

JAP DODGES U. S. ATROCITY CHARGE

By United Press.

A Japanese spokesman, broadcasting on the Tokyo radio yesterday countered British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's revelation of Japanese atrocities against British war prisoners in the Far East with vague accusations of American cruelties, but remained silent on American charges of Japanese brutality in the Philippines.

The spokesman, heard by United Press in New York, declared that the United States felt only bread and water to Japanese women and children interned in this country and that women and children were moved down with machine guns during the American retreat from Davao in the Philippines.

The specific American charges that thousands of American and Filipino troops in the Philippines were tortured, murdered and starved were indirectly linked by the Japanese spokesman to Eden's speech and described as "Anglo-American atrocity stories."

Jap Hurts Defy

"If the American and British leaders are so ready to raise a hue and cry over the 'mistreatment' of their war prisoners, why don't they teach their men to stand up and fight to a finish?" the enemy spokesman demanded.

"The way the Americans threw up their hands at Corregidor and the way the British gave up at Singapore—on the heels of loud-mouthed assertions that they would fight to a finish—surely shows that these men must have carried on their backs a pretty wide streak of yellow," the spokesman said.

Peace Now! Lauded

Japanese attempts to excuse their own brutality by charges of American attacks on Japanese hospital ships continued in another broadcast by the Berlin radio, which said the enemy hospital ship Yeshino Maru was attacked by enemy planes January 26 in the South Pacific. No lives were lost in the attack, the Berlin account, heard by United Press in New York, said.

Another Japanese broadcast yesterday lauding the "Peace Now" movement in the United States, also refrained from mentioning the American charges. The broadcast, heard by United States government monitors, said that the "Peace Now" movement "is presenting the war in its true light to the (American) people."

All on Bataan Wanted Japs' Brutality Told

—Says Dyess' Father

ALBANY, Texas, Jan. 29.—(UP)—Everybody on Bataan, including those physically unable to make the escape, wanted the story of Japanese atrocities to American and Filipino prisoners of war told back home, the father of one of those who did escape said today in voicing a mild condemnation of the Army and Navy for not making public the information sooner.

Richard Dyess, father of Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, on whose dramatic story of Japanese barbarity the armed services based much of their release, termed the delay an "apparent attempt to appease the Jap—who cannot be appeased."

"We tried appeasement when we refused to fortify Guam. It didn't work then and it won't work now," the father of the Air Force hero said in expressing the belief that the Japs would have wanted to refute the story "and in attempting to do so might have desisted from their torture practices—a little, anyway."

"My boy told me that every boy with him on Bataan—including the ones physically unable to escape—wanted the story told," Dyess said.

"Holding the story did not save the lives nor decrease the inhuman brutality of the Japanese toward American captives," he concluded.

Death March on Bataan

—LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM E. DYESS

(Continued From Page One)

folded and looked into each of our faces in turn. Then he spoke:

"Men," he said, "you are not a suicide squad yet, but you're damned close to it. There will be war with Japan in a very few days. It may come in a matter of hours."

We sat tensely expectant. From outside the building came the distant drone of motors on the testing blocks. Within, there was no sound except our commander's voice.

"The Japs have a minimum of 3,000 planes they can send down on us from Formosa (600 miles to the north) and from aircraft carriers," he went on. "They know the way already. When they come again they will be tossing something."

We had already had a hint of this. For several nights Jap planes had been flying over Luzon and other islands of the Philippines group. Our planes actually had gone up to intercept the Japs but had failed because our inadequate air-warning service had not functioned rapidly enough.

Colonel George then gave us his preliminary estimate of the number of planes necessary to defend the islands against such a Jap force. We were shocked.

"Yes," he concluded, "you men know how many planes we can put into the air. Well, that's the job you will be facing within a very short time."

In Philippines Two Weeks

No one doubted the seriousness of the situation as we walked back to the hangars where we had been working furiously to get our available planes into fighting shape. I had been in the Philippines a little over two weeks, having arrived November 20 after a three-week voyage from San Francisco with 13 pilots of the 21st Pursuit Squadron, of which I was captain and commander. With us were pilots of the 4th Pursuit, also from Hamilton Field, Calif.

