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Double-Barrel Action:

Russia's Declaration of War And Atomic Bomb Combine To Stagger Collapsing Japs

Coming on top of the American introduction of the earth-shaking atomic-bomb, Russia's declaration of war on Japan raised high hopes for an early finish to the Pacific conflict, raging in bloody island-to-island fighting since recovery of U. S. strength following Pearl Harbor.

Having previously disclosed the dropping of the mighty new explosive on Japan, President Harry S. Truman also was the first to reveal Russia's entrance into the Pacific war to the U. S., putting him in the position of having made two historic announcements within a few days.

In declaring war on Japan, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov stated that the Reds had decided on hostilities as a means for restoring peace quickly in the Far East after the Nipponese had turned down the U. S., British and Chinese demand for unconditional surrender at Potsdam, thus ending Moscow's role as an intermediary in the conflict.

With the Russians possessing large forces along the Siberian border, and excellent locations for air bases for short-range bombardment of the Japanese homeland, the Reds decision to cross swords with the Nipponese was expected to prove of invaluable assistance in shortening the war. Of the 4,000,000 men constituting the Japanese army, 1,250,000 have been reported massed in Manchuria opposite Russian territory, with another 900,000 stationed throughout China.

Having first come to grips over 40 years ago in the Orient, Far Eastern relations between the two powers have always remained touchy, with border clashes between Russian and Japanese troops in 1939 threatening to explode in major conflict. At that time, Marshal Gregory Zhukov, who was later to lead the Russian smash into Berlin, commanded Red soldiers in Siberia.

All through the German-Russian war, a Japanese attack on Russia's rear in Siberia was feared, with the Nipponese reportedly prepared to take the jump in 1942 before the Nazi setback at Stalingrad inspired caution. On the face, Japanese-Russian relations were guided by the neutrality pact of 1941 which the Reds signed with the Germans threatening their European front; but with the Nazis licked, Moscow



Leader of Russia in peace and war, Premier Stalin heads nation's drive on Japan.

then found itself free to take a stiffer stand in the Far East.

With Russia's entrance into the war, the Allied world speculated on the price Premier Stalin would exact for Red participation in the drive to overthrow the Nipponese and end the conflict quickly. A shrewd bargainer, interested in material advantages rather than idealistic attainments, the mustached chieftain of the Kremlin reportedly had an eye not only on Inner Mongolia, but on Manchuria and Korea as well.

Historians were quick to point out that Russia has always had a rough and rugged time in the affairs of the Far East. There are some old scores which she had to settle with Japan.

Pushed out of her once-important place in Asia after the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1904-05 because of the loss of the Manchurian railway empire—and the southern half of the island of Sakhalin with its rich timber and oil resources, Russia has been smarting ever since.

Even the Russian revolution which saw the end of the czars did not change this feeling. In fact, under the Soviet, Russia's interest in the Far East suffered even more. Chinese pressure forced her to lose control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japs pressed for additional concessions in oriental waters.

ATOMIC BOMB: Earth Shaking

Best kept secret of the war, the sensational atomic bomb electrified the Allied world with its possibilities for bringing the Japanese soon to their knees and revolutionizing postwar life, while staggering the enemy with its terrible destructive potentialities.

Armed with the new weapon, which promises to outmode all existing forms of armaments on land and sea and air, the U. S. was in a position to deliver another unconditional surrender ultimatum to the Japanese, this time threatening to wreak even greater ruin than that being wrought by the swarms of Flying Forts now bombarding the empire.

In a war already noted for the remotely-controlled buzz bomb and rocket developed by the Germans, the atomic bomb remains the outstanding scientific product, embodying, as it does, the magic substance,



In overall charge of atomic bomb production, Major General Groves studies map with Japanese targets.

uranium, known as U-235—the 235 representing its weight in atoms, the smallest particles of matter. First isolated in 1789, uranium is a metallic element found along with radium in pitchblende and carnotite ore, and possessing great powers of energy through its explosive atomic contents.

With Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves in overall charge of production of the atomic bomb, and with Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer of the University of California responsible for the technical development of it, special pains were taken to preserve the secrecy of the explosive, packing a force greater than 20,000 tons of TNT.

