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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Nazi Bigwigs Await Sentence; Dewey Faces Mead in Strategic Race for Governor in New York

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



Searching for mines of the type that blew up transport scheduled to carry illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine to detention camp on Cyprus, British combed seaside settlement of S'Doth Yam. Tommy is shown tapping floor of nursery in quest for hidden cache.

## WAR CRIMINALS:

### Germany

Defiant to the last, Nazi bigwigs awaited sentence on war crimes after a 10-month trial at Nuernberg. Winding up the lengthy case, in which 3,000 documents were introduced and 5,000,000 words of testimony taken, former Reichsmarshal Goering denounced the allies for accusing the German leaders alone of violations of international law; ex-Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop repudiated the prosecution for refusal to admit as evidence an alleged warning by Churchill that Germany would be destroyed if she became too strong, and Finance Minister Schacht pleaded he had tried to avert the war.

### Japan

Counsel for 27 high Japanese leaders on trial for war crimes in Tokyo was thrown into a dither by the revelation that officials of the war department had misused confidential information to tip off the prosecution on its strategy. Knowledge that counsel would claim Japan was forced into the war by America's diplomatic moves and economic sanctions was radioed to the prosecution and accidentally fell into the hands of the defense.

### Philippines

Concluding three days of fiery oratory before the people's court for his release on bail, Jose Laurel, Filipino puppet ruler under the Japanese charged with collaboration, declared everyone had worked for the enemy out of fear or other motives. Mentioning Japanese money, Laurel shouted that it was in general circulation throughout the nation and therefore everyone who accepted it had assisted the Nipponese.

## AUTO OUTPUT:

### Hits Lag

In calling a press conference in Detroit, Mich., C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors corporation, presented the company's case against both the government and workers for the serious lag in auto production.

Pointing out that G.M. had turned out only 400,000 cars and trucks in the year following V-J Day instead of the 1,400,000 scheduled, Wilson charged the Truman administration with having attempted to appease labor unions by taking the lid off wages while at the same time stating that price increases were unnecessary. As a result, manufacturers were "put in the nutcracker," he averred.

Although G.M. has 88,000 more employees on its payroll than in 1941, production is about half, Wilson said. Tests on relative jobs have shown that worker productivity is about 80 per cent of the pre-war rate. Refusal of employees to extend themselves, a high absenteeism rate, inexperience and a large turnover partly due to the ease in collecting unemployment compensation all have contributed to the inefficiency, Wilson declared.

## HOUSING:

### Fear New Obstacle

Having trimmed commercial construction and tightened allocation of materials to speed up the veterans' emergency housing program, Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt feared a prospective labor

shortage as a new obstacle to the rapid erection of dwellings.

Revealing his apprehensions in his August report on the vet housing situation, Wyatt indicated that the government would strive to head off the latest bogeyman with an intensive recruiting and apprentice training program.

Despite a pickup in new building in July, Wyatt disclosed in his report, the emergency housing program is lagging behind the announced goal of 1,200,000 homes and apartments for this year. During the first seven months of 1946, 607,100 new dwellings were started and 287,100 completed.

## NEW YORK:

### Election Battle

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's renomination as the Republican candidate for re-election in November, and Sen. James M. Mead's selection as the Democratic choice for the office, promised to make New York one of the strategic political battlegrounds for the 1948 presidential race.

In naming Mead, the Democrats pushed one of their strongest standard-bearers into the fight to capture the governmental apparatus of the all-important empire state and at the same time squelch Dewey's aspirations for the White House. The son of Irish immigrants, who got his start in life as a water carrier for a railroad section gang, Mead has made an impressive record in the senate, particularly as head of the war investigating committee.

That Dewey hoped to make the impending gubernatorial race a springboard for the 1948 presidential run was seen in his strong castigation of the Truman administration for "bungling and confusion" in his renomination speech. As the party lines were being drawn for battle, Dewey stood as the favorite to win because of his administrative record in office.

## NAVY:

### To Provide Comforts

One could almost have heard the rattle down in Davey Jones' locker when the navy announced that it was air-conditioning the new cruisers, Salem and Newport News, to determine the best kind of equipment for eventually cooling all of its ships.

In announcing the navy's plans for providing additional comfort for crews on the bounding main, Vice-Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the bureau of ships, emphasized that air-conditioning had proved invaluable in boosting morale and fighting efficiency in combat.

Various types of new air-conditioning equipment will be used in the tests in the new 17,000-ton cruisers, with the cool air transmitted into all living and working compartments save machinery areas where the heat is too intense. Simplified coils will be shockproof and easily cleaned, it was said.

