

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## COMPLETE VICTORY!

### Japs Agree to All Terms Of Potsdam Declaration; MacArthur Gets High Post

By AL JEDLICKA

Forty years after its armies marched into Korea to establish a foothold on the Asiatic mainland, Japan's course of imperial conquest come to a dramatic end on the evening of August 14 with the unqualified acceptance of the Potsdam declaration subscribed to by the U. S., Britain, China and Russia. Announced to an anxious nation by President Harry S. Truman, the Jap surrender came three years, eight months and one week after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

With the Allied powers consenting to his retention on the throne to assure the surrender of Japanese armies scattered throughout Asia and the submission of the homeland to the stiff terms imposed, Emperor Hirohito ordered the nation to lay down its arms as the Tokyo radio reported thousands of downcast subjects bowed in grief before the gates of the imperial palace.

Having led American ground forces back over the vast tracts of the Pacific to the doorstep of Japan following the crippling blow at Pearl Harbor, General MacArthur was designated to accept the Nipponese surrender along with representatives of the other Allied nations.

Coming four days after Tokyo's first offer to give up the fight provided the emperor's sovereignty were respected, and three months after V-E day, Japan's surrender was greeted with wild enthusiasm throughout the U. S., which joyously celebrated the end of the most destructive and costly war in history without waiting for President Harry S. Truman's official V-J day proclamation.

In accepting the Allied terms, Japan agreed to the total reduction of its once proud empire, with hope for the future based upon the organization of a free democracy within the home islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido and Shikoku.

Under the Potsdam ultimatum, Japan must eliminate the influence of those elements which have encouraged conquest; give up Manchuria, Korea and other overseas acquisitions; disarm all armed forces; permit the revival of democracy and freedom of speech, religion and thought; and submit to Allied occupation of designated points in the homeland until post-war security has been established.

At the same time, Japan was promised an opportunity for orderly development once a peaceful government had been created, with retention of such industries as would maintain its internal economy and eventual access to raw materials and world trade.

The war ended just as the atomic bomb threatened the obliteration of Japan's sprawling industrial settlements, with Hiroshima and Nagasaki already badly mangled by the terrific blasts.

Packing an explosive force 20,000 times greater than TNT, the atomic



Gen. Douglas MacArthur  
Accepts Surrender.

bomb's destructive capacity so far exceeded that of ordinary missiles that it brought a quick reaction from a government that had planned continuation of the conflict from underground bastions despite increasing B-29 attacks.

Besides threatening to lay Japan waste, the atomic bomb also was credited with blowing Russia into the conflict, thus bringing the total Allied weight to bear against the Nipponese. In all, these two events served to climax the growing tempo of the Allied drive in the Pacific, which saw U. S. forces virtually sitting on Japan's doorstep at the cessation of hostilities.

With the navy and air force carrying the fight to the enemy, and

with army and marine troops slashing forward in island to island fighting, the war in the Pacific rates as one of the bloodiest in history.

From the very beginning the U. S. encountered a bitter and fanatical foe, ardent and well disciplined, willing to fight to the last cartridge even when completely enveloped. All through the war, the toll of Jap killed far surpassed the number captured, indicating the nature of their defense.

Because of the close teamwork required in the over-all operations, it would be difficult to single out one outstanding hero, though General MacArthur's fiery stand against the enemy in the early stages of the conflict and his later redemption of lost territories made him the symbol of the American spirit.

Beside the name of MacArthur must be added those of Admiral Nimitz, who directed U. S. naval operations in the vast Pacific theater, and General Le May, whose B-29s seriously reduced Japan's in-



Emperor Hirohito  
Surrenders to Allies.

dustrial potential in repeated heavy raids.

Recovering quickly from the black days immediately after Pearl Harbor, when the Nipponese overran much of the Pacific, the U. S. checked the enemy tide in the spring of 1942, when the American fleet stopped the Japs' southeastward drive in the battle of the Coral sea and then thwarted their eastward surge at Midway.

From then on, the U. S., building up tremendous military and material strength under a unified front at home, was on the march, with the Japanese seeking time to consolidate their newly won position as the overruling Asiatic power by bitter delaying action in their outposts.

With the navy severing vital Japanese supply lines to these outposts, and with the ground forces isolating enemy units into disorganized resistance pockets on invaded islands, the American advance in the Pacific far exceeded expectations, with the end of the European war finding U. S. sea, land and air forces perched right on Nippon's doorstep.