At Richland, Wash., the huge plant, sprawling over 400,000 acres, was divided into three parts, one for the production of the material; another for its refinement, and the third for storing raw materials.

Some idea of the terrific explosive effect of the new atomic bomb on the harassed Japanese cities can be gleaned from the results of the test of the charge in the desert lands of New Mexico.

With U-235 giving off heat, light and power, the explosion lit the countryside for miles around with a brightness even greater than day, with the flash seen 520 miles away at Needles, Calif., and a blind girl near Albuquerque, N. M., noting the presence of a flash shortly before the detonation.

The explosion itself set off a heavy pressure wave, which knocked down two men at a control center 10,000 yards away, and completely vaporized the steel tower upon which the atomic bomb rested. A huge multi-colored cloud surged upward to over 40,000 feet, commanding the sky.

In dropping a single 400-pound charge on the rail and industrial center of Hiroshima, one B-29 wiped out 80 per cent of the once thriving Honshu municipality, army air force reconnaissance reported. Fires swept extensively over the stricken area and only a few concrete structures remained standing in the heart of the city, with the interior of these even scorched.

In the welter of excitement over the atomic bomb, the tremendous possibilities of harnessing U-235 to peacetime uses commanded popular attention. Any hopes that the material might be immediately available, however, were spiked by war department reports that much additional research was needed for designing machinery for producing peacetime energy.

MANPOWER:

Charge Army Hoarding

In the face of severe congressional criticism over maintenance of 7,000,000 men in uniform for a one-front war following Germany's defeat, the army revealed that it would not revise its point system for discharge as previously planned for July.

With about 1 1/2 million troops scheduled for release by next June, the war department stated that consultations with General MacArthur and his commanders resulted in the decision that the present discharge rate is the maximum that can be afforded to permit efficient operations in the Pacific and prevent unnecessary losses of men through inexperienced combat leadership.

Despite the army's stand, Senator Johnson (Dem., Colo.) repeated his demand that the nation's military forces be further pared, asserting that shipping facilities will permit utilization of only 3,000,000 men in the Pacific before January, 1947, and the hoarding of manpower will cause unnecessary unemployment in the postwar period.

In the midst of the argument, the army revealed that replaceable Pacific vets with 85 or more points are being discharged as rapidly as shipping permits. Specialists with 85 or more points who cannot be immediately replaced, however, are being retained.

PACIFIC:

Realign Commands

In line with the joint chiefs of staff assignments of April 5 putting him in charge of all army forces and resources in the Pacific theater, Gen. Douglas MacArthur revealed extension of his command to the Ryukyu islands, stepping-stones to his announced goal of Tokyo.

At the same time, it was disclosed, Adm. Chester Nimitz, who had been given the leadership of all naval forces and resources in the Pacific theater by the chiefs of staff April 5, retained his control over the fleet in the Ryukyu area. Gen. Carl Spaatz' army strategic air forces also will remain independent of the MacArthur command.

With the announcement of the realignments, it was revealed that a mighty invasion force was being forged under General MacArthur, with the Ryukyu and Philippine islands serving as a semi-circular base.

POULTRY:

U. S. Procurement

Moving to ease the burden of supply on eight eastern, southern and midwestern states, and obtain sufficient stocks for military canning, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announced that the government would extend poultry purchases to 12 other principal producing states.

At the same time, it was revealed, the government has been purchasing all turkeys marketed in 23 producing states for storage for popular, morale - building Thanksgiving and Christmas day service dinners. Despite the heavy U. S. procurement, the bumper 1945 turkey crop of from 575,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds will assure each civilian of 3.55 pounds.

Under the government's new poultry purchase programs, the U. S. and civilians will share equally in output of processing plants with over 20,000 pound capacity weekly in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The government is now taking 70 per cent of broiler production in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Missouri.

REPARATIONS:

Russ Share

As a result of the Potsdam agreements, Russia will receive the lion's share of surplus movable German industry as reparations payments, studies revealed.

Russia's advantage partly stems from the fact that about 45 per cent of German industry was located in the eastern part of the country now under Red occupation, and the U. S. and Britain with great productive plants of their own have little use for enemy facilities.

