

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### MacArthur Lands to Rule Japan; Press Demands for Open Airing Of Disaster at Pearl Harbor

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



In conference aboard USS Missouri, Jap navy officers chart Tokyo bay for Admiral Halsey's staff preparatory to American fleet's triumphant entry as part of General MacArthur's occupation force.

#### JAPAN: Mac's Show

Cool as a cucumber, Gen. Douglas MacArthur stepped from a transport plane at Japan's Atsugi air-drome 20 miles southwest of Tokyo, smoking his large, corn-cob pipe. Stopping to look around, he saw the field abuzz with activity, as members of the 11th air borne division, landing from scores of aircraft, busied themselves for the occupation.

Evidently pleased, Japan's new boss then made his way forward, stopping to greet Lieutenant General Eichelberger, chief of the U. S. 8th army, which had fought in the Philippines. "Hello, Bob," were his first words upon his historic landing on enemy soil.

In landing to take over control of Japan, U. S. forces looked upon an extensive scene of devastation in Tokyo and Yokohama, scorched by repeated B-29 and naval carrier raids. Unlike Europe where splintered masonry cluttered everything, charred hulks and ashes were all that remained from thousands of Oriental frame buildings. Whole areas were burned out, with only buildings encompassed by spacious walks, lawns or clearings spared from the roaring flames which once swept block upon block.

Despite the widespread damage, Japanese held their heads high in contrast to the Germans, who had humbled themselves in an effort to please their conquerors. Peering from windows as G.I.s streamed by, or walking the streets, or setting up temporary shelters from salvaged tin, the little brown people remained perfectly composed with typical Oriental indifference.

Premising to match MacArthur's landing at Atsugi airfield in sheer drama was the scheduled surrender ceremonies aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo bay, with Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, rescued from a prison camp in Manchuria, present to witness the capitulation of the haughty imperial staff which dictated terms to him upon the fall of Corregidor over three years ago.

#### LEND-LEASE: Asks Write-Off

In asking congress to write off the 42 billion dollar lend-lease program, constituting 15 per cent of the total U. S. war expense, President Harry S. Truman declared that adequate repayment not only had been made by recipients through their war efforts, but also through their agreement to promote international trade through a lowering of tariff and other barriers.

Further, the chief executive said that if so huge a debt were to be added to the financial obligations already incurred by Allied nations, it would react disastrously upon our own trade, decreasing production and employment at home.

Whereas there once was talk that the U. S. would retake tanks, trucks or machine tools lend-leased, top officials said, little of such material will be retrieved since reclamation would only add to the mounting stockpiles of war surplus in this country. Of the 42 billion dollars of lend-lease, against which the U. S. obtained only 5 1/2 billion dollars in corresponding aid, half was in military supplies and the remainder in civilian goods like food.

#### PEARL HARBOR: Rap Report

Despite release by army and navy boards of inquiry of 200,000 word reports covering the Pearl Harbor disaster of December 7, 1941, congressional circles remained dissatisfied over findings, demanding open trials of principals involved and access to information upon which the investigators based their conclusions.

No sooner had the reports been made public, adding the names of Gen. George C. Marshall, Adm. Harold C. Stark and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to those of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel for failure to take proper precautions, than Chairman May (Dem., Ky.) of the house military affairs committee declared he would not stand for "any whitewash." The people are entitled to know the whole truth based on all the facts, he said.

On the other side of congress, Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) asserted the reports left a lot to be told, and full evidence studied by the courts of inquiry should be revealed now that military security no longer is involved.

Issuance of the report had other repercussions, too. President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of War Henry Stimson took strong exception to the censure of General Marshall, the two terming criticism of the army chief of staff "entirely unjustified" while praising his "great skill, energy and efficiency" throughout the Pearl Harbor episode.

In naming General Marshall, the investigators charged he failed to keep General Short, Hawaiian army commander, fully advised as to the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation; failed to send him additional instructions after the U. S. ultimatum to Tokyo made war inevitable; failed to furnish him on the evening of December 6 and morning of December 7 with critical intelligence indicating a rupture of relations with Nippon, and failed to look into and determine the state of readiness in Hawaii during the critical period.