Though the main body of Japanese troops had not been touched by the steady U. S. advances westward, the American navy's mastery of the sea lanes as far as the Chinese coast interrupted the shipment of vital material to the home islands for industrial processing, and the B-29s' terrific bombardment of manufacturing centers greatly curtailed output. With deliveries of materials cut, and output dwindling, the effectiveness of an estimated 4,000,000 remaining enemy troops stood to be severely limited.

On top of it all, Russia's invasion of Manchuria and threat to Jap-held China promised to tap the only remaining important enemy industrial source outside the homeland.

## Chronology— Japanese War

1941

Dec. 7—Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8—United States declares war on Japan. Invasion of Philippines and attack on Guam and Wake started by Japanese.

Dec. 10—General MacArthur starts battle of Manila.

Dec. 25—Japanese take Wake. Hong Kong falls.

Dec. 26—Japs bomb Manila, despite fact it was declared open city.

1942

Jan. 2—Manila surrenders, MacArthur's forces flee to Bataan.

Feb. 15—Singapore falls.

Mar. 17—General MacArthur lands in Australia to lead Allied forces.

April 9—U. S. troops on Bataan surrender.

Aug. 7—U. S. marines land on Guadalcanal.

1943

Sept. 5—Allies land on New Guinea.

Nov. 2—U. S. marines invade Bougainville.

1944

Jan. 29—U. S. lands troops in Marshall Islands.

June 10—Marines invade Saipan.

July 19—U. S. forces land on Guam.

Oct. 17—Invasion of Leyte in Philippines gets under way.

1945

Jan. 10—Invasion of Luzon started by Yanks.

Jan. 30—U. S. landings north of Bataan seal peninsula.

Feb. 4—American troops enter Manila.

Feb. 15—U. S. first air raid on Tokyo.

Feb. 17—Marines invade Iwo Jima. Army lands on Corregidor.

Feb. 26—Philippine Commonwealth returned to Filipino people.

Mar. 17—Iwo Jima captured with marine casualties of 19,938.

April 1—Invasion of Okinawa started by 100,000 troops.

May 24—550 superforts firebomb Tokyo.

May 27—Chinese capture Nanning.

June 12—Australian troops invade Borneo.

June 21—Okinawa campaign successfully ends. Aparri captured by Yanks.

June 28—Luzon declared completely liberated.

July 2—Australians landed at Balikpapan.

July 17—British warships join U. S. 3rd fleet.

July 24—U. S. 3rd fleet successfully attacked Japan's greatest naval base at Kure, Honshu Islands.

Aug. 3—B-29s bottle up Japan with mines.

Aug. 4—MacArthur takes over command of Ryukyus.

Aug. 6—Atomic bomb destroys most of Hiroshima.

Aug. 7—Superfortresses hit Toyokawa naval arsenal.

Aug. 8—Russia declares war on Japan.

Aug. 10—Japan asks for peace terms.

Aug. 14—Japs accept unconditional surrender terms.

## EMPEROR:

### His Background

Their authority re-established with the overthrow of the military government in 1868, the Japanese emperors, supposedly descended from the sun goddess, have exercised their mythical power for the unification of the country to facilitate its imperial development.

With the overthrow of the shogunate shortly after Admiral Perry opened the door of Japan to the outside world, the simple island people, previously owing strict allegiance to the military clan, easily transferred their blind obedience to the mikado.

The present mikado, Hirohito, is a puny, nearsighted man of 44. He is called the 124th emperor of Japan by the Japanese court authorities. When he ascended the throne in 1926, he chose the word "Showa," meaning "enlightenment and peace," to describe his reign.

Many political experts believe that personally Hirohito wanted peace, but as the puppet of the military clique had to go along with their designs. Actually he wields little real power. His actual "reign" began in 1921, then as prince regent he ruled in his father's stead. He was married in 1924 and is the father of one son and three daughters.

## RECONVERSION:

### Next Job

With World War II finished, and with the nation's great armament production due to be slashed, interest mounted in the government's program for switching industry back to a peacetime basis and providing continued high employment.

Shortly before the cessation of hostilities, President Truman called in War Production Board Chairman Krug to go over plans for speeding up reconversion to prevent a large-scale rupture of the country's economy after V-J day.



