

Japs May Flee Bomb Blasted Isles For Last Stand In Manchuria

By GERALD R. THORP
Times Foreign Correspondent

MANILA, July 18.—The mountains and plains of Manchuria may well be the scene of Japan's last bitter stand against the allies, after the home islands have fallen. Some military observers long have conceded that Japan foresaw this possibility as soon as it felt the impact of the American offensive in the Pacific. Developments of recent months have

strengthened the prospects for a last desperate battle in Manchuria. A large percentage of Japanese war production now is believed to be coming from Manchurian factories and steel mills, which as yet hardly have been scarred by the war. A few B-29 raids were made on industrial targets there last fall by China-based planes. Since then, however, Manchurian production apparently has been unhampered. Japan, in 1942 and 1943, began relocating many of its most important war plants in the big satellite state and since then has steadily increased its industrial investments there. Many of the enemy's new synthetic rubber and oil plants are in Manchuria as well as powerful hydro-electric plants. The country is a rich storehouse of mineral deposits including iron, coal, magnesite and oil shale—easily accessible to industrial centers. The Showa steel works at Anshan is, reputedly, the largest iron and steel plant in the Orient. Manpower for Japan's agricultural and industrial interests in the country is provided in ample quantities by serf labor from North China and probably a large number of occidental war prisoners. It is estimated that the enemy has a large portion of its troops in Manchuria. It is believed that these could be more than doubled in a comparatively brief time if the Japanese chose to withdraw across the Sea of Japan when the fall of the home islands appears inevitable. Such a retreat would be logical enough in view of the fact that it actually would shorten the enemy's supply lines. Whether Manchuria's stepped-up production could meet alone the demands of the Japanese army is debatable. But Japan, itself, should learn the answer soon. Continued destruction in Japan proper will leave Manchuria the chief source of supply. Japan is well aware that its industrial fortress of Manchuria may become the target for saturation bombing. A type of attack that is not now available. This would squeeze the lifeblood out of the production lines as effectively as is now being done in the home islands. If Manchuria's inviting facilities are reasonably intact when the seizure of the home islands nears completion, it is almost inevitable that the Japanese will make their last stand there. And even if Manchuria by that time should be hollowed by constant bombing, the Japanese might still choose to make it their last great battleground of the war. For the vast expanse of Manchuria, a numerically great Japanese army could be maneuvered more effectively than in the confines of the home islands. Copyright, 1945 by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Chicago Vandal, a Nationalist Promoter,
Recruits Sluggers for Terrorist Bands

REPORT NAVAL PLANE SMASH

Help! Help! Paper Drive Is Lagging

STATE CLOSES MUNCIE GAMING

Shelling of Japs 'Gesture Of Magnificent Contempt'

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New York organization called "Money."

Several monetary outfits, which are associated with Smith and other nationalist leaders, are working for monetary changes, including abolition of the Federal Reserve system. They contend that it is an instrument by which "international bankers" control the nation's economy. Another exhibit is the letter of Earl Southard to Don B. Husted of Mantua, O. Southard, who speaks of his constant communication and co-operation with Reynolds, is the head of the Citizens of U. S. A. committee, a Nationalist organization in Chicago. Husted is a promoter of the "monetary reform" movement. Well Regarded in Germany Reynolds was well enough regarded in Germany to get an article under his by-line in Adolf Hitler's personal newspaper, Volkischer Beobachter. It appeared February, 1939, six months before Hitler started the war. In part, it said: "What business is it of ours, of the American people, what form of government Germany, Italy, Japan or any other country on earth has? "I claim that we should create jobs for 10,000,000 men in the United States before we attempt to tell Hitler or Mussolini how they should govern, especially because we all know there is absolutely no unemployment in Germany or Italy.

4/3/45

Dear Mr. Malone:
Sorry we failed to contact each other at our last political meeting. We hope you can be with us last of month at our next meeting. We shall let you know the date.

I am writing you at Cleveland at the request of Mr. Charles Smith, who showed your last week. He suggests you may be able to make Buffalo, N.Y. on Apr. 6-7-8, days of our Monetary Congress in Statler Hotel. If you can be there any of these days we can find time to talk over N.Y.C. political plans. Mr. Russell Smith speaks at our Congress Sun. eve. Apr. 8th. Mr. Carl Stone will also speak, and several other men of note.

Inducted: John H. Stone

This photostat of a letter from John G. Scott to J. Victor Malone, Reynolds' money raiser, further shows the tieup of Nationalists and the Money Reform group. It also exposes the affiliation of this group with Gerald L. K. Smith and Carl Mote.

