

BYRNES TO SCAN HURLEY CHARGE

Says Envoy Would Have Had 'Complete Backing.'

(Continued From Page One)

rested last June 6 on charges of revealing state secrets. Service was cleared of the charges by a federal court grand jury on Aug. 10.

Byrnes said Hurley objected to a report which Acheson sent the department from Chungking while Hurley was in the United States on leave. In that report, Byrnes said, Acheson outlined a plan to promote unity in China. Hurley found statements in it to which he objected on the basis of policy, Byrnes said.

Byrnes said he would investigate the specific cases of Acheson and Service because he felt Hurley's decision to quit was clearly connected with their activities in China.

No Change in Policy

"There is no change in United States policy as to China," Byrnes said. "We are now implementing the terms of Japan's surrender. The United States troops now in China are there to disarm and to repatriate the Japanese armies in compliance to a promise made to the Japanese authorities last Aug. 16."

Hurley, who bitterly criticized this government's failure to follow through on its foreign policy pledges, called on the public to give full support to Marshall.

President Truman named Marshall, the retiring army chief of staff, as envoy to China shortly after Hurley resigned yesterday.

Investigation Seen

Meanwhile, the feeling seemed to be mutual between Hurley and Capitol Hill that a congressional investigation, probably by the Senate foreign relations committee, was in order.

In the wake of one of the most sensational diplomatic outbursts in U. S. history, members of the house and senate were admittedly confused by Hurley's bitter broadside against certain career foreign service officials and wanted to hear more.

And Hurley was willing and ready to supply names, dates and details to back up his charges.

Attacked by Congressman

In the meantime, however, he was attacked in the house by Rep. Hugh Delacy (D. Wash.), who charged that Hurley had caused dissension between the Central and Chinese governments. Hurley felt this attack represented the views of those state department elements which had been "undermining" him.

The basic reason behind Hurley's anger over Delacy's speech—described by the former ambassador's friends as the "straw that broke the camel's back"—was that Hurley was intensely proud of the way he brought Nationalist and Communist leaders to the same conference table in Chungking.

Delacy reiterated his criticism with this comment on Hurley's resignation:

"He more than anyone is responsible for our troops, supplies and transports being used to support the reactionary Chungking regime and to suppress the self-government in China."

Marshall Named at Once

Mr. Truman did not learn of the resignation until he was shown a copy of the story as carried by the United Press. Shortly afterward, he received the resignation from Byrnes and it was accepted almost at once.

The President immediately called Marshall at the general's country home in Leesburg, Va., and asked him to take the China assignment. Marshall, who headed the army during the war and in the difficult period before it, agreed, even though he had looked forward to a rest. He will retain his rank as general of the army.

Marshall will be 63 next month and his assignment in China is expected to be temporary. The White House said it was a natural assumption that Mr. Truman at some future date would nominate a regular diplomat but that in the meantime, Marshall would serve as the President's personal representative with ambassadorial rank. His appointment was certain of overwhelming congressional approval.

PRIEST SUSPENDED FOLLOWING EXPOSE

(Continued From Page One)

unity of the country, resigned his pastorate at the Sacred Heart church, Anniston, Ala., and is no longer considered a priest in good standing in the Diocese of Mobile, nor has he the right to use his facilities as a priest, nor is he considered a priest in the diocese.

The Scripps-Howard articles said that Father Terminello, "the father of the Coughlin of Dixie," conducted an organization called the Union of Christian Crusaders and published "The Crusader," both of which preached the Nationalist party line, including antagonism to labor, race hatreds and non-cooperation with foreign nations.

Bishop Toolen previously stopped publication of Father Terminello's anti-Semitic sheet, "Rural Justice." The priest formerly broadcast weekly from two Alabama stations and Gerald L. K. Smith's magazine, "Cross and Flag," reprinted these speeches.

After publication of the Scripps-Howard articles, former U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds, head of the Nationalist party, discontinued publication of his party paper and fired his money-raisers. Last month, Carl Mote of Indianapolis, another Nationalist mentioned in the series, was fired from the presidency of the National Farmers' Guild for creating "dissension and disunity."

Plaque Honors Athletes Killed in Battle



Robert L. Hoffman (left) and Frank Kenworthy of the C. B. Dyer Jewelry Co., show the memorial plaque which will hang in the Morristown high school gymnasium in honor of two former basketball team-mates—Dwight Wortman and Charles Rouse—who lost their lives in World War II.

Memorial Provided for Stars of Hoosier Basketball.

TWO MORRISTOWN youths, who carried the spirit of teamwork from the basketball court to the supreme sacrifice in defense of their country, are to have their memorial.

