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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japanese Maneuvers in China Betray Fear of U. S. Invasion; United Nations Chart Peace

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Editorial Note: These opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.



It is being dropping propaganda leaflets as well as bombs on Japan. At the same time, the United States is showing its military strength; in center, military planes are shown pulling nation down; and at right, native feudal warriors are pictured battling modern U. S. weapons, with inscription quoting Jap surrender on honor and logic of surrender.

PACIFIC:

Strategic Moves

Maneuvers by both Chinese and Japanese troops in China commanded the shifting spotlight in the Pacific, with the enemy seeking to strengthen his position on the Asiatic mainland against an expected U. S. invasion.

Fervent Japanese activity in China continued as Okinawa fell and the enemy reported the anchorage of 100 Allied transports off the Ryukyus and the presence of an impressive task fleet in Formosan waters.

With Jap-occupied China considered a twin defensive bastion along with the homeland, it is clear that the enemy's movements in the territory apparently were designed to meet the threat of a combined U. S. attack from sea and Chinese assault on land, while also consolidating communications lines.

Reports from the mainland conflicted with the Chinese playing up their assault on the big bomber base at Lanchow previously lost to the Japs, and the enemy emphasizing action northeast of Hong Kong where they claimed to have foiled the plans of 60,000 Chinese troops to aid an American landing.

While the Japanese maneuvered about in China, U. S. conquest of Okinawa made their overall position even more precarious, affording an excellent operational base for future, aerial, sea or land assaults on either Japan itself or nearby enemy holdings, notably Formosa.

Whipped by some of the bloodiest large-scale fighting of the war, the Okinawa campaign cost the Japs over 87,000 in dead alone, with the usual small number of prisoners, who failed to battle to the end like the majority. Though overwhelming U. S. air, sea and ground power doomed the enemy from the start, the Japs fought hard from cave-studded terrain until the fall of the island across the island depicted scenes of strong natural defenses. Of 45,000 U. S. casualties, 12,200 were killed or missing, and 32,700 wounded.

UNITED NATIONS:

Chart Peace

With final deliberations of the party marked by concessions to the smaller countries, the United Nations whipped their postwar peace negotiation into shape at San Francisco, with major responsibility for future stability devolving upon the Big Five — the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China. The pact must now be ratified by member countries.

Right to air a grievance before the all-powerful security council buttressed by the Big Five as permanent members, and the privilege to discuss all matters falling within international relations, were the two major gains won by the smaller nations in the closing sessions of the parley after Russian opposition.

Despite the smaller nations' last-minute victories, however, chief aspects of the postwar peace organization remain in the hands of the Big Five, with virtually they alone able to arbitrate disputes, impose economic sanctions to bring potential aggressors in line and call up the international air, sea and ground forces to enforce peace. Conversely, any of the Big Five could veto such action.

Creation of the international air, sea and ground force under a general military staff with regional branches marked the first time in history that such an organization had been established.

HIGHWAY PROBE:

Graft Charged

Spurred by charges that hundreds of millions of dollars are being grafted on the construction of the inter-American highway linking the U. S. with the Panama canal, the senate war investigating committee prepared to undertake a probe of all projects on foreign soil.

Launched by the war department, the inter-American highway came in for the major attention, with Representative Arends (Ill.) pointing out the charges with the declaration that while a private construction firm botched up a road building job in Nicaragua for \$8,000,000, army engineers laid a similar stretch perfectly for only \$2,000,000. Miles of the private job are of soft road bed and virtually impassable in many parts, he said.

Echoing charges of Senators Ferguson (Mich.); Moore (Okla.); and Robertson (Wyo.), Representative Arends also declared that most of the graft is made under arrangements whereby private contractors rent their own equipment to the government for use on a project. Monthly rental of a D-8 crawler-type tractor is \$775 whether the machine is worked or left idle, he said.

TRUCK STRIKES:

G.I.s Man Vehicles

Thousands of army troops poured into Chicago by air, vehicle and train to man idle carriers and break the back of an extended strike of members of two trucking unions dissatisfied with a War Labor board ruling allowing them a raise of \$4.08 for a 51 hour week. They asked for a \$5 raise and a 48-hour week.

Though neither the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers union nor the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) officially called a strike, some 10,000 of their 14,000 members were out, with non-striking drivers afforded police and military protection on their routes. Under federal law, union officers are liable for prosecution for calling a walkout on government-managed industries.