Both groups were shipped out without planes. On arrival, my squadron was issued some well-worn P-35s. We flew these until December 4, then turned them over to the 34th and began receiving P-40s which transports were bringing in from the United States. None of the guns had been fired. We had to install and bore-sight them.

In bore-sighting, the guns are fired and adjusted until the bullets strike the spot where the sights are centered. We were handicapped in this because of the acute shortage of .50 caliber ammunition. Only a few rounds were issued for test purposes.

On the day the Japs attacked, our squadron was given four new P-40s and I really mean new. None of them ever had been in the air. The gun barrels still were filled with cosmoline (heavy grease).

On the morning of December 8 we were ordered to stations at 2:30 a. m. for the sixth successive day. None of the 18 planes waiting on the line at Nichols Field that day had been in the air more than three hours.

All of us were young. Some were only a few months out of flying school. At 25, with about five years' flying behind me, I felt like a veteran.

I sometimes kidded the fellows that I had been flying 21 years, on and off. This had a foundation of fact. In the summer of 1920 I had sat on the lap of my father, Judge Richard T. Dyess, during a flight in the first plane I ever saw. The plane was a World War De Havilland, piloted by a barnstormer whose troupe gave an air circus for our home town of Albany, Tex.

I did no real flying, of course, until after graduating from John Tarleton College, Stephenville, Tex. in 1936, when I was accepted as an air cadet at Randolph Field, near San Antonio. After graduating from Kelly Field, Tex., as a reserve second lieutenant in October, 1937, I was assigned to the 77th Pursuit Squadron, 20th Pursuit Group, at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., and went from there to Moffett Field, Calif., in 1939.

Our next station was Hamilton Field, where in June, 1941, I took command of the 21st Pursuit Squadron as first lieutenant. The next stop was Nichols Field.

There was little talk in the operations tent this morning of De-

ember 8. We knew the zero hour was near. It had been 48 hours since Colonel George called it a "matter of hours."

The telephone rang.

I remember well the looks of surprise as I told the pilots we had been passed up for the moment and that the Japs were bombing Pearl Harbor thousands of miles to our west. We didn't know then about the American fleet concentration there.

We waited restlessly in the operations tent, while the sun came up, silhouetting our gleaming new planes. At 10:30 a. m. the orders came via the squadron radio: "Tally-ho, Clark Field." We took off immediately, 15 planes following me. One fight, still working on the new P-40s, got off 5 minutes later.

I radioed Air Force headquarters that we were climbing to 24,000 feet and heading for Clark, several miles northward. We were just north of Manila when we were ordered back to a point midway between Corregidor and Cavite to intercept Jap bombers. But the air was empty of enemies when we got there.

Meanwhile, the flight that had gotten off late headed for Clark Field and got into the scrap there, shooting down three Jap dive-bombers, but were unable to stop the intensive bombing that left the field in ruins.

Lieut. Sam Grashio's plane had a wing hole you could throw a hat through.

"By God," said Sam. "They ain't shootin' spitballs, are they?"

Nichols Field Abandoned

Orders now came for abandonment of Nichols Field. It was 100 exposed. It was a loss of six of our fighters, weather for Clark Field, our new base. There were almost no clouds.

At 4,000 feet we could see the towering pillars of smoke that marked our destination. We were over Clark Field after a few minutes of flight. It was a mess. Oil drums and hangars were blazing fiercely. Planes were burning on the ground. We had been bombed so systematically we could use only the auxiliary landing strip. It was little better than a country road.

Each landing stirred up blinding dust clouds. We could go down only at intervals of several minutes. The sun had set and the tropical dusk had deepened into darkness when the last planes landed in the eerie glow cast by the smoldering hangars.

Sleep on Floor of Dugout

After a search we found group headquarters, which had been moved into the jungle at the edge of the field. We slept that night on the floor of a dugout, after a dinner of cold canned beans, blackberry jam, bread and cold coffee.

We were off at dawn to intercept bombers reported heading our way. Two planes cracked up on the bomb-pocked field. Lieut. Robert D. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, was killed. The bombers never showed up.