Dwight Eugene Wortman and Charles Raymond Rouse weren't stars when they helped spark the 1943 Morristown high school quintet to victory in the Shelbyville sectional tournament that year. They were part of the team—Dwight at center and Charles a forward.

NOW TWO gold stars on a memorial plaque presented by young Wortman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wortman of 5212 Burgess ave., will serve to remind future Morristown high school athletes of the example these men set when, 12,000 miles apart, but still working together, they died to help America's team win a vital victory.

Young Wortman, an automatic rifleman with the 6th marine division, was killed by a Jap mortar shell on Okinawa April 14 of this year. Teammate Rouse was killed when German guns scored a direct hit on his battery at Fraire, Belgium, on Sept. 5, 1944.

PRICE CHARGES ALLIES BLOCKED

Reports to Truman on European Conditions.

(Continued From Page One)

all attempts to set up common policies for the operation of certain integral national systems within Germany such as railways and the postal service.

"As a result of the French attitude," Price said, "Germany is not being treated as an economic unit. Instead what is happening amounts, speak plainly, to the economic dismemberment of Germany. This is a reversal of basic objectives and, I believe, a certain step toward future international friction."

"The United States must decide whether we mean to finish the job competently, and provide the tools, the determination and the funds requisite to that purpose, or withdraw," he said.

"We must decide whether we're going to permit starvation with attendant epidemics and disorders, in the American zone, or ship the food to prevent it."

Cites Other Problems

"We must decide whether obstructions raised by the French government, which have deadlocked the four-power control council at Berlin, are to be permitted to defeat the underlying purposes of allied policy."

Price also called for a much more specific determination of what is to be done about minor Nazis and how far we are going "in destroying the industrial structure of Germany."

He also called for a decision on how fast and how far this government will go in changing from military to civilian control in Germany.

Among Price's recommendations was a suggestion that the present practice of censoring spot information coming into Germany from the outside world be discontinued.

U. S. SHIP FIRED ON IN CHINESE WATERS

(Continued From Page One)

commander of the American army in China, and Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the U. S. fleet, were expected to receive from the generalissimo a detailed account of military and political developments in the dispute with the Chinese Communists.

It will be Barbey's second session with Chiang Kai-shek within the past week. He was in Chungking over the week-end with Edwin C. Pauley, American reparations commissioner for Japan.

A navy announcement stated that Barbey will move his flagship, the U. S. S. Estes, from Taingtao to Chingpantao, where he will assume personal direction of fleet operations in north China.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, U. S. marine commander, said that marines in North China have been under occasional gunfire while on railroad guard duty. He said it had been unnecessary to strafe Communist villages, as threatened, because the Communists ceased firing on marines after a warning.



MAY FIX BLAME IN SHIPS SINKING

Court-Martial Opens Monday on Loss of Cruiser.

(Continued From Page One)

sinking, but from exposure. Sharks too, are reported to have taken their toll.

Many men were known to have died when fatigue caused them to be washed off life-rafts. The weather was heavy. Others in life-boats drowned when lack of sleep caused them to let their heads sink.

Rescuers reported that some survivors were so weak they had to be hauled aboard in slings.

SOS Sent Out

Many were eaten with saltwater sores, some shark-chewed, and so debilitated they could not have held out much longer. The captain and the other men who were in boats suffered least.

Surviving radiomen reportedly told Capt. McVay that distress signals were radioed immediately after the ship was hit.

In the court-martial, Capt. McVay's men are expected to testify they sent the SOS several times and that there was plenty of time to do so. The captain personally cannot verify this, because there was no communication between bridge and radio shack. He attempted to go below to the radio room, but the ship heeled over and sank as he was en route there. Capt. McVay was barely able to make it over the side.

No record that the SOS calls were received is now apparent.

Survivors reported that the ship was proceeding on its course at 15 knots with no sign when two torpedoes struck her. It is understood that the court-martial will inquire whether the ship was properly dressed for battle when she was struck.

If she were carrying explosives and regulation precautions were enforced, or if her watertight integrity were jeopardized by improperly dogged doors, serious consequences might result when she was hit.

Delayed Action

Capt. McVay's court-martial, as it progresses, is expected to ascertain Capt. McVay's responsibilities in the sinking and abandonment of the ship, and, if the SOS was sent from the sinking ship, and received, why it was not acted on for five days.

Proven negligence or failure to take proper precautions may result in the limit of punishment—which, under naval regulations for wartime, may be death, stripping of rank and, or long imprisonment.

No charges or specifications for the trial have been revealed by the navy.

Navy spokesmen deny the charge that navy tried to cloak the sinking of the Indianapolis by timing the announcement just prior to President Truman's revelation of the Japanese capitulation Aug. 14.