With workers ignoring their leaders' pleas to return to their jobs in the early days of the strike, much essential war and civilian freight lay unmoved as the force of some 400 G.I.s and 4,000 non-striking drivers proved inadequate. When union members persisted in holding out, 10,000 additional G.I.s were ordered to the city. "The army will break the strike. You can't beat the United States army," said Ellis T. Longenecker, federal manager for the struck-bound properties.

Find Tuberculosis Vaccine

Seven years of experience at the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium have held out high hope for a TB vaccine capable of preventing growth of the disease in children whose parents or other family members have or have not been afflicted by the malady.

Known as the bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, or BCG, after the French physicians who developed it, the vaccine was given to 1,302 infants within three to seven days after birth. At the same time, 1,276 unvaccinated children were kept under observation for comparison.

According to Dr. Frederick Tice of the Chicago tuberculosis center, only three cases and one death of TB were reported out of the 1,302 vaccinated children, while 23 cases and four deaths were recorded for those unvaccinated. Of vaccinated children whose parents or other family members have had the disease, only one contracted TB and none died, while of the unvaccinated in the same group four developed the malady and three died.

MOSCOW:

Sentence Poles

In a case typical of swift Russian court procedure, 12 of the Polish underground leaders charged with carrying on subversive activities behind Red army lines were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, with three acquitted. Also typical of the conduct of defendants on trial in the Soviet, the accused wholly or partially admitted their guilt and virtually co-operated in the prosecution against themselves.

During the brief trial, the defendants said that the Polish underground had been ordered into hiding by the government in exile in London and advised to form a military-political organization designed to resist alleged Russian encroachments against Polish independence. Charging the Reds with trying to set up a communist-dominated rule in Poland, the London regime long has been at loggerheads with Moscow.

Russia's arrest of the underground leaders after allegedly inviting them to discuss political questions first provoked a stir in U. S. and British circles, with one of the objectives of Harry Hopkins' recent mission to Moscow being to straighten out the tangle.



Little Known Stories

About Well Known People

Inept military censorship has appalled many newspaper men. However, we believe there would be less quibbling between reporters and brass hat blue-pencillers if they would use the following yarn as their guide: Some years ago, an army ammunition depot exploded on the outskirts of Baltimore. But the colonel in charge of the depot refused to give reporters any information. They promptly appealed to the general commanding the corps area, who picked them up in his car and conveyed the newsboys to the scene of the disaster. . . . They were greeted at the gate by the colonel, who stated: "General, I have just thrown some reporters out of here. . . . The general replied: "Colonel, let me present these gentlemen to you. They represent the local newspapers. I've discovered that it is better to give them the news right away. They'll probably dig up the information, anyhow, but a little co-operation saves them time and helps the army." . . . The general's name? Douglas MacArthur.

When heavyweight champ Joe Louis was a youngster his mother took him to Detroit's child guidance bureau. The psychologist there studied his case. His amazing counsel is still a part of the bureau's files: "Teach him to do something with his hands."

Anyone who has waded through the labyrinth of Bretton Woods or studied the intricacies of reconversion is aware economics is a complex subject. . . . Will Rogers once listened to a discussion by a group of expert economists. One of them asked Rogers: "What is your opinion about rigid economy?" . . . Will intoned: "The only thing I know about rigid economy is that it is a dead Scotchman."

Lowell Thomas tells this: One evening in May, 1919, when Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife were driving home, a concussion followed by a terrific explosion tore the air. Turning into their own street, they found themselves in total darkness, driving over broken glass. Every street lamp was blown away, the trees stripped of their leaves. At home they found the front door blown open, and every window shattered. The lower floor was chaos. . . . FDR dashed upstairs shouting, "Johnny, Johnny." Johnny was sleeping and confused by the uproar. He wanted to know what the trouble was. "Turn over and go to sleep," Mrs. Roosevelt said firmly and calmly. "It's just a little bomb!" . . . Ever since then, at moments of extreme excitement or uproar in the Roosevelt household, when a measure of sang-froid is called for, somebody quotes that priceless remark: "It's just a little bomb!"

Teddy Roosevelt informed a biographer that he learned a great lesson in the art of diplomacy from an Indian chief. . . . While touring the west, Teddy met an Indian who had six wives. . . . Roosevelt suggested that he choose one and discard the other five. . . . After thoughtful consideration, the chief agreed — on one condition. "You choose the one for me to keep," he replied, "and then you tell the other five."