We learned that day what it was like to fly for hours at 15,000 feet and above without oxygen. There was none at Clark Field. Without it, that night found me in a daze. I doubt I could have seen a Jap even if he had been in the cockpit with me.

Late the following morning I met my first Jap in the air. My tracers showed that I raked him from nose to tail, but I was so busy watching two others above me that I never saw what became of the Jap I hit. But the fight pepped me up.

When we were warned at 12:28 p. m. that Jap bombers would be overhead at 12:30 I took off without helmet, goggles or parachute. In such a blinding dust fog that I narrowly averted a crash with Lieut. (later colonel) Boyd D. (Buzz) Wagner of Pennsylvania, whose ship emerged from the pall tip to tip with mine. Neither of us had known the other was anywhere near.

The bombers, it developed, had chosen the Manila waterfront instead of Clark Field. I was almost in their midst before I pressed the trigger to warn my guns. Though they had worked fine during the morning, they were dead now. I missed the fight.

During the next two days the Japs began landing operations at Vigan and Lingayen Gulf in Northern Luzon and we were sent to give them a taste of concentrated .50-caliber fire. This was in support of General MacArthur's strategy of harassing the Jap columns which were advancing from the remainder counter-attacking while withdrawing his own weary troops to the north. Our part was to strafe wherever needed.

Blown Up by His Target

At Lingayen Gulf we lost Lieut. Samuel Maratt, commanding the 34th Pursuit Squadron. He was killed when a power boat he had staved blew up just as his plane passed over.

This action was my last one from Clark Field. I reorganized my squadron and pooled what remained of the aircraft. My ground crew, left at Nichols Field the first day of the war, was with me again.

We had been ordered to a new field that was being laid out near Lubao, about 50 air miles northwest of Manila, in Pampanga Province. The Japs were advancing steadily, despite General MacArthur's delay action, and in the weeks that followed we gave up field after field, retiring to new ones farther away.

Lubao Field supposedly was completed, but when I went ahead of my squadron to verify this I found the runway still under construction. I stayed there, taking charge of the 300 Filipino laborers and working them in shifts 24 hours a day.

On Christmas Eve our 26 remaining planes arrived; 25 P-40s and an A-27, which had been used both for attack and dive-bombing. The first plane to come in hit a soft spot in the field, bounded into the air in a complete somersault, and hit on its nose, injuring Lieut. Tex Marable.

The 300 Filipinos ran wildly onto the field like so many chickens.

They were directly in the path of the other planes which were just dropping in. It looked as if a mass tragedy was inevitable. The next I remember, I was running at them, yelling like an Indian and firing my automatic. The bullets were whizzing just over their heads. Those boys were off the field and into a cane patch in nothing flat. They didn't come back for hours.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1944.)

DIES SEEKS END TO JAP PLOTTING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(UP)

The Dies committee charged tonight that Japanese elements within this country still are plotting against the United States and called for immediate enactment of legislation to make such subversive activities impossible.

In a special report on Japanese subversion, the committee declared that Japan began plotting against this country immediately after the First World War, "when our guard was down," and still is carrying on its nefarious campaign "both in and out of Japanese relocation centers."

"It is the duty of Congress to begin now to enact legislation that will once and for all stop this foreign penetration of our country by those governments and groups which seek to destroy it," the committee said.

The committee staff is drawing up suggested legislation to prevent recurrence of similar subversive activities, it said.

Official Communiqué

Pacific UNITED NATIONS

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 30 (Sunday).—(UP)—Text of today's communiqué:

"Northwestern sector—

"Ambon: Our medium units at night in explosions and fires visible 60 miles.

"Northeastern sector—

"New Ireland: Kavieng area—Our night air patrols blew up an 8,000-ton enemy cargo vessel with two direct 1,000-pound bomb hits. Our Solomon reconnaissance units tonight set fire to two enemy vessels in convoy. A Solomon heavy unit bombed east of the cape.

"New Britain: Rabaul—Our escorted medium units from Solomon bases bombed Lakunai air-drome after dawn, starting large fires. Of 40 defending fighters, 23 were shot down and six probably destroyed or damaged or damaged planes. At midday, Solomon heavy units with fighter cover struck supply dumps at Sulphur Creek. There was no interception.