## VFW:

### Ask Vet Aid

Adoption of resolutions calling for increased benefits to World War I vets and satisfaction of domestic needs first before providing for those of other nations highlighted the Veterans of Foreign Wars national encampment in Boston, Mass.

Congress was urged to authorize pensions for World War I vets for old age and disability, with payments made for the latter regardless of whether the disabilities resulted from military duty. Such payments are made to Spanish-American war vets.

The government was asked to halt shipments of food to former enemy countries as long as any American was unable to obtain sufficient food stuffs to maintain proper health. A protest was raised against deliveries of grain abroad at the expense of U. S. brewers while beer was being imported from England, Belgium and Holland.

Other resolutions called for the trial of Yugoslav airmen who shot down American fliers; support of the Anglo-American recommendations for admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, and condemnation of the practice of awarding actors combat awards for troop entertainment.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS:

### Russ Rap Envoy

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Federated Press dispatched a story which read in part:

"Information has reached here . . . of a sensational war-mongering speech delivered . . . in Buenos Aires by George S. Messersmith, U. S. ambassador to Argentina. Messersmith's speech, a so-called 'off-the-record' affair at a meeting of the American Legion post in Buenos Aires, pictured war between the U. S. and Soviet union as inevitable. . . ."

Quick to respond to the alleged address, Pravda, the Communist party organ in Moscow, opined that the state department had sanctioned Messersmith's talk, thus directly charging this government with a hostile attitude. Pravda declared that Messersmith had said that his views were shared by high-ups.

In Washington, Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton asserted that Messersmith had denied categorically that he had said war with Russia was sure to come.

## MARITIME:

### Big Walkout

Government authorities pressed hard to settle the walkout of 43,000 AFL seamen and avert a crippling strike of all 500,000 members of AFL and CIO maritime unions in sympathy with their protest over a wage stabilization board ruling nullifying substantial wage increases.

The trouble developed when the WSB ruled that ship owners were entitled to apply for rate increases only on the basis of monthly wage boosts of \$17.50 as established in the settlement of the threatened CIO walkout. The operators had granted the Seamen of the Pacific a monthly hike of \$22.50 and the Seafarers International Union \$27.50.

In backing the AFL walkout, Big Joe Curran, CIO maritime leader, was quoted as saying wage boosts for any union were good for other workers in the industry. CIO bigwigs were said to feel that success of the AFL organizations in cracking the industry's wage pattern would lead to readjustments of their own contracts to iron out inequalities.

## INDIA:

### Showdown

Ominously the Moslem newspaper Dawn of New Delhi lamented:

"India finds itself turned into a prison house for Moslems. The prison keepers must be overcome. The art of gentle persuasion having failed, the hard road of resistance alone remains."

Even as the words were being written, bloody rioting, engendered by the initiation of a Hindu-dominated interim government, raged in Bombay. Following the pattern of costly outbreaks in Calcutta, mobs of Moslems and Hindus invaded opposing neighborhoods, knifed and beat their victims, smashed shops and homes and looted property.

With such violent riots long predicted by the British in the event of their surrender of political control of the country, leaders of the large Hindu majority welcomed the outbreak at the very inception of the new independent government as a test of their ability to maintain order. The Moslems, on the other hand, appeared equally determined to press the issue for "Pakistan," a Moslem state within India.



Editor's Note: While Winchell is on vacation, Jack Lait is acting as guest columnist.

## News Nuggets—

A former screen star, who made a fortune, lists her youthful husband, on her income tax questionnaire, as a dependent. . . . The only Rolls-Royce in Saratoga belongs to Mrs. Leo Best, of our Hotel Plaza. . . . My item, that the Warner-Joan Crawford contract is unsigned, and Mrs. Crawford is being held back because the studio wants it in competition for next year's Oscar awards. . . . Walter Florell, the hat designer, won't break through his OPA ceiling—only \$100. . . . The Windsors check in at the Waldorf, Oct. 1. . . . Jimmy Savo is seriously ill in a Los Angeles hospital. . . . The much-sought Nijinsky is reported in Vienna. . . . Lew Ayres will be best man for Jennifer Holt and Bill Blackwell, Sept. 25.

New York's newest fabulous party thrower is Dick Cowell. I don't remember seeing his name in print before. He has a Park Ave. home that—well, he entertains 300 guests at one time. And that's almost nightly. . . . He goes in for gold in a big way—dishes, trappings, even his personal toilet articles. . . . One guest swiped his all-gold nailfile recently. . . . Please return; no questions asked.

