

Gen. Patton's Jeep Draws Visitors To Fort Knox

By RICHARD KUNZMAN
United Press Staff Correspondent

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The four star jeep used by the late Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in World War I is still the way he always wanted it—spick, span and rarin' to go.

The jeep and the command car which Patton roared across Europe as commander of the Third Army are preserved here in Patton Museum.

The museum also contains about 200 German guns and tanks captured by Patton's armored units. They were part of the general personal collection. After his death in an automobile accident in Heidelberg, Germany, on Dec. 21, 1945, the armament was shipped here by the War Department.

Museum Is Shrine
It was thought fitting that Fort Knox, home of the Army's armored school, should be the site of a collection which commemorates the Army's most dramatic champion of the armored offensive.

Patton Museum is already a shrine of this 106,000-acre military reservation. About 10,000 visitors a month sign their names in the registry book beneath the insignia of the 42 divisions that were part of the Third Army in

PENNIES COME HOME

NEWTON, Mass. (UP)—Patrolman Miles A. MacNeil, who had never been repaid for the many times he dug down to help folks who didn't have carfare home, got a flicker of hope in the mail. A forgotten debtor had spent three cents to repay four pennies borrowed a month earlier.

1944 and 1945.
The walls of the museum are lined with photographs of "Old Blood n Guts" in war-time poses. There are dozen of battle maps showing the tactical history of Third Army units.

Many a visitor stops to point a finger at a spot on one of the maps and to say "My outfit was right here. I remember the time Patton came to inspect us and . . ."

Old Sergeant on Hand
M. Sgt. Charles Parker, Concord, N. C., a veteran of 26 years in the Army, is museum custodian. He was a first sergeant under Patton in North Africa.

Parker doesn't know too much about the history of Patton's jeep. The odometer reading is 25,000 miles. Parker believes it was used temporarily after Patton's death by James H. Doolittle, commanding general of the 15th Army which occupied Germany.

"Patton was a great soldier," says Parker. "I was mighty proud to fight for him. It's a privilege to take care of his collection and tell the young recruits of the new Army about him."

Truman Is Named 'Man Of The Year'

By SHERRY BOWEN
AP Newsfeatures Writer

Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, was man of the year in 1948. He was chosen almost unanimously by vote of the editors of Associated Press newspapers.

The farm boy from Missouri who prayerfully took over as chief executive when President Roosevelt died in 1945, waged a fighting campaign and won an upset victory in 1948. He said he often yearned for his old seat in the U. S. Senate. But when the chips were down, he ignored the experts. He told his party leaders he would win—and he did.

He had traveled a long and twisted road to the Presidency. In 1906 he went into partnership with his father and worked long hours to keep the family farm going. Eleven years later he was in World War I. He went to France as a captain in the Missouri national guard and was promoted to major before the war ended.

After the war he filled in business and was long years paying off the resulting debt. But in 1922, with the help of the Pendergast machine in Missouri, he went into politics as a member of the county government in Jackson county. He was first elected to the U. S.

Top Personalities of the Year



MAN of the YEAR
Harry S. Truman



LITERATURE
Norman Mailer



INDUSTRY
Henry Ford II



LABOR
Philip Murray



FOREIGN AFFAIRS
George C. Marshall



SCIENCE
J. Robert Oppenheimer



ENTERTAINMENT
Sir Laurence Olivier



PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Herbert Hoover



PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Paul Hoffman

Senate in 1934. When the Pendergast machine faced charges of dishonesty, Truman was nearly defeated in the 1940 election. But investigators said suspicion never once pointed at him. Truman said Tom Pendergast never asked him to do a dishonest thing.

In the early part of the war he headed the Truman Committee which saved the nation millions of dollars by checking on war contracts. In 1944 he took the nomination as vice president, which he did not want, in a compromise deal at the convention.

His committee was formed at his suggestion after he had been turned down when he sought to reactivate his commission in the Army reserve. So, instead of being a colonel in the Army during the war, he finally became commander in chief of all the U. S. forces as President of the United States.

In the 1946 elections, the Republicans gained control of both houses of Congress. Faced with hostility from the legislators, he hammered at a program which included long range housing, increased legal minimum wages, a civil rights program, government backed health insurance, federal aid for education and other things.

He denounced the Taft-Hartley law and income tax cuts. On this program, he won the 1948 election.