Naval public relations had been attempting to release the Indianapolis story for a week before the Jap surrender, but had been unable to amass sufficient information to make a release.

A special board of investigation was quickly sent to the Philippines to investigate the mysterious circumstances of the Indianapolis' sinking. The board's reports led to a recommendation of court-martial.

(Copyright, 1945, Scripps-Howard Newspapers)

GATES STUDIES NEW UNO LOCATION MOVE

(Continued From Page One)

present Indiana's bid. He had offered to send a delegation if desired by the commission.

Receipt of the telegram led to cancellation of a trans-Atlantic telephone call by Mr. James.

Shortly after cancellation of the call, however, it was learned officially that the preparatory commission had named a sub-committee to hear delegations from various cities and states seeking the world capital. The hearings, it was reported, will begin Saturday.

In discussions yesterday the state officials mapped a possible campaign to enlist the support of Chicago in a drive to locate the U. S. O. headquarters in northern Indiana, probably at the International Friendship Gardens outside Michigan City.

Basic of this tactic was believed that because of limited space and U. S. O. reluctance to settle in a large city, Chicago might feel out of the running and be willing to support a location as near as possible to the Illinois metropolis.

SPARKMAN TO BE WHIP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (U. P.)

Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D. Ga.) who is resigning from congress, will be succeeded as house Democratic whip by Rep. John J. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

EXAMINE FOUND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (U. P.)

Era Pound, 60-year-old poet charged with treason against the U. S., will be placed in a hospital here for examination and possible treatment, the justice department said today.

THE INDIANAPOLIS—EVENTS—VITALS

STEEL STRIKE VOTE IS TAKEN

(Continued From Page One)

650,000 Cast Ballots in 27 States Today.

(Continued From Page One)

involving 175,000 strikers, entered its second week.

Original plans also called for a meeting between conciliation service and company representatives, but G. M. President C. E. Wilson said last night he had given "labor department officials no reason to think he'd be in Washington this week or at any other time."

The labor department's decision to enter the General Motors strike, which has cut in half the nation's automobile production, came after the corporation declined to renew negotiations on union demands for a 30 per cent raise.

Elsewhere in the automotive industry, 40,000 Ford Motor Co. workers were laid off for the rest of the week or longer. Company spokesmen said they had been forced to shut down the giant River Rouge and several smaller plants because of a shortage of parts resulting from strikes against supplier companies.

Settlement Hopeless

At Windsor, Ont., across the river from the Detroit industrial area, hope was renewed for a settlement of the long strike by 10,000 Ford of Canada employees.

Canadian Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell told the house of commons yesterday that a formula had been developed which he felt would be acceptable to both parties.

At a meeting in Detroit last night delegates representing 31,000 tool and die workers gave their locals authority to stop work on products destined for General Motors plants.

Tool and die workers, also members of the U. A. W. probably would continue working on products for other firms, however.

52,000 Idle in U. S.

As from the NLRB tabulated results from the biggest strike vote in history and rushed plans for similar elections among almost 1,500,000 more workers by New Year's day, some 520,000 U. S. workers were away from their jobs as a result of strikes.

Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach yesterday organized a panel to study labor demands for a 30 per cent wage increase to keep pay at wartime levels.

The panel's activities were confined to the long-standing dispute in the oil industry, but administration leaders were hopeful that the findings would provide a formula for resolving wage disputes in steel, rubber, automobile, electrical manufacturing and other industries.

In other labor developments, 8,000 New York Western Union workers walked off their jobs last night to attend a mass meeting and voted unanimously in favor of a strike.

Elsewhere in New York, Railway Express workers went ahead with plans of strike at midnight Saturday over demands for a 20 per cent increase.

2. He thought the chances of an agreement with Japan after the formation of the Tojo cabinet in the fall of 1941 "were considerably decreased."

3. He had no information that would indicate an agreement among the British, American and Dutch governments on going to war against Japan under certain circumstances.

4. He reported to the state department Dec. 5, 1941, that the Japanese military government was putting out the impression that the U. S. Nov. 26 note to the Japanese was an ultimatum.

5. The U. S. embassy destroyed some codes a few days before Pearl Harbor and all others after the war started. He was not sure whether the first codes were destroyed on the strength of a Nov. 27 message from Washington to the effect that negotiations were not progressing very well and he should be prepared if necessary to close the embassy.

6. He thought Japanese military authorities deliberately delayed a message from President Roosevelt to Emperor Hirohito Dec. 8 "because they didn't want that message to reach the emperor at that time."

Marshall will be questioned, it was believed, concerning the days immediately before Pearl Harbor when the war department here was in communication with the army's

conference moved toward a