A Crisis Is Imminent in the domestic affairs of the John Jacob Astors. . . . Virgo, the model, calling it all a mistake after one week of marriage. . . . Midtown hotels are still clearing out permanent guests; some refuse to rent rooms that can accommodate two as singles—at less than the double rate. . . . Platinum, up from \$60 to \$90 an ounce, will go to \$120, jewelers anticipate. . . . Swedish filmagnate Gustav Walley is here to line up acting talent. . . . Faith Dorn, Howard Hughes' movie protegee, whose name he spent a fortune to buy, will be billed in Preston Sturges' "Vendetta" as Faith Dornogue. . . . Col. Charles Lindbergh is occupied with a new scientific experiment, nothing to do with aviation.

Beatrice Kay stops me to dab her eyes with a hankie and say, "I'm mourning for a dear friend, who just went to his eternal rest—he got a political job in Washington!"

John Boles, ex-screen star, has come back—as a floorshow singer. His click at the Arrowhead Inn brought him a string of cabaret offers. . . . Lew Lehr, the comical clown, bought the 68-acre Colonial mansion of the late Col. E. R. Bradley at New Canaan, Conn. . . . June Haver is in again for a plastic—her third, or is it fourth? This one is a dilly, I hear—to remove rings from under her eyes! . . . Three months ago, James Barry, baritone at the Havana-Madrid, ran an elevator in the Paramount Bldg. . . . Bee Palmer, Al Siegel's first wife and first star, after a 20-year child, came to him to say she would stand by him in any threatened litigation. . . . The Tommy Farrells (he's Glenda's actor son) have their final decree.

Jerome Wildberg, producer, has never tasted liquor in his life. He had to make a phone-call and had nothing smaller than a \$5 bill. He went into a cheap grocery, ordered whiskey which he didn't touch, handed over the bill. As he waited for the change, a lush put his arm on his shoulder and hoarsed: "You know, we're a couple o' damned fools!" (And with that he passed out.)

Sen. James Mead is in for a decisive trouncing by Gov. Tom Dewey in his forthcoming race for governor of New York. . . . I raise my former prediction of a 500,000 majority to 600,000. . . . Ex-Gov. Herbert Lehman, foremost contender for the Democratic nomination to Mead's senate seat, can scarcely overcome such a sweep, although he is expected to run 200,000 to 250,000 ahead of Mead. . . . Gen. Hugh A. Drum, apparently Dewey's choice, is an unknown in politics, a regular army man, commissioned by President McKinley when his father, a captain, was killed in the Spanish-American war. . . . As a campaigner he has no record, and it is difficult to predict what sort of individual showing he will make.

## Romantic Pacific Isles Prove Lure to Many Ex-Servicemen

### NAMES REMEMBERED

### Jungle Is Creeping Back On Historic War Sites

Guadalcanal, Hollandia, Manus, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Iwo Jima, Okinawa—all were but spots on a map of the Pacific (a large-scale chart at that) until American soldiers, sailors and marines battled and bled there on their long march to victory in World War II.

By dint of sheer manpower, many of them became bases hacked out of the wilderness of the jungle. Now, only a year after the war clouds have cleared, many of them are creeping back to their jungle vastness.

Guadalcanal, site of America's first major land stand against the Jap invaders, has slipped back into obscurity. British civil officials once more rule the Solomon Island bastion and far-famed Henderson Field is quiet except for an occasional plane.

### Airfield Disappears.

The remorseless jungle is reconquering the big airfield hacked out by the Americans at Buna, New Guinea.

Few signs of conflict remain on battle-scarred Kwajalein. Developed as a major base in closing days of the war, it also served as an advance base for the atomic-bomb tests.

At Tarawa, one of the costliest battlefields of the Pacific, a small navy garrison maintains the air base, but it may be decommissioned soon.

The name, Leyte, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur kept his pledge to return to the Philippines, is kept alive by the navy, which maintains a major base there. The bay teems with activity, an airfield, air depot, hospital, radio station and naval repair yards being located there.

### Manila Is Shambles.

Manila, most dramatic battleground of the war, still is in shabby ruins. Army trucks and jeeps wind through the streets, past heaps of rubble cleared from the thoroughfares and gaunt frames of once-beautiful buildings. Tourists gaze in awe at the maze of rubble in the Walled City; historic battle sites.

Waves lap the wrecked and rusting landing craft which litter the shoreline at Iwo Jima, a volcanic stepping stone in the march to Tokyo. The American flag still flutters from Mount Surabachi, for a small garrison maintains a relatively unimportant air base on Iwo.