In other fields, The AP editors chose the following men: George C. Marshall, foreign affairs; J. Robert Oppenheimer, science; Philip Murray, labor; Henry Ford, II, industry; Herbert Hoover and Paul Hoffman in public service; Norman Mailer, literature; and Sir Laurence Olivier, entertainment.

Marshall now is recovering from an operation in Washington. For another year, he had headed the U. S. State Department. He was the general in charge of U. S. operations in the cold war just as he had been chief of staff for the U. S. Army in World War II. He had ruled himself out of the race for President and spent the year meeting the tough problems of a divided world. In 1947, The AP editors chose him man of the year for his work.

Oppenheimer is director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. He also continues work with U. S. and world groups which seek to control the atom bomb. Returning from Europe Oct. 30, he said, "Men of our times will never have a sense of security again." He was wartime director of the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory where the first atom bombs were built.

He feels that education, especially in universities, will be of great help. In his latest trip to Europe he found fears not so much of atomic war but of "occupation, enslavement, civil war and destruction." He also found a feeling that the universities must take their

place in the days ahead as the counterpart of the monasteries of the early Middle Ages.

Murray was again elected head of the CIO in November. His union won a wage boost in the steel industry in July. Through the year he kept up a running fight with the left wing in the CIO. He backed Truman and denounced Wallace for his third party bid. Action of the November convention showed full victory for Murray's right wing forces. The labor leader who came to this country as an immigrant coal miner surprised delegates with the vigor of his attack on Red elements.

Ford continued to direct the auto empire founded by his grandfather. During 1948 he toured Europe, visiting Ford plants there. He also accepted the post of chairman of national community chests.

Voices of the editors were evenly divided between Hoover and Hoffman in the public service

field. Hoover, the only U. S. ex-President, has worked hard on his government reorganization commission. Hoffman was head of the Studebaker Corp., but left to direct the U. S. program for aid to Europe.

Mailer, a Brooklyn boy who went to Harvard and then to the war in the Pacific, rocketed to fame when "The Naked and the Dead" was published. It was on best seller lists for many weeks. Reviewers hailed the book as a rough and tough piece of realism about war. Mailer says it is really a highly symbolic work on the conflict between the beast and the seer in man.

Olivier headed the entertainment vote because of the release of his "Hamlet," a motion picture, in the United States. Olivier himself spent nine months of 1948 in Australia with members of his London "Old Vic" company. His tour was hailed as a smashing success. He

is now back in London where "Old Vic" will feature his acting again after the first of the year.

YOUNG BUT GOOD
MARYSVILLE, Kan. (UP)—Kansas' youngest court reporter is ranked as one of the best. Edwin J. Dierking, 18, in an international Gregg shorthand contest for high school students, ranked 20th out of some 25,000 participants. He can handle witnesses speaking up to 225 words a minute.



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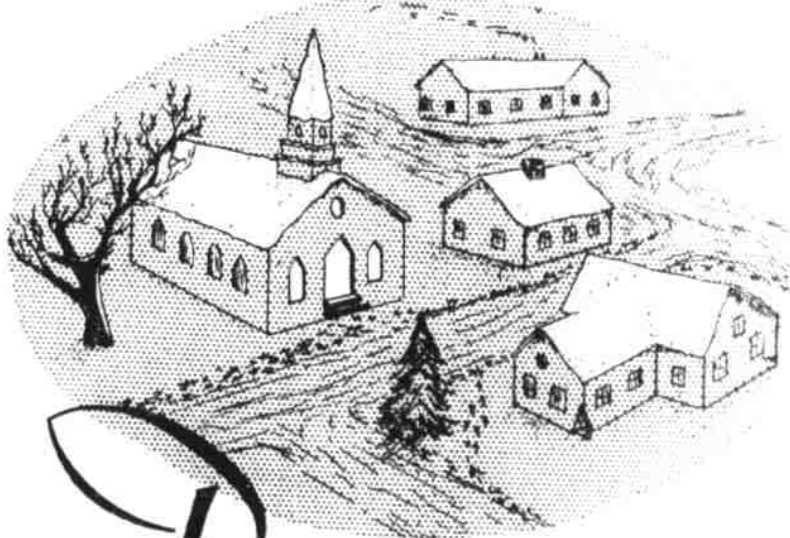
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