

'G. I. Demonstrators Good Men,' Ike Tells President

(Continued From Page One)

troops in protest against the killing of the soldier. Soldier demands for a monthly 10-point cut in the discharge system, voiced at a rally of 2500 troops in Honolulu last night, were passed before Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. today for relay to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

A second mass meeting, sanctioned by Gen. Richardson, was called for today by the American veterans committee in Shafter stadium.

The protest meeting last night was held at Ft. Shafter. Soldiers contributed funds to cable President Truman demanding that he renounce latest war department rulings on demobilization. Mr. Truman said in Washington yesterday that he thought the war department was doing a good job of demobilization. He said the slowdown was necessary to carry out American world commitments. Nevertheless, congressional critics continued demands for a full-scale investigation of the program.

Ten speakers addressed the orderly meeting at Ft. Shafter last night, urging a 10-point drop in the total required for demobilization, effective Feb. 1; release of all men with two years' service beginning March 20; and utilization of all available shipping.

General Meets Non-Coms. Gen. Richardson sought through conciliatory methods to prevent unruly disturbances among his troops like the one in Manila during which soldiers booted their commanding general. Yesterday, Gen. Richardson told a closed meeting of 1500 non-commissioned officers that he would carry their protests to Eisenhower and MacArthur.

He sanctioned an American veterans committee rally so the soldiers could have an opportunity to voice their grievances. A speaker at the Ft. Shafter meeting, Sgt. David Livingston of New York, said the group had no complaint against "local brass and Gen. Richardson." He said it sought to bring pressure against the war department "and all those in Washington who have broken their promises."

Demonstrators carried signs reading "Is Oahu to be occupied?" "Does Patterson want to play pat-ty-ty?" and "A letter today will stop delay."

Gives Soldiers' Viewpoint. Sgt. Livingston said the average soldier was well aware of international commitments, but could not understand the reason for occupation of friendly countries such as China and the Philippines, and also Hawaii.

Gen. Richardson told the non-coms that he understood how they felt because he was about to become a civilian himself, through retirement, next October. He said he was quite willing for them to write their congressmen.

"They represent your will," he said. "But if you suddenly take things into your own hands, you pass from orderliness and come under the articles of war which hover over you and me and everybody else in the army."

Gen. Richardson added, "I don't want to be put in a position where I have to take disciplinary action. That would be the most embarrassing—and the last—thing in the world I would want."

He said he wished the men would not hold mass meetings, lest they discredit themselves, but if they desired to do so, he would make the arrangements.

He called the Manila demonstration "a thoughtless action and most undesirable, which made the uniform undignified."

Will Urge Probe. Rep. August H. Anderson (R. Minn.) said today that he would urge congress to set up a special committee to investigate the slowdown in demobilization as soon as it returns from its holiday recess next Monday.

For the war department policy makers to break their word with the men who have done so much to win the war, without giving a satisfactory explanation, smacks of military dictatorship," he said.

"Such a policy will not be tolerated by the American people, and it is the business of congress to see to it that our country continues to function as a democracy."

Rep. John E. Rankin (D. Miss.) renewed demands for action on his bill to discharge all men with 18 months' service who have dependents or want to continue their education.

The bill is stalled in the house military committee and Rep. Rankin has introduced a discharge petition in an effort to bring it to a house vote. The petition requires 215 signatures. It has been signed by approximately 150 members.

Discontent of G. I.'s Spreads in Pacific. HONOLULU, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—An official warning that redeployment disproportionate to replacement would jeopardize the position of American occupation forces and G. I. demands for a monthly cut of 10 points in the discharge scheme were sounded simultaneously today.

Redeployment, discontent, recommitment and explanations spread to all of the main theaters in the Pacific.

Col. Charles A. Mahoney, provost marshal, charged in Yokohama that a demonstration before Secretary of War Robert Patterson was incited by "Communists and subversives" among the troops.

La. Gen. Charles P. Hall, acting commander of the U. S. 8th army in Japan, said 151,183 soldiers had been redeployed from Japan as of Dec. 9, with only 53,973 replacements arriving for the same period. He added:

"If this unequal percentage continues, our forces in occupied countries would be left in a precarious position."

PHONE WORKERS BEGIN WALKOUT

(Continued From Page One)

Long-Distance Service Over Nation Is Threatened.

Approximately 2,000,000 workers to the 383,000 already idle in strikes and shutdowns.

Both union and management representatives frankly admit that chances for heading off scheduled walkouts depend almost entirely on what administration policymakers are able to accomplish in the next few days.

President Truman yesterday forecast a slight rise in steel prices, but whether the increase would be enough to grant requested wage boosts and whether similar concessions could be made in other industries without wrecking the entire wage-price stabilization program was a matter for conjecture.