Under the Potsdam agreements, the Allied powers are to take surplus movable German industry as reparations for Nazi war damage after the economy of the defeated nation has been readjusted to permit only manufacture essential to an agricultural state. In addition to having a free hand in the eastern zone, where 45 per cent of German industry was situated, the Russians also will obtain 10 per cent of the equipment in the U. S. and British zones, plus another 15 per cent paid for with food and coal.



While Walter Winchell is away, this month, his column will be conducted by guest columnists.

Looking Back—and Ahead

By COMDR. JACK DEMPSEY

As I take over WW's chair, I find myself at a disadvantage. I have seen so little of Broadway in the last couple of years that I really don't know the score. My absence from the old street is only temporary. Like every sailor, I am looking forward to wearing a wide-brimmed Panama again, complete with a loud sports jacket and the brightest necktie I can find. That should be a matter of no more than eight months, for the Nips are hanging on the ropes and the bell isn't going to save them.

In the meantime I am in the Coast Guard for the duration, or as long as Uncle Sam has a job I can do. By the time this reaches you I expect to be somewhere in the Pacific. My assignment is that of military morale officer for the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Naval districts. Included in this group is Pearl Harbor and my duties may take me farther westward as our fleet hammers at the very doors of Hirohito's hovel.

Wants to Hold the

White Horse

If I can only have the privilege of holding the Mikado's white horse when Admiral Halsey mounts him for his victorious ride through downtown Tokyo it will be a bigger thrill than I experienced when Jess Willard failed to answer the bell for the 4th round on that unbanked day in Toledo, 25 years ago.

Speaking from experience I can assure you that a morale officer hasn't a tough assignment. Not with the Navy and the Coast Guard. I have trained thousands of seamen and I went ashore on Okinawa during that bloody campaign for the sole purpose of observing what benefits, if any, the men had received from our training program. There isn't a sailor out there who doesn't dream of coming home, but none of them want to return until the shooting stops. If you could talk with them at their battle stations you would be proud of just being with them.

As for myself, the war has been a wonderful, though hardly a pleasant, experience. It has been amusing, too. I was in England the day Jack London won the British Empire heavyweight championship from Tommy Mills. A British reporter asked me what I thought of Jack London and I replied that I had enjoyed reading his books and that I thought he was one of the truly great American writers.

"I am so sorry," replied the startled and polite Englishman. "I was referring to Jack London, the British prize fighter, and not Jack London, the American author."

I had to confess that I had never seen London fight and had no opinion to offer on the subject. I have since met London, a bald-headed veteran of 32 years. His defeat by Bruce Woodcock recently came as no surprise to me, as I judged from London's appearance that he was well past his prime.

A NEW FIGHTER

You may have gathered by now that I am still interested in the fight game. I am, and I expect to be active in it during the years that will be left to me after the war. Recently there arrived from the Argentine Abel Cestac, a young South American giant, sent to me by my old friend and foe, Luis Angel Firpo. If you know Firpo you will realize that he didn't lay out the money for his passage unless he was convinced Abel can fight.

Cestac hasn't been thoroughly tested yet, but I'm willing to take a chance. He's big, strong and rough.

Of course I can't be active in handling the South American. While I am in uniform, Max Waxman is looking after him. Waxman has managed several champions and he has been my personal manager for a great many years. I am fortunate to be associated in a business way with Max and also with Job Amron and Louis Brooks.

Because of them I have not had to make the financial sacrifice so many others had to make when they entered the armed forces. I couldn't have conducted my Broadway restaurant nor the Great Northern hotel any better than they have. We're a going concern and we are looking forward to the postwar years together.

Ten Per Cent of Army Veterans Want to Be Farmers; Seven Per Cent Hope to Start Small Businesses

More Than Half Will Work for Wages Again; 8% Going to School

By WALTER A. SHEAD
WNU Washington Correspondent

Seventy-five per cent of the officers and enlisted men in the United States army have definite ideas about what they intend to do "when they get back home." Another 20 per cent have made tentative plans for their postwar work. A survey by the research branch of the information and education division of the army shows that:

Fifty-two per cent, roughly 4,000,000 men, plan to work for salary and wages;

Seven per cent, or about a half million men, intend to go into small businesses, retail and service trades mostly, for themselves;

Ten per cent, or more than 750,000 men, plan to operate farms;

Eight per cent, or about 600,000, plan to go to school. The remainder have made only tentative decisions or are undecided.