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

By JACK LAIT

## Coast-to-Coasting:

Herman Shumlin, Broadway-made director, now a Hollywood wage-slave (at what a wage!) is hot for realism. For a scene in a film with Charles Boyer and Lauren Bacall, he wanted a photo of a bullet hitting a wall—and he wanted it authoritatively authentic. At 2 o'clock in the morning, he got four Warner lot cops to stand off and pop their 44's at a studio wall and had each shot shot from several angles. . . . He still didn't get just what he was after. . . . But, came the dawn, H. M. Warner sent for his whole force and demanded to know—what crackpot had been shooting up his bungalow? It's right past the wall. The place looked like Berlin!

Mike Romanoff, the Great Pretender, who now owns the most prosperous cafe in California, has won his naturalization papers, thus disproving canards that his Imperial Highballness was born in Brooklyn. Mike is a native of London. Strangely, his true name is Romanoff, which gave him his original inspiration to "adopt" the czarist clan. He says he will definitely not change the monicker now to Mike Stalin. . . . Dr. Irving Berman, Hollywood eye specialist, has it figured out that persons with normal sight should sit four times the height of the screen from the screen. Bring your own tape-measure!

The Commies in and around the movie industry have set up such an organized and agonized howl against a proposed Red probe that their activities are accentuating the positive far more than another official investigation is likely to. That Hollywood is crummy with every shade of bolshevik is obvious to anyone who can see or hear. A recent California legislative survey turned up conditions even more malodorous than surface symptoms had indicated. Stars, producers, executives—with no understanding of what the Russian system means—plug for it. Crimson propaganda creeps into costly films. Anyone who thinks democracy and a republic are pretty sweet is a fascist isolationist; anyone who thinks we're lend-lease like fools is a Tory reactionary. The victory of the radicals in Britain was toasted and celebrated in mansions and swank cafes in the community which glorifies the Soviets and squawks about high U. S. income taxes in the same breath!

Tim Gayle has left Fred Waring exploitation to start another musical mag, "Preview." He formerly published "The Baton." He was going to call his new periodical "Finale," but Westbrook Pegler, whose advice he asked, didn't like that—said it sounded pessimistic. Peg also said in his letter: "I think anyone who starts a business enterprise today on his own money deserves either a medal or a scholarship in Matteawan. Anything that old Sam doesn't take away from you, in the improbable event that you make a dollar in the first place, will be taken by the unions and the lawyers whose services will be necessary to keep you out of prison from day to day." And Peg advises against pessimism!

Hollywood is where: A fortune rides on the turn of ankle or the tilt of a nose; everything is so irresponsible and goofy that a dozen new millionaires emerge every year; everybody wears slacks and owns race-horses; biggies love yemen and hire high-priced monitors to stop them from doing what they'd love to do; everyone denies that the movies are just entertainment and insists the screen is a medium of education, culture, enlightenment and patriotism; and the cast and crew of "The Kid from Brooklyn" put in 48,400 man-hours in a prize fight sequence that runs 3 minutes, 14 seconds, when you see it.

Connie Bennett is back again, just a trouper on the payroll. Her ambitious venture as a producer came rather a cropper. . . . "Paris Underworld," a great story, was washed out with VE Day, but Connie had fun while it lasted—ordering people around, refusing this, turning down that, one Constance picnic.

## Labor Costs Reduced and Farm Efficiency Greatly Increased With Improved Mechanical Developments

### Farm Equipment Has Now Mechanized Farm Work, Now No' Brother to an Ox.'

By George L. Gillette

Editor's Note:—George L. Gillette is president of the Farm Equipment Institute and has long been active in the manufacture and distribution of farm machinery and equipment.

Agriculture has come a long way since the days when the forked stick, the scythe and the flail were the rule rather than the exception, but it was not until the advent of farm machinery, a little more than a century ago, that agricultural practices made any real progress. Even in the early 19th century the methods used by the fellahen of ancient Egypt were still followed, even in many of the more advanced countries. And then in the space of 50 years, agriculture made greater strides than in the preceding 50 centuries.