Wait Corporation Move. Both the United Steel Workers (C. I. O.) and President Truman's steel-finding board were awaiting the next step by the U. S. Steel Corp. It has not yet responded to the board's recommendation that it enter direct negotiations with the union on its demand for a \$2 daily wage increase.

It was indicated that the panel might proceed with hearings unless a move toward collective bargaining was made today.

The chief executive also told a news conference that he hoped congress would soon pass legislation to create fast-finding boards in disputes affecting the national welfare with power to subpoena records and prohibit strikes for a 30-day period.

Four Panels Working. Fact-finding boards already in operation include steel, General Motors and oil panels as well as one planned to study the dispute between the United Farm Equipment Workers (C. I. O.) and the International Harvester Co.

Elsewhere, C. I. O. utility workers announced their intention to strike within 30 days at 31 Pennsylvania power and light company plants. A walkout of Dixie Greyhound employees disrupted bus transportation as far west as St. Louis.

Cleveland and Seattle residents were without newspapers as a result of strikes by mechanical employees, and Seattle was threatened with a strike of 1100 city transit workers and 9000 A. F. of L. machinists in the next few days.

ANDERSON ADVISES BUTTER PRICE BOOST

(Continued From Page One)

with other manufactured dairy products. Butter output in December fell to the lowest point since 1920. Agriculture officials blamed price ceilings which are more favorable to other dairy products.

The dairy industry is urging an 18 per cent increase in butter ceilings to halt the diversion of cream from butter. The assistants said reports that Anderson is urging an 18-cent increase in butter prices are "absolutely not true."

The Anderson memo urged Mr. Collet to issue at the earliest possible date a statement on the whole 1946 dairy program, including the government's plans for ending dairy subsidies. The subsidies are now scheduled to end not later than June 30.

Anderson said consumer prices on all dairy products, including butter, must be increased if milk production is to be maintained when subsidies are withdrawn. This would be on top of any increase granted to halt the decline in butter output.

Farmers Can't Absorb It. "The secretary believes returns to dairy farmers for milk must be as high in 1946 as 1945 if production is to be equalled," one official said.

Since production costs will be higher this year, Anderson reportedly told Mr. Collet that farmers cannot be expected to absorb any part of the loss of subsidies.

According to one source, the combined increases now under consideration might bring the retail price of butter to 80 cents a pound, compared with the present average of 55.

It was considered entirely unlikely that Mr. Collet, under the present anti-inflation program, would approve so great an increase for a major food item.

This led to speculation that the government might revise plans to end dairy subsidies by midyear.

Coroner Weeps as Father Testifies at Kidnap Inquest

(Continued From Page One)

Dr. Thomas Carter, coroner's physician, said medical examination indicated that an attempt had been made to rape the child before killing her.

Verburgh, janitor for three nearby apartment buildings, lives in a basement flat a scant block from the apartment where the girl was found. He was directly across the street from the Degan home.

Police said they found a 5-inch-bladed hacksaw in a locker near the room where the body apparently had been dismembered. In Verburgh's apartment they found an ordinary saw and an ax. Detectives said any of the tools could have been used to mutilate the body.

Believe Knife Used. Coroner's physicians, however, said they did not believe the ax and saw were used to dismember the girl's body, but rather a sharp knife was the dismemberment tool.

A paper bag bearing the name, Frank III, had been used to wrap one of the girl's legs. They said they learned this belonged to a 10-year-old occupant of the building, and probably was stolen. The bag had held linker toys, one of which was imbedded in the slain girl's body.

Although Verburgh denied any connection with the brutal kidnapping, detectives said that handwriting on his ration book was similar to the printing of the ransom note found by the girl's father on the floor of her bedroom.

Dr. Storms said that Verburgh "denied everything and claims he went to bed at 10 p. m. the night before and arose at 5 a. m. the day of the murder. Mrs. Verburgh said it would have been impossible for her husband to have left the bed without her knowing it."

Clues considered important by police included four fingerprints on the window sill of the Degan girl's bedroom, a 50-pound paper sugar bag in which the victim's torso was found, a muslin dressmaker's pattern found in the bag, a six-rung ladder believed to have been used by the kidnaper to enter the room, and footprints outside the bedroom.

Nine other suspects were scheduled to be released today. Meanwhile, amid quiet sorrow, Suzanne's 36-year-old father called newsmen to his home late last night and thanked them for "what you have done." Mr. Degan said funeral services for the kidnap victim would be held Friday. A public mass will be recited.

The father said that he, his wife, Helen, 34, and their only other child, Betty, 10, would leave for Worcester, Mass., Sunday to visit Mr. Degan's mother.

Judge Ward said he would rule on the request at 4 p. m. (Indianapolis time). Police reported this morning that Verburgh had been handcuffed to his cell bars after he vented verbal abuse upon his jailers and screamed:

"What would I want with a six-year-old kid?" Verburgh, former gardener at Mount St. Mary's convent and parochial school near St. Charles, Ill., and his wife, 64, were seized last night after the janitor walked into the basement where detectives found bits of flesh and blood in laundry tubs.