Then chief of naval operations but since retired, Admiral Stark was censured for delaying a warning of an impending attack on Pearl Harbor by sending it by cable rather than telephone. The two hours difference in transmission would have enabled the navy to make preparations for the assault.

In singling out Hull, the boards averred that he might have conducted negotiations with Japan emissaries Nomura and Kurusu differently to gain precious time for the army and navy to gird for action.

To crown the navy's negligence, pointed up by failure to take proper precautions even after being apprized of a Jap task force's presence in near Hawaiian waters, subordinate officers did not report the sinking of an enemy submarine in outer Pearl Harbor the morning of the fateful attack to the army.



Gen. Marshall

#### WAR CRIMES: List Defendants

Not as blustery as he was when Germany ruled the European roost, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering topped the list of 24 Nazis scheduled for trial as war criminals early in October.

Named with Goering was a galaxy of former Nazi bigwigs accused of preparing the nation financially and industrially for war; scheming diplomatically for advantage; regimentering the nation internally, and leading the German armed legions into attack.

Next to Goering, Rudolph Hess, Hitler's choice for his successor before he flew to Scotland in a vain effort to receive Allied support for an attack on Russia, heads up the list of defendants. Close behind are Joachim von Ribbentrop, who, as foreign minister, directed Nazi diplomacy; Martin Bormann, head of the people's army; Franz von Papen, big shot in German politics and master of international intrigue; Adm. Karl Doenitz, who directed U-boat warfare, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the wehrmacht.

Joint U. S., British, Russian and French plans to try the accused before an international military tribunal in the former Nazi shrine of Nuremberg, however, did not meet with the full approval of many distinguished members of the American Bar association.

Declaring that Allied procedure was without historical precedent, P. F. Gault, constitutional and international law expert, said the system of trial offered a dangerous pattern which might be followed in the future against the President of the U. S. down to ordinary citizens. Under procedure established, trials may be held outside the presence of the accused, no appeal is provided against judgment; the tribunal may admit any evidence it wishes, and also determine the relevancy of testimony.

#### Working Capital Up

Well heeled to meet reconversion problems, U. S. corporations possessed almost 47 billion dollars worth of working capital on March 31, the Securities and Exchange commission reported.

Of the total of almost 47 billion dollars, SEC said, nearly 25 billion dollars was in cash on hand or in banks. Holdings of government securities showed a slight drop to almost 20 billion dollars, still substantially in excess of tax liabilities of about 16 billion dollars.

In addition to current working capital, corporations have been promised further increments through income and excess profits credits; allowances for stepped-up debt retirement of emergency facilities, and provisions for new figuring of base-period returns for excess profit determination.

#### POSTWAR ARMY: Asks Draft

Even as President Harry S. Truman asked for an extension of draft of men 18 through 25 for two-year periods of service to provide replacements for discharges, both the army and navy announced revision of their plans to step up the release of enlisted personnel and officers.

With congressional sentiment for extension of the draft still lukewarm Mr. Truman declared that the army would be unable to meet postwar demands through volunteering if discharges were to continue at an appreciable rate to relieve present soldiers from extensive overseas service. To speed up recruiting, however, the President recommended that the regular army ceiling of 280,000 be raised and inducements offered volunteers.

Meanwhile, the army revealed plans for lowering the point-standard for discharge from 85 to 80 to bring about release of 6,080,000 G.I.s by next July. Assuming there will be 500,000 new draftees and 300,000 volunteers, army strength would be pegged at 2,500,000 men.

In addition to announcing that the point score for enlisted personnel would be cut, the army disclosed that officers hereafter would also be discharged on a general basis rather than after individual review of their need as at present. Further, the army said no men with 60 or more points would be sent overseas and the discharge age would be lowered from 38 years.

To help expedite discharges of 2,839,000 men within the next year, the navy announced a revision of its point-scores to include overseas duty. Previously, it had been planned to release between 1,500,000 and 2,500,000 men within 12 to 18 months.