The army, however, points out that at least three factors must be taken into consideration in interpreting the results of the survey: (1) the length of the war; (2) economic opportunity after demobilization; (3) an increasing percentage may seriously consider attending full-time school, opening a business or buying a farm under G.I. Bill of Rights provisions.

One interesting feature of this survey reveals that 80 per cent of the white enlisted men plan to return to the states in which they lived before entering the service. This leaves 20 per cent who may migrate to another section of the country. As a matter of fact, 10 per cent, or about 750,000 men, definitely anticipate moving to another state, the other 10 per cent being still undecided. This ratio is heavier in the Negro enlisted personnel where only about two-thirds expect to go back to the same state in which they resided in civilian life.

Young Men Going West.

The great majority plan to migrate to the Far West. Among the Negroes, the greater shift is from the South to the northeastern states. If the indicated shifts materialize among these returning servicemen they may happen as follows:

1.—A rapid expansion to the Pacific coast states.

2.—In-migration, but on a much smaller scale into the industrialized east north central states.

3.—No net movement, in-go balancing out-go in the New England, middle Atlantic and mountain states, and

4.—A heavy out-migration from the highly agricultural areas running from the west north central states through the entire tier of southern states.

If the plans for 7 per cent of our soldiers to enter business for themselves materialize, it means creation of a little more than a half million new firms in the small business field, or just about the number which went out of business in the two-year period following Pearl Harbor. A great majority of these, about 52 per cent, will enter the retail trade . . . radio stores, filling stations, shoes, hardware and general merchandise outlets. About 16 per cent plan to go into the service fields, 9 per cent into wholesale and small manufacturing, 8 per cent into transportation and public utilities, 6 per cent into construction, the other 9 per cent being spread over all other industries.

Of the three-quarters of a million men who plan to take up farming either as owners or farm workers, the survey shows that 9 out of 10 have had at least a year or more of full-time farming behind them. Only about 2 per cent have had no farming experience at all. Even the men with relatively vague plans for farming have had considerable previous farming experience. One out of four of those who seriously plan to farm, already owns a farm. These men are the least inclined to migrate, this survey shows, and the great majority of the prospective farmers plan to return to the same region from which they entered the army. By and large, they expect to go back to the same type of farming with which they are familiar. These three-quarters of a million men who plan farming as a career, are, roughly equivalent to the total who were farming just prior to induction, although induction records show that more than a million and a half men have been taken from the farms. These, however, included

farm youths who were in school and were not classed actually as farmers.

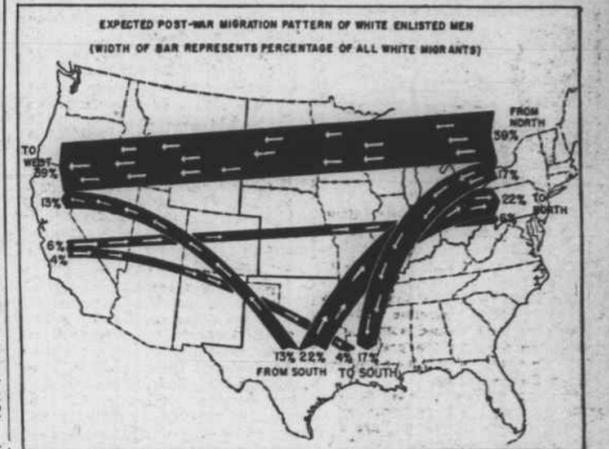
Not Room for All on Land.

According to the army, the chances are that the nation's farms will not be able to absorb all of the men planning to return to them, in spite of the current shortage of a million farm workers. The army says that rural areas normally produce more young men and women than can be efficiently utilized on the farm. The problem may very well become acute considering the wartime increase in farm production achieved by more efficient use of labor on fewer farms.

A little more perspective on the

this group definitely plans to seek governmental jobs. The federal government now is by far the largest employer in the country and the monthly report of the Civil Service commission as of May 1, the latest report, shows paid employment in continental United States totaled 2,897,077, of which 2,001,186 were in the war agencies. Of this number, only 252,054 are in Washington.