"Cape Hoskins—Our fighters strafed and destroyed an enemy bomber and a fighter on the air-drome and destroyed or damaged eight barges along the coast. Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions.

"New Guinea—Our escorted medium units and air patrols swept from Bogia to Cape Croisilles, destroying bridges, ground installations and four barges. Our divers bombed and destroyed a Japanese submarine and damaged a bridge at the Gogol River and strafed buildings and a lugger at Jacob Island. Our medium units bombed Erima and Muzil Plantations. In the Ramu Valley, our fighters started fires in the village near Atemble by strafing. Our attack planes and air patrol bombed and strafed enemy positions along the Rai coast at Singor.

Solomon Islands:

"Our air patrols attacked enemy installations at Buks. West of Numanuma, our torpedo and dive-bombers raided enemy positions. Our fighters strafed targets at Gabelle Harbor, and along the coast and a medium unit started a large fire at Malial in the Shortlands. Our naval units shelled Mamacaga. Enemy planes slightly raided our positions at Torokina during the night. Our night patrols destroyed a barge at Siposai Island in Choiseul Bay."

Planes Battle

(Continued From Page One)

Liberators against Frankfurt, said the "flak was about normal and quite heavy in spots."

"We saw a lot of fighters, but they didn't hit our group because of our fighter escort," he said.

Target Obscured

Dominion and Allied fighters escorted the American bombers home from their targets, but the joint U. S. and R. A. F. communiqué did not say whether they shot down any enemy planes or lost any of their own.

The communiqué made no mention of damage inflicted, presumably because heavy clouds which covered virtually the entire route also obscured the target. The clouds were no handicap to the bombers, however, due to their "magic eye" equipment.

The attacks on Frankfurt and Berlin—the latter described by Swedish dispatches from the dying German capital as the "most frightful yet"—marked the climax to a steadily rising crescendo of Allied aerial assaults which have kept Hitler's Fortress Europe quaking for more than 24 hours.

American Marauder bombers and R. A. F. and New Zealand Mosquito bombers escorted by fighters hit Northern France during the day, while other fighters attacked air fields in Brittany and shipping off the coast of Jersey. Four enemy planes were shot down in these operations, against a loss of seven fighters.

Terrific Opposition

More than 800 black-painted Lancaster and Halifax bombers took part in the Friday night raid on Berlin.

Today's American bombers ran into terrific fighter opposition, with returning crews reporting some instances of Fortress and Liberator formations being attacked by as many as 200 fighters at a time. The enemy planes used rockets, as well as cannon and machine guns, firing from desperately close range.

A number of German bombers struck back weakly at London tonight, arousing a shattering anti-aircraft barrage that brought at least two raiders down in flames. Some bombs landed in the London area, causing damage and casualties.

Dublin firms are inoculating their employes against colds.

COL. DYESS' MEMORY HONORED



IN HOLLYWOOD LAST NIGHT—The memory of Lieut. Col. William Dyess was honored at the Masquers Club. At the speaker's table, left to right: Edward Arnold, Mrs. Dyess, Capt. Samuel Grashio, who escaped with Col. Dyess, and Edward Earle, Masquers director.—Wirzphoto.

MacArthur Has Record Of Atrocities

DENVER, Jan. 29.—(UP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was said today by Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, is keeping a record of information about treatment given individual soldiers of his command who were captured by the Japanese.

In the book, Chandler said, are the names of hundreds of men. MacArthur calls the record his "doomsday book."

Some of his information was obtained from diaries taken from dead Japanese, and these diaries confirmed many reports of Jap atrocities, according to Chandler.

Some of them told of operations which Japanese physicians performed on American soldiers without the use of anesthetics "to see how white men would react to torture."

Chandler was in Denver today to address the convention of the Colorado Mining Association and the western division of the American Mining Congress.

Mexican aviators are being trained to navigate bombers obtained from the United States.