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

#### Broadway and Elsewhere By JACK LAIT

Whispered in Washington

Impending changes—Lt. Gen. Kenney to succeed Gen. Arnold as chief of Army Air forces. . . . Admiral Nimitz to get Admiral King's cushy Navy post when King is ready to retire, which won't be right away. . . . Undersecretary Sullivan is regarded as having the best chance to fill in when Secretary of the Navy Forrestal steps down. . . . Secretary of Commerce Wallace isn't as sure of sticking as he and his "liberal" friends think he is. . . . A labor bloc in the Senate, prodded by CIO's Sidney Hillman and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, is organizing to demand that President Truman veer sharply left or not only face a legislative fight, but possibly a new, third party on a nucleus of the American Labor Party and Political Action Committees. . . . In this group are Senators Wagner, Kilgore, Pepper, Hill, Guffey and Murray, and they are working on Magnuson, Thomas and Mead, who haven't yet decided to go all out.

Congress will get a battle from the Army. . . . The legislators, fresh from their home constituencies, will whoop it up for more and quicker discharges. . . . The Army will resist. . . . The lawmakers will claim that on the present 85-point system, only about 1,000,000 are eligible for release, and they will propose militantly that the basic minimum be reduced at once to 60 points or less. . . . The army will argue that keeping men in uniform is the perfect answer to unemployment during the reconversion interim. . . . But, in its secret councils, the Army doesn't monkey much with economic strategy — just wants to keep a big Army.

#### East Coast, West Coast—

Clark Gable's real name is William — William Clark Gable. . . . Warners have settled on the man to play Will Rogers — Joel McCrea. . . . Lt. Henry Fonda, in the Navy since '42, has won the Bronze Star for heroism in the Mariannas. But they say his domestic affairs are not too happy. . . . MGM's official biography of Robert Donat says, with no amplification or footnotes: "Returning to England, he resumed his film career in '39 Steps' and 'Night Without Armor,' with Marlene Dietrich, then took a six months' leave of absence to regain his health." . . . Jack Dempsey and his two daughters are living in a house rented from Estelle Taylor, where Jack and Estelle spent their honeymoon. There is talk since she divorced Paul Small, she may rewed the Old Mauler.

Many who saw the sharp and striking MGM newsreel reporting of the plane crash against the upper stories of the Empire State Building may have admired the enterprise which made these releases by far the best. Therefore, they may be interested in the story behind the story. . . . "Newsreel" Wong, the famous Chinese photographer who has been with Metro 21 years and has covered every battlefield and the far reaches of the globe for news subjects, was given a furlough while attached to Gen. MacArthur on Luzon. . . . He decided to spend it in New York, the only place of interest and importance he had never before visited. . . . He arrived on a Saturday morning, in uniform and with his camcra, looked up the Metro Manhattan office in the phone book, and went there. The place was closed for the day, but some scrubwomen were at work and so the door was open. . . . Wong was about to leave, when a telephone, hooked on through the switchboard, rang. He picked it up. An excited voice reported the crash. . . . Wong grabbed a cab. Police lines were closed, but because of his uniform and a breastful of service ribbons he was allowed through. . . . He did his stuff with his usual vigor and sped back to the office. . . . By that time, the executives had heard of the hot story and were in and phoning for photographers frantically, when Wong, whom they had never seen, whose presence on this continent was news to them, entered with the whole thing in his bag. . . . They slapped him on the back, hugged him, etc. . . . "That's quite all right," said Wong. "I always did want to see the Empire State Building!"

## Civilian Uses for War-Developed Radar Promises To Develop Into Tremendous Industrial Factors

### Played Important Part In Winning the War for Us—May Win the Peace

By Winfield J. Dryden  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

"Never before did so many owe so much to so few." This expression of Winston Churchill referred to a few airmen and small ground force on the British Isles. The same may be said in regard to radar.

Submarines were detected in the night, bombers in the clouds, ships in the fog and troop and land movements in the dark, miles away. Our paratroopers were landed by radar aid, our ships safely escorted, our bombers guided and our troops led by radar.

Without radar the war in Europe would still be raging, authorities believe. Radar, making the accurate bombing of Germany possible, as well as providing safety for the transportation of troops, actually made victory on both fronts a reality, contributing a big share to the early peace.