France's great statesman, Clemenceau, demanded drastic punishment for Germany's war criminals after the last war, but he was overruled by his diplomatic colleagues. . . . One diplomat informed Clemenceau: "Your demand to kill so many Germans is murder." . . . The French statesman looked him straight in the eye and snapped: "Killing microbes is also a form of murder. But they must be killed in order to cure a disease!"

The OWI continues to be jabbed by flapjaws who deprecate the importance of propaganda in the current struggle. But the use of propaganda as a weapon of war isn't new. Napoleon was as wily a propagandist as he was a militarist. . . . During the war in Spain, Bonaparte's official editor penned this communique: "The emperor with forces much inferior to the enemy inflicted a decisive defeat on him." . . . In the margin Napoleon wrote: "Idiot! I need no glory. I have more than I want already. But I need the enemy to think I have soldiers when I have not." . . . Striking out the references to his inferior forces, he wrote: "At the head of forces far superior to those of the enemy, the emperor gained a brilliant victory."

FBI's Identification Division Can Name Anyone Of 97 Million People Through Fingerprint Cards

Huge Files Now Hold Records of Majority Of American Citizens

Picture a vast room, longer and wider than a football field, with a vaulted ceiling 75 feet high, filled with long rows of steel filing cabinets.

In this great hall 2,500 girls work at calculating machines, typewriters and filing cases. Then visualize 96,588,265 separate fingerprint cards (the total as this is written) in these files, and you have some idea of the size of the fingerprint, or identification division of the federal bureau of investigation in Washington.

But that isn't all. In addition a half dozen other large rooms are filled with hundreds of other girls engaged in classifying incoming fingerprint cards before they are forwarded to the main fingerprint files.

It is a complex, tedious job of huge proportions, but so proficient has the FBI become in this identification division, so expert has become the classification system, that when the sheriff of New Madrid county, Missouri, or the chief of police of Norman, Okla., or the town marshal at Bluffton, Ind., telephones for identification of a given person, or sends in fingerprints, these officials have an answer within a few minutes. For, although there are almost 100 million separate cards, representing 100 million persons, on file, classification has been reduced to such a science that it is never necessary to remove more than 100 cards for comparison to make positive identification.

Building up this tremendous reservoir of identification cards has become a hobby, almost a fetish, of the nation's boss G-Man, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. He foresaw years ago the advantage of the fingerprint system in both criminal identification, and in civilian non-criminal investigations, both in peace and wartime. The system has had a tremendous growth during these five war years.

Bureau Expanded by War Need.

For instance, on July 1, 1941, the bureau had approximately 21,700,000 fingerprint records on file. But since the war, fingerprint records have been coming into the bureau at the rate of about 22,000 daily. Impetus has been given through the selective service system, and the civil service commission, which requires fingerprinting of all employees. War workers are all fingerprinted, too and copies are sent to the bureau, so that during these war years about 77 million prints have been added.

The job of classifying, filing and sorting these millions of separate cards has been a tremendous one. First it was necessary to recruit girls from all over the nation. These girls had to be above the average, with high school or college educations. They took the regular FBI oath. Their habits and lives were thoroughly investigated and even their place of residence in Washington picked from a list supplied and approved by the FBI.

But to get this bureau started . . . to overcome the popular prejudice against being fingerprinted, to sell police officials on the advantages of the fingerprint system in the early days, took months and months of educational work by FBI agents traveling throughout the country.

Enlisted Help of Local Police.

It took painstaking effort on the part of the bureau to build up good will among police officials and public officials everywhere. In those early days every agent had orders when passing through a town to pay his respects to the police officials and to pass along a "message" from J. Edgar Hoover concerning his willingness to help in any local investigation. The crux of the message was "don't forget to take fingerprints and send them in."

The identification division is now housed, for the duration, in the brand-new white stone District of Columbia national guard armory. It occupies the whole building, and has constructed new temporary additions to house the cafeteria, lounges and locker rooms. Where it will go after the war is a question.

Criminal identification is indispensable in combating crime and of course is a most potent factor in apprehension of the fugitive. From the earliest annals of history, personal identification of some character has been in vogue. Members of one savage tribe were distinguished from others through distinctive attire, bodily decorations, or characteristic scars from self-inflicted cuts or burns. It was not until the ad-



This is a portion of the Personal Identification Form, showing the fingers of the left hand. The print of each finger is also recorded separately on the card, which also contains all necessary written data.

vent of photography, however, that law enforcement agencies initiated modern methods and built up "rogues" galleries. The famous Bertillon method, a system of measurements of certain bony parts of the anatomy in addition to the frontal and profile photographs, was an effective but not a positive means of identification since it was early realized that one operative would take these measurements "loose" and another would take them "close" resulting in different classifications. This system, nevertheless, was the best possible until the fingerprinting method was developed in the early 1900s. The pioneer work was done by Sir Francis Galton, a noted British scientist, who discovered that no two individuals in the world have identical fingerprints, and that the pattern remains unchanged throughout life. In 1892 he assembled the first collection of fingerprints in the world.