Japs Tried Out Death March On Formosans

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 29.—(UP)—Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, who survived "The March of Death" as a Jap captive in the Philippines only to die in the flaming crash of his plane here months later rather than endanger the life of a motorist, was acclaimed a hero tonight at a party he planned three days before his death.

The Hollywood Masquers Club staged the party, for 300 officers and men from March Field Air Base, as Dyess had planned, but instead of a greeting from their host, the guests heard Dyess' widow read a letter from Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces.

"His exploits are legend. Courage like his helped this country face extreme adversity in the Philippines campaign. We will never forget his heroism, which with his splendid character and personality won him a high place in the Air Force."

"He was decorated many times in comparison with which words seem of little consequence. We are proud to have had him in our organization."

Surrender Of Jap Atrocity Experts Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(UP)—Before Japan can have peace again, she will have to turn over her atrocity experts for trial and punishment, by the United States, if seven Western Congressmen have their way.

The congressmen, all Democrats, proposed to President Roosevelt today that "those men who committed, authorized or sanctioned such acts should be turned over to the American government for trial and punishment before final ratification of the (peace) treaty is made."

The signers were Representatives George E. Outland, Jerry Voorhis, Chet Hoffield, Will Rogers, Jr., Ed V. Izac, and Thomas F. Ford of California, and John M. Coffee of Washington.

JAP BARBARITY ANGERS BRITISH

By HELEN KIRKPATRICK

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Britain has reacted with the same horror and loathing which characterized the American reception of reports on the Japanese treatment of prisoners—reports which will do more than any other one thing to impress the British with the greatness of the menace which Japan represents to the civilized world.

As The London Daily Express says:

"If there lingered in any man's mind a thread of doubt that Britain would throw the whole terrible weight of her military power against the Japanese the day Hitler is dead and done for, it must snap now, today, on reading what Anthony Eden said to the House of Commons. The bestiality of our other enemy commands the full hatred of all Englishmen. The sword must retrieve our honor as a nation. His (the Jap's) honor is the honor of apes, his code is the code of the drooling lunatic."

The Daily Mail says:

"The Japanese have proved themselves a subhuman race. It is in that regard that they must in the future be treated. There can be no place for them after this war in the concourse of civilized nations; in the common relations of human beings. Let us resolve to outlaw them."

The News Chronicle says that there was not ever a doubt of Britain's course after the defeat of Germany, but that, the stories made public this morning, "... make assurance doubly sure."

(Copyright, 1944.)

4 WAR LOAN

ALL ABOARD FOR BERLIN AND TOKIO

A ROUGH road? Sure, but we're on the way. The Axis is rocked back on its heels. This may be the year of Victory — so let's make sure that every soldier, sailor and marine has everything he needs to complete the job.

Let's all dig a little deeper and invest in an extra War Bond.

And when Peace comes, you'll find again . . . among the finer things of life . . . an unrestricted choice of French, Shruener & Urner men's shoes.

FRENCH SHRINER & URNER
AMERICA'S FINEST SHOES FOR MEN

SEATTLE SHOP
1214 Fourth Avenue
Olympic Hotel
(Seattle 1)

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS ★

Here Again! KIDGORA
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

"Warmth Without Weight"

OVERCOATS

Yes, for the first time this season we are able to offer a limited number of our exclusive KIDGORA Overcoats —with all of their famous prewar features:

AND PRICED ONLY . . . \$36.50

Colors, Navy, Oxford and Teal

- Scientific blend of Kid Mohair and pure Virgin Wool
- Sleek and lustrous as Velour
- Soft and supple as a Kid Glove
- Light . . . yet warm as Toast
- Sheds water like a duck's back
- Wears like iron—stands abuse
- Defies wrinkles—holds its shape
- Designed for year-round service
- Tailored in our own shops
- Sold only in our own stores

SUPER-COVERT TOPCOATS \$36.50

Here is another of our "feature" items which is famous for the length and breadth of the "Coast". All-wool Covert of sufficient weight and stamens to "stand-up-and-fight" a year-round Topcoat! Colors: Teal, Brown, Blue, Natural and Heather mixtures.

First of All—BUY WAR BONDS!

Oregon City Woolen Mills
1218 SECOND AVENUE • From Maker Direct to You