It has cost the nations hundreds of millions of dollars to develop



During the conference held at Mena house, Cairo, in November, 1943, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were guarded by radar. The radar post shown was built among the historic pyramids.

radar. No peacetime industrial organization had the money, the facilities, knowledge or desire to fully develop radar, to bring it to its present state of development. It required a nation at war, led by far-seeing individuals, to accomplish the almost impossible—with millions of dollars back of the development, and skilled men with the determination to succeed.

#### Radar Peacetime Factor.

Radar has many known uses for peace. Postwar travel will become safer. Thousands upon thousands of lives will be saved due to the employment of radar in the air, at sea and on land. Radar sees all, knows all, and tells all. It warns of pending catastrophe and provides the eyes for men to see in order to prevent accidents on land, sea or air.

The discovery of radar may be classed as accidental. Research workers engaged in short-wave experiments, nearly 20 years ago found that when waves were beamed on a city, there were oscillations on the dial when autos, trucks and other factors interrupted the wave. Soon afterwards it was found that planes in the air interrupted the waves beamed skyward. It was the next step that measured distance in relation to time interval that brought about the birth of radar.

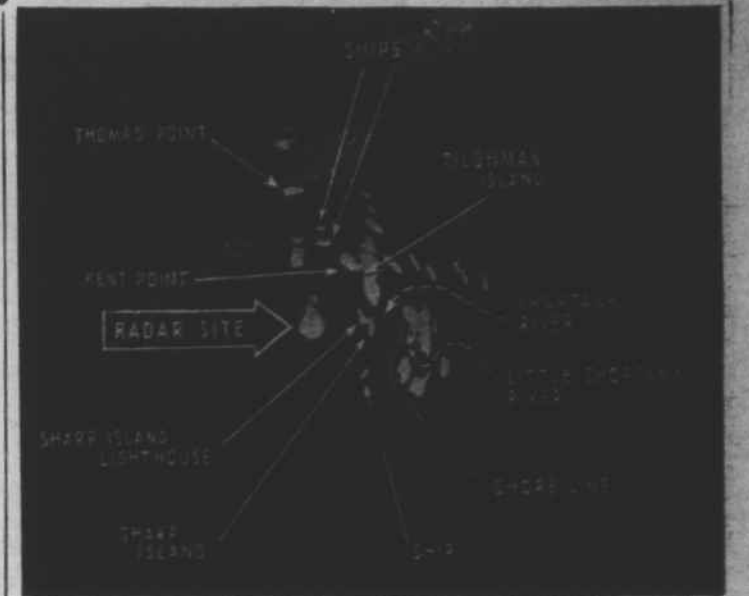
#### What Radar Is.

Radar is an apparatus that sends out short-wave impulses in a narrow, concentrated beam, impulses that are reflected from an object they hit and are returned on rebound to the receiver. It is based on a simple principle, as simple as the occurrence of an echo.

Radar waves traveling with the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, streaking across space and rebounding from the target to return to their starting point.

At comparative long range it can pick up cities, determine water bodies; pick up ships in the fog; planes in the clouds; submarines or icebergs on dark winter nights. The distance of a target from the radar transmitter can be determined.

If one-thousandth of a second intervenes between the outgoing and incoming signal, then the round-trip distance the radar traveled would be one-thousandth of 186,000 miles



Radar equipment recently made this "search" of surrounding terrain. Lettered on the photograph of the plan position, indicator scope, are designations of points picked up by the radar pulse.

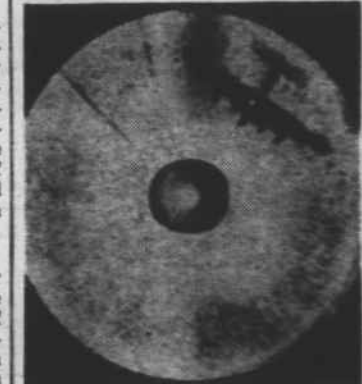
a second, or 186 miles. The range of the object would therefore be half of 186 or 93 miles. Radar has been perfected to see beyond the horizon, but it will not see through water at present stage of development.