With the coming of the plow, the reaper and the other earlier types of farm machines, farming, though not an easy life,

## LIFE OF MACHINERY

The life of farm machinery can be greatly extended as proven by tests conducted at the University of Missouri. Corrosion and lack of care of unhusbed farm machinery cut its life in half, and added to the upkeep cost. A record on a few of the implements:

Equipment	Housed	Unhoused
Walking plows	20 years	15 years
Gang plows	20 years	10 years
Corn planters	8 years	4 years
Cultivators	20 years	8 years
Mowers	12 years	7 years
Binders	12 years	5 years
Wagons	24 years	19 years
Disk harrows	15 years	8 years

the Great Plains areas of the United States, expenditure of less than 10 minutes of man labor per bushel is not unknown when modern methods and machines are used. In other crops, the story is similar and, because of such methods and the marvels of present day equipment, it has been possible for the farmers of the Americas, Great Britain, or others of the United Nations to maintain or expand their production

than at any time in their history, to make sure that machines already on the farms will continue to function. They have manufactured as many complete machines as available materials, manpower and governmental restrictions would permit and have maintained throughout this period the high standards for which American farm machinery is noted throughout the world.

Products of the farm equipment industry have always been sturdily built to take the beating farm work demands; some idea of their sturdy construction is indicated by the orders for repair and replacement parts, received by manufacturers, for machines 30 and even 40 years old, still operating. Today, equipment going into the hands of the farmer is better engineered than ever.

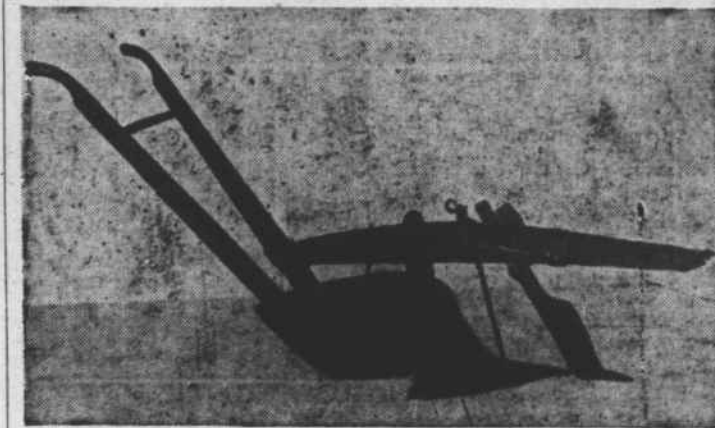
Knowing something of the men who design and manufacture these farm machines, I am convinced that the products for the postwar era will be even better. The history of the farm equipment industry has been one of continuous progress and of ever-increasing service to agriculture. I am confident that this record will be even brighter in the years ahead.

## Modern Machine Farmer Builds Up for Prosperity

For years the farm equipment industry—dealers, manufacturers, and trade publications—have been active advocates of soil and water conservation and improvement of soil fertility. One-crop farms, especially where tobacco, cotton and corn were the cash crops, began bringing home to them the fact that the nation's wealth was leaching down the hillsides and into the streams that carried it to the ocean. Such lands were rapidly passing out of production, ceasing to pay taxes and to support prosperous farm families and communities. Villages, even counties, faded with the farms as they "wore out."

To awaken the nation to the consequences of this trend, if not counteracted, the industry long has laid stress upon the long-pull benefits of soil conservation and the part that farmers can play in the program by using the tools already on the farms, and available for soil conservation efforts.

Contour farming, terracing and crop rotations in the United States go back to Thomas Jefferson's work in Virginia well over a century ago. Writing in the American Farmer in 1821, the ex-President of the United States, in a signed article, answered inquiries from readers of that pi-



Plow used on Gen. George Washington's plantation in Virginia. Has wood moldboard, wood standard, no landside. Flat iron share and iron coulter.

certainly became more attractive than it was to Millet's "Man With the Hoe." With the development of other types of equipment, which have followed in rapid succession, agriculture's progress has steadily continued. No longer does the tiller of the soil fit the poet's description of "stolid and stunted, a brother to the ox." No longer does the plowman homeward plod his weary way. He rides.