Offered Aid. Detective Sgt. Jack Hanrahan said he saw Smet at 4 p. m. yesterday in an alley near the Degan home and that Smet promised to help search for the missing parts of Suzanne's body.

Mrs. Verburgh was released early today after Chief of Detectives Walter Storms said she was "the type who cannot successfully take a lie detector test."

Police said they did not yet have sufficient evidence to place a formal charge against Verburgh.

The arms of Suzanne, daughter of James M. Degan, a \$7500-a-year OPA executive of whom the kidnaper demanded \$20,000 ransom, were still missing.

Her head, torso and legs were found Monday night from the fifth of separate sewer openings within a block of her parents' fashionable Edgewater Beach area home.

Bits of Bone in Ashes. Bits of bone were found in ashes in the furnace of the apartment house where the child was killed and dismembered and police believed they might be all that remained of the child's missing arms.

As one of the greatest manhunt in Chicago's history continued, an autopsy showed yesterday that the chubby first-grade Catholic school pupil had been strangled before the sadistic killer slashed her to pieces.

CUSTODY ISSUE IS UP IN COURT

(Continued From Page One)

Release on Bond Sought at Hearing.

Meanwhile, a superior court 2 count against Miss Thompson's real father, Herbert Thompson, dropped off amid all the other confusion. Thompson was accused of failing to support his daughter.

The habeas corpus writ demanding Miss Thompson's release, filed by attorneys for Shriner and the girl, was heard in superior court this morning. Two deputy prosecutors, Lawrence Hinds and John Turner, came forth to "protect the interests of juvenile court."

"I don't think the prosecutor's office is involved," Judge Pro Tem Scott Gings said.

James Babcock, attorney for Herbert Thompson, replied: "Juvenile court has needed protection in the past and probably will in the future."

Next instalment tomorrow.

SERVICE PAY FREE FROM GROSS LEVY. State Treasurer Frank T. Mills today reminded returning veterans that they need not file a gross income tax return on their service pay for 1945.

As the gross income tax deadline of Jan. 31 approached, Mr. Mills said:

"All military pay to members of the armed forces, including payments in lieu of quarters, per diem, dependency payments and mustering out pay, are exempt from the tax under the present law."

Only veterans who made an independent income during service last year need file returns, he said. Veterans who owed tax at the time of their discharge have six months from the date of their discharge to pay up.

PICKS JAP CABINET. TOKYO, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara was reported today to have selected several prospective cabinet members in the event his government resigns in bloc and he is chosen to head a new government.

RUSSIA ASKED TO PARLEY. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—A new invitation to participate in the allied Far Eastern commission's activities has been sent to Russia, Commission Chairman Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy said today.

U. S. Colonel Pleads in Court To Save Life of Yamashita

(Continued From Page One)

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

STATUS MAY

(Continued From Page One)

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

Clark says, "lies not in the sentence, for soldiers always stand close to death."

"Safeguards to All." "Anglo-Saxon nations take pride in their justice and in their guarantees of civil rights. It may seem to some that these guarantees were never intended for—a vanquished enemy general."

"But does not a defeated enemy represent that very example of a besieged and helpless human being caught in the net of state power whom it was the impulse of the bill of rights to protect? An enemy soldier—even, if need be, an invading enemy soldier—has fundamental rights simply because he is a person."

"And it is of the deepest significance that our constitution extends its safeguards not to citizens, not to certain kinds and categories of men, but to all persons, all human beings."

"He was not a trial as Americans know the term, and it should not be allowed to stand."

Fighting Last Round. The colonel halts and looks at the eight black-robed men on the bench.

"The petitioner is charged," he says, "not with having done something or failed to do something. He is charged with having been something—the commanding officer of a Japanese force."

Behind him, Capt. Adolph Reel of Boston and Milton Sandberg of New York, both Pacific combat veterans, leaf their 84-page briefs.

They are fighting the last round of what appears to be a losing fight. Yamashita's defense, if sustained, will strike at the basis of the Neunberger war guilt trials where a ninth member of the court, Justice Robert Jackson, is American prosecutor.

"If I Win, I Lose." "The heart of this charge," Col. Clarke tells the court, "is that a commanding officer is rendered criminally liable for the acts of his troops. But it is a basic premise of all civilized justice that punishment is adjudged not according to status and that no man is to be held to answer for the crime of another."

When Col. Clarke was named to represent Yamashita he had never met him. Almost sardonically, he was quoted saying that "even if I win, I lose, for my friends will never speak to me again."

Yamashita, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was known throughout the world as "the Butcher of Luzon."

Back in Altoona, Pa., they took pictures of the Clarke family, amazed as they read the news. Those pictures were run under a

Clark says, "lies not