#### Physical Make-Up.

The actual physical make-up of radar sets varies. Uses and manufacturers will develop different types, as has been true with radios, automobiles or planes. In general, however, they are made up of the following parts:

1. A radio-frequency oscillator, or vacuum tube or group of tubes. These oscillating at a desired frequency send out into the air the waves.
2. A modulator sends out the direct bursts of the short-waves, which enables the receiver to handle them when they return. Each burst of energy is about one-millionth of a second long, the pause between the bursts being a few thousandths of a second in length.
3. An antenna, which directs the waves on their take-off, and beams them in particular direction and distance. It is the beaming on a fixed area. The antenna is adjustable to cover any part of the entire horizon as it revolves in a circle.

During the conference held at Mena house, Cairo, in November, 1943, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were guarded by radar. The radar post shown was built among the historic pyramids.



This photo, made during a demonstration of a mobile trailer-mounted radar set, shows the illuminated oscilloscope as the image of a bomber, flying at low altitude, came into the range of the radar beam. During war the antiaircraft gun's crew would receive exact location of the bomber immediately.

4. The receiver is the set which picks up the returning waves, similar to a radio receiving set.
5. The indicator or the brains, is the device which takes the information gathered by the radio waves and presents them in readable form. The waves are transformed into light patterns on a radar screen. It may consist of one or more cathode-ray tubes similar to the ones used for screen on a television set. On this screen appears a visible electronic beam. Returning radar waves cause the beam to deflect and it is the pattern of deflection that tells the story to the operator.

#### Furnishes Weather Data.

Weather forecasting has been added to the scores of uses for peacetime radio development. Prompt and accurate weather information is already being furnished through radar installations at Wright field, Ohio.

When used by pilots of commercial planes, all that is necessary is for the pilot to push a switch marked "weather," and he gets a picture of advance cloud formations on a special screen. Tracking clouds instead of a target, the screen will indicate approaching storms at a distance of one to two hundred miles.

This use of radar, it is believed, will result in the saving of thousands of lives annually, in addition to property loss caused by planes crashing during storms.

The planes will be guided around storm area. There is so much moisture in turbulent clouds that the signals are reflected from the drops of water back to the plane. Thus even in darkness, the pilot can detect such an area ahead and go around it.

Air travel will become safe when radar is in universal use. Not only will pilots be able to avoid bad weather, but they will be able to see mountains through clouds by day or night, and thus avoid crashes.

It offers additional safeguards to air travel, by doing away with collisions in the air, and provides a means of safe landing when the field would be otherwise invisible to the pilot.

#### Aids Ocean Travel.

On the seas, the use of radar will be just as effective as in the air. It will aid the ship captains in avoiding icebergs, other ships, wrecks and land obstructions that have caused the loss of thousands of lives in peace time.

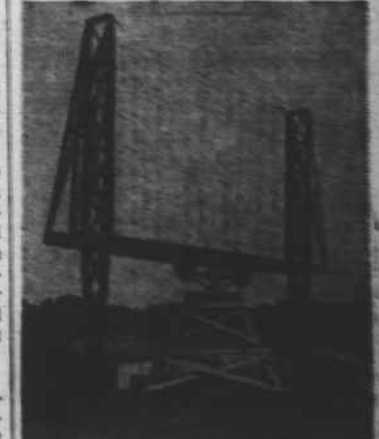
Radar will continue to serve the navy in peace, and its installation on ships will make surprise attack impossible. During war, radar has been an important factor in accurate aiming of long-ranged naval guns.

Its uses on land have not been fully developed. While radar will report weather conditions, direct landing of planes, there is still a variety of uses for which it will be adapted.

Among the recent advocated uses is the installation of radar on the front and rear of all trains. This will aid materially in the prevention of railroad accidents, which have mounted materially.

War officials are already busy in developing the radar so that it will become an effective weapon against the atomic bomb, just as it was against the V-2 and other bombs launched by Germany. A good part of the failure of Germany to wreck England was due to installations of radar.

The final value of radar in peace is not known. It is believed that its usefulness will find no limits. It is



Close-up of the antenna of the first complete radar, installed "topside" a building at the Naval Research Laboratory in the late 1930s. It is a so-called "dirigible" antenna, meaning it is so mounted that it can be turned to allow for around-the-compass search. This older model has recently been improved.

known that radar's uses in peace will be even more beneficial than its use in war had been destructive and deadly.