In less than two years, Guam has become the most powerful navy base in the distant Pacific. Of all the Mid-Pacific bases, it alone



POPULAR PASTIME . . . Most popular diversion for sailors in the Pacific was the hula show.

has taken on an air of permanency. Okinawa, at Japan's southern threshold, still lives in much of the misery that war left. Army air forces and navy bases are maintained on the island. Naha, capital city, is a wilderness of destruction, and sunken ships stud Buckner bay.

### Kahoolawe Ranks Most Bombarded Island In Pacific

Ask any veteran of the Pacific warfare which bastion was the "most shot at island" during World War II and he'll probably answer Saipan, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Tarawa or one of the other Japanese strongholds.

But that dubious distinction belongs to the small, desolate, insignificant, waterless, uninhabited island of Kahoolawe in the Hawaiian chain. Former smugglers' haven, the island, only eight miles by five and of rugged terrain, has been reduced to a mass of rubble by countless shells and bombs.

The explanation is that naval and marine forces used Kahoolawe, uninhabited and commercially worthless, as a testing ground for theories of naval gunfire support of landing forces.

More than 800 ships, ranging from small amphibious craft to battle-wagons, poured thousands upon thousands of rounds into Kahoolawe's barren sides. The tiny island took a greater shelling than either Iwo Jima or Okinawa, where naval gunfire reached its peak in the Pacific.

### 10,000 Navy Men Take Discharges At Island Bases

Long heralded in song and film as the land of beauty and romance, glamour and adventure, the myriad islands of the Pacific left a lasting imprint on thousands of American servicemen whose war duties gave them their first glimpse of the palm-fringed and coral-studded atolls.

The romantic lure of these Pacific isles already has drawn nearly 10,000 discharged American navy men, who have decided not to go home after the war's end.

The navy department reports that 9,372 navy men who were stationed on Pacific islands during the war have received special authority to be demobilized at their stations instead of returning to the United States for discharge.

All were required to have jobs or some other source of income before this permission was granted. Most of the voluntary ex-patriates have obtained civil service employment in the military government, the navy announces. Others have jobs in private enterprises, mainly in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Some sailors have "gone native" — marrying native girls and deciding to make their permanent homes on one of the islands.

A few were reported interested in starting commercial enterprises which import consumer durable goods from the United States. Private business has been impeded, however, because of the relative scarcity of radios, automobiles, refrigerators and other durable goods.

### Look for Retreat.

Occasionally the navy department receives a wistful letter from a former sailor or marine, discouraged by peacetime conditions at home, asking if there is a little island in the Pacific he can buy inexpensively for a retreat "to get away from it all."

As during the war, Americans find a warm reception on most of the islands of the Pacific. Almost without exception the natives regarded the United States as their defender and liberator, and now they wait hopefully for the return of the men they saw during the war.

The Americans brought a taste of modernity and of big enterprise to the peoples of the island groups. The natives saw a picture of vast wealth and immense physical resources. The huge quantities of materials which moved through these places made an indelible impression on the people.

Revelation of United States standards of comfort, of transportation, of eating and of public health has given the natives an incentive to move forward. Americans were friendly, and generally there was immediate response to this offer of friendship.



FOND MEMORIES . . . The romantic allure of Pacific isles is drawing many ex-servicemen back to the land of palm trees, coral beaches and hula girls. The navy itself has discharged nearly 10,000 sailors at Pacific bases because the men decided not to go home after war's end.

## ONE OUT OF FOUR

### High School Graduates Flock to Army

NEW YORK.—One of every four boys graduated from high school this year either has joined the army or has indicated his intention of doing so, it is disclosed in an army enlistment survey. The survey was taken in connection with the campaign to secure a million enlistments.

Army life still holds an element of adventure for youth, the survey indicates, as about 22 per cent of the approximate 900,000 volunteers so far were in the 17 to 18-year-old age bracket.

Former army men constituted 13 per cent of the total, although that category is diminishing.

Largest single group, about 65 per cent, represent men already in the army who signed up for extended service.

Many responding to the survey reported that they considered the army a "better deal" than a civilian's job, especially since the pay has been increased materially.

Others expressed a desire to join the army because it provides a "chance to learn." In addition to army training, soldiers joining the regular army at this time are eligible to secure a college education

under the extended G.I. Bill of Rights.

With the goal of a million enlistments in sight, the army now is planning a new approach—a search for quality. Maj. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, assistant to the adjutant general for military personnel procurement, said the army soon would be putting quality above all; that the service wanted men who could absorb the technical training necessary for soldiers who must deal with electronics, chemistry, communications, intelligence, languages, civil administration, high speed aviation and the other factors of a scientific army in the atomic age.