The horse-drawn cultivator and grain binder have given way in many areas to the tractor, cultivator and the combine. Harvesting of the corn crop is now performed in ever increasing measure by the tractor-operated corn-picker; cotton costs are being reduced by the mechanical cotton picker; the primitive pump is succeeded by the electrically-operated water system; hand milking by machine milking. The heretofore laborious job of making hay is becoming less of a back-breaking chore through the newer machines for harvesting and storing of this important crop—such as power mowers, rakes, pick-up balers, forage harvesters. And so it goes—each step an improvement over the old; less labor in growing and harvesting of food and feed crops; in livestock raising; in horticulture or dairying. In every branch of agriculture, the story is the same; increased efficiency through use of the machine; reduced effort on the part of the operator; more time for the better things of life, impossible of attainment in former times when the days were not long enough even to perform the single job of raising the food for the family.

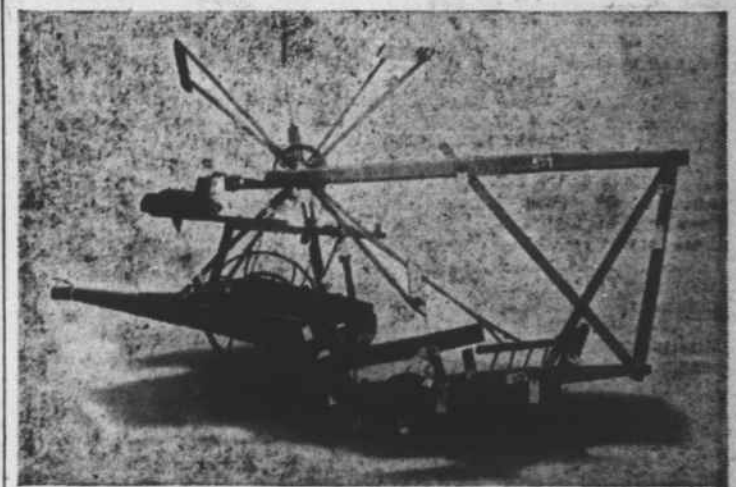
In discussing the part which modern farm equipment plays in saving time and labor for the farmer, we are apt to overlook some of the important services which it renders in the job of food production.

Modern farm equipment has done more than any other one thing to neutralize weather hazards. It enables the farmer to both control and shorten his crop handling time, thus increasing the amount of work that can be done in the hours of sunshine allotted to him; weed control and eradication can be adapted to individual weeds; controlled plowing depths do much to bury such insect pests as the corn borer, Hessian fly and the boll weevil; quick and positive erosion control is made possible through modern, mechanized farm equipment. All of these tend to increase acre yields and, in many cases, save entire crops.

Cost Per Unit Decreased. One hundred years ago, with tools then available, it required several days of man labor to grow and harvest an acre of wheat. Today, in

of food in the war period, despite reduction of workers on the land. Without the aid of such labor and time-saving machines, there is little doubt that the millions of men in the armed services and the many millions more at home would have died since faced serious food crises that might have jeopardized the outcome of this world struggle.

It is true that thousands of persons in war-torn countries, cut off from normal food supplies, have perished, and that in areas where the population still depends upon primitive agricultural methods, starvation is not



Facsimile of original McCormick reaper, which proved one of agriculture's most important machinery developments.

uncommon. But such disasters serve to underline the importance of substituting improved food producing equipment for the hand tools of the ancients. Man can get along without many things, but not without food or the means of producing it.

With the wider distribution of present-day equipment and the new, even more efficient "machine tools of agriculture" to be available after the war, is it too much to hope that the scourge of famine may be stamped out entirely? In any event, the manufacturers of farm equipment can be relied upon to do their utmost toward that end.

In the meantime, they are continuing to produce both for civilians and military purposes.

## Doing Big War Job.

Their factories have been turning out immense quantities of munitions and material for use on land, sea and air, and they will continue to do so as long as the emergency requires. They have produced more repair parts in the last several years

oneer publication as to contour farming and about the plow he used on his son-in-law's Virginia farm. But Jefferson's efforts to teach the pioneer American farmer to build a permanent agriculture, and with it community and national prosperity, were soon forgotten in the rush to virgin lands that opened up to settlers as the Louisiana Purchase and other territorial acquisitions beckoned young farmers toward the mid-West and the Pacific.

While good farmers on their own initiative followed conservation practices, comparatively little was done in an organized manner until the United States department of agriculture in the '20s began taking active notice of the erosion of top soil on cultivated lands; set up erosion-control experiment stations and instituted an intensive study of soil erosion. In 1935 the Soil Conservation service was established and by the middle of last year, 45 of the states had soil conservation districts totaling 1,114 and embracing 320,491,197 acres.