In 1896 the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which includes the heads of police departments of most of the principal cities of this country and Canada, established a special bureau at Chicago. This was later removed to Washington and became known as the National Bureau of Criminal Identification. Its purpose was the compiling of Bertillon records. As use of the Bertillon system was discontinued the national bureau gradually began acquiring a collection of fingerprint records.

FBI Took Over in 1924.

In 1924 this identification division was placed under the jurisdiction of the FBI and received and consolidated in Washington the records of both the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and the records of the Leavenworth prison. More than 11,000 law enforcement agencies today are submitting prints to the bureau and more than 600 fugitives are identified by the bureau each month.

The bureau has now on file more than 1,200,000 prints of persons applying for government positions under the Civil Service commission. Comparison with criminal records show that 7.7 per cent of these have had a previous criminal history, or about 1 out of 20 applicants. Through the vigilance of the FBI these people are barred from obtaining positions of trust within the government.

Here's an example of how these requests of identification work. In 1939 the Works Projects administration in New York City submitted prints of a woman applying for a job as housekeeper. Search revealed that she was arrested in June, 1933, on a first degree murder charge and a fingerprint card sent from Sing Sing indicated that the woman was incarcerated at Ossining, N. Y., awaiting execution for murder. It is interesting to note that after being sentenced to execution in 1933, this woman was somehow free six years later.



The main file room is now located in the great drill hall of the national guard armory. The identification division of the FBI now occupies the entire armory. This is a temporary arrangement. After the war a special building probably will be erected.

On September 14, 1944, 29 persons were killed in a train wreck at Terre Haute, Ind. Twenty or more were army air corps men returned from overseas. Difficulty was experienced in identifying the bodies, but fingerprints were sent to the FBI. Experts carefully checked the incoming fingerprints and identified eight of them under names sent in from Indiana. Two other prints, however, were not identical with those of military personnel whose names were given, but were identified as two other soldiers whose names had not been furnished.

So not all identifications are criminal identifications. Missing persons have been found, amnesia victims identified, traffic accident victims identified . . . for instance—

Fingerprints of an amnesia victim from Fresno county general hospital in California were received. The victim had been asked to write on her fingerprint card any names which came to her mind. She listed seven names and addresses in Gary, Ind., Seattle, Wash., and Charleston, W. Va. As soon as the prints were received by FBI they were found to be identical with a set of prints received from Portland, Ore., from a company doing war work. In making the application the woman, of course, had given her correct name and this information was furnished the police in Fresno. The woman had no criminal record in the FBI files.

Importance of fingerprint identification of non-criminals is pointed out when the department shows that in the past year alone 9,000 bodies were taken to morgues and nearly 2,000 doomed to burial in potter's fields because of inability of authorities to identify them. During the same year more than 200,000 persons disappeared in this country and were sought by relatives and friends. Fingerprinting has solved thousands of these tragedies and returned many lost folks to their loved ones.

Records Benefit Everyone.

The department in this connection points out the advantage of voluntary, widespread fingerprinting. As a permanent seal of personal identity these fingerprint records offer indubitable benefits to those who take advantage of the service.

According to Mr. Hoover, it appears to him as ridiculous that if a victim of amnesia or of a disaster has a prior criminal record, his family will be immediately notified, while if he has lived within the law, his family, ignorant of his trouble, can render no aid. This is an ever-recurring paradox because fingerprinting of the criminal is the rule, while fingerprinting of the law-abiding citizen is still the exception.

All civil personal identification prints are kept in files separate and apart from the criminal records and are there available in case the individual meets with any mishap which makes it necessary to determine his identity.

One interesting sidelight on the criminal identification side is the maintenance in conjunction with its regular alias name file, an additional file of nicknames. This nickname file now includes approximately 285,000 cards and is of value in establishing the identity of criminals who are known only by aliases and nicknames.

It sometimes occurs that the only clue to a particular crime is a nickname used unconsciously during the crime. Many of these names are descriptive and amusing such as Ash Pan Slim, Dill Pickle, Cream Puffs, Ant Eater, Bughouse Bill, etc. A number of cases have been solved by coordinating these names with fingerprints.