er up . . . put the Head into a Dobbs . . .

particularly one of the new LIGHTWEIGHTS for which Dobbs is specially renowned . . .

The Cross Country is 6.50 . . . other Dobbs lightweights are 7.50 and 10.00 and more!

"IT'S THE DOBBS!"

DOBBS

L. STRAUSS AND COMPANY, INC., THE MAN'S STORE