While war cutbacks are expected to decrease this number somewhat, government work is expected to maintain the upward trend which has prevailed since the last war. State and local governments normally employ more than twice as many persons as does the federal



problem may be had by a further analysis of the intentions of these men definitely planning to farm. In the first place, the survey makes it clear that a much larger proportion of the men want to become farm operators, by either buying or renting, than were farm operators before the war. A majority say they can count on returning to a tract of land which they or their families own . . . or they already have in mind a specific piece of land they expect to buy or rent. However, one out of every three indicate they will need to locate a farm to rent or buy after leaving the army.

So if the plans of all these prospective farmers materialize, there will be thousands of veterans looking for farms in the postwar period . . . and they very well may come up against a shortage of good land, which may, too, be selling at much higher prices than before the war. So there is fear on the part of the army that many of these men may be forced to settle on cheaper sub-marginal land.

The army points out that relief would be possible on this score if large sections of public domain or reclaimed land becomes available. About one out of six veterans said they would be willing to move on such tracts of land.

The same thing is true with respect to the farmer-serviceman as with the prospective business man . . . most of them are thinking of investing sums ranging up to \$4,000. This may be compared with the department of agriculture estimates of \$5,000 to \$8,000 as the average cost of the family sized farm, not counting necessary tools, equipment, livestock, etc. . . . So these prospective farmers will also need financial help. How many will actually end up on the farm will depend on this aid, and on the comparative opportunities offered by industry and agriculture after the war.

In conjunction with the American Historical association, the Armed Forces institute has prepared a booklet entitled "Shall I Take Up Farming?" which is available at the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Most Will Work for Wages.

Of course by far the greatest segment of the armed forces plan to work for wages on their return. Two aspects of the plans of these four million men are noteworthy. First, only one-third of the white enlisted men who were employees before induction and plan to be employees after the war, definitely expect to go back to their former employers. Another one-third say they may return, but are not sure. This leaves another million men who will either migrate and move to other jobs or who have learned new trades and expect to do different work.

As a matter of fact the tendency among a large percentage of these servicemen is to aspire for work calling for a higher level of skill and in general, the proportion who plan to pursue their prewar occupations declines as one proceeds along the occupational scale. Five per cent of

government, and the five years immediately following the war are expected to see more than a million and a quarter jobs opening in this field.

Favorable employment opportunities and special considerations for veterans are expected to draw probably 10 per cent of the 52 per cent who plan to work for wages and salaries, into this federal, state and local government field.

Many Returning to School.

Veterans counting on going back to full-time school after the war is nearing the 600,000 mark.

That most of these will enter college is indicated from the fact that more than 9 in 10 are high school graduates. The army points out that this war has brought about the first large decrease in college enrollment since the turn of the century and that non-military enrollments in colleges and universities dropped 44 per cent after the first two years of war. Civilian college and university students in 1943 numbered smaller than 20 years ago. The deficit of college-trained men, particularly acute in the liberal arts and teaching fields, will continue to accumulate as the war goes on. In view of these facts, it is interesting to note that the two most popular courses picked out by servicemen are engineering and architecture, and the liberal arts and sciences.

Engineering Most Popular. Other courses mentioned include business administration; pre-medic, medicine and dentistry; agriculture, law, education, journalism and theology. In general about one man in five is considering courses of study which can be classified as liberal arts and sciences, and the remainder are thinking in terms of professional and technical specialization, with engineering leading the field.

Another point of particular significance is that this full-time school course will take these men out of the labor market, about half a million of them. But the same thing cannot be true of another large group, about 18 per cent additional, or about 1,300,000, who plan to attend part-time school, that is work and go to school at the same time. Three-fourths of these students desire trade and business school courses. These also are in an older group and about one-third are married.

There is one more section of veterans which the survey classified. These were a group of about 3 per cent, about 225,000 who said they definitely plan to stay in the army. Up to more than 10 per cent who would consider re-enlistment under certain specific conditions. Two major considerations which will govern the actions of this segment are (1) the terms under which re-enlistments will be offered, including retention of rank, choice of service, duration of enlistment and opportunity for commissions, and (2) the kind and opportunities for civilian jobs which will be available after the war.