40 Valuable Portraits in Danger of Being Damaged

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in the house balcony and an anteroom nearby. Dignified Ira J. Chase rested in his gilt frame in an isolated spot overlooking the floor of the senate. Even a dust spot on his aristocratic nose failed to detract from his stand-offish appearance. William Henry Harrison peered forbiddingly out from under a protecting cloth thrown over another row of the Hoosier histories. DESPITE an effort to protect the paintings by standing them upright, the pictures were slanted back on large canvases in a way which may crack the brittle fibers. Several antique frames lean perilously against each other. Art experts who have heard of the removal of the portraits have voiced concern over the unique method of storage. The consensus was that the present treatment may damage or ruin the pictures, some of which cost as high as \$500. In many cases, the portraits are the only ones existing of the former governors. They are the work of well-known artists. GOVERNOR GATES, who thought the pictures were somewhere on the third floor, took time out of a conference to promise an investigation "if the pictures are being damaged." He added that the arrangement was only temporary, while the walls and pictures could be cleaned. "They were in bad condition and need to be taken care of," he said. A. V. Burch, state auditor, who's directing the cleanup, echoed the statement. Theoretically, Harold P. Brigham, director of the historical bureau, should be responsible for the care of the collection. He said, however, he didn't know where the paintings were stored or how, explaining that the old law which makes him responsible may have been overruled by a recent opinion, placing museum material entirely under the conservation department's administration. MUSEUM OFFICIALS said they never have been responsible for the pictures, but admitted they were worried about the irreplaceable oils. The museum men were just as worried about some other historical material that's taking a beating while the statehouse takes a cleaning. A stack of silken, tattered flags of Indiana regiments of past wars are stacked between file cases in a basement store room. Mountings which were made for the flags are stacked on top, apparently put aside in the middle of the job of preserving the banners. LONG SHREDS of crimson and yellow silk hanging from a broken staff is all that remains of the flag that flew over Gen. Sherman's carriage when he visited Indianapolis. It was tossed between about 200 regimental flags, stacked on a table. Verne Patty, curator of the museum, looked sadly at the stack. "The old veterans wouldn't like this," he said. "They used to come from miles away to see their regiment's flag. Used to stand by them with tears in their eyes and kiss the cases they were in." "They're almost all gone now, though."

LINK 'RED TINGE' TO 16 ARMY MEN

House Group Says Officers Lean to Communism.

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named in his report have backgrounds reflecting communism in some form. Their names and activities as listed by the subcommittee: Maj. Edward Newhouse, Washington, D. C.—Writer for the Daily Worker and other left-wing publications and a sponsor for the writers and artists committee for medical aid to Spain. Capt. Herbert Apteker, 940 field artillery battalion, A. P. O. 408, New York—Contributor to new Masses and a "donor" to Social Worker Today, which was described as "primarily a vehicle whereby the line of the Communist party is promulgated among social workers." Capt. Henry Collins Collins, Napier Field, Ala.—Panel member of the National Action Conference for Civil Rights. Burton said the conference was called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which "has perhaps been the foremost Communist-front organization in the United States." Capt. Horace Warner Truesell (also spelled "Truesdale"), 7th Civil Affairs Unit, APO 654, New York: Member of the American League for peace and democracy and president of Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc. Lt. Richard C. Criley, military police corps, 7th civil affairs unit, APO 654, New York: "Helped handle California Young Communist League. Lt. Irving Fajans, office of strategic services, Washington, D. C.—Honor roll member of Young Communist league members fighting in the Spanish civil war. Lt. Edward W. Finkelshtein, 26th field artillery battalion, A. P. O. 9, New York—Chairman of the Philadelphia district International Workers order, "a subversive instrument of the Communist party in the United States." Lt. Irving Goff, office of strategic services, Washington, D. C.—Fought with the Abraham Lincoln brigade in Spain, and protested imprisonment of Earl Browder. Lt. Vincent Lossowski, office of strategic services, Washington, D. C.—Fought with Abraham Lincoln brigade. Lt. Jerry Trauber, 978th field artillery battalion, APO 339, New York: Member of international workers order executive committee, and other organizations listed as Communist by the report. Lt. Milton Wolf, office of strategic services, Washington, D. C.: Commander of the Spanish red battalion and member of the New York Young Communist league. Second Lt. Gerald Cook, 46th Amph. Truck Co. APO 230, New York: Fought in the Spanish civil war with Spanish Republicans army for two years. 2d Lt. Joseph Lash, Camp Lee, Va., former president of American

LOCAL WOMAN HURT IN SHIP DISASTER

At least 16 passengers of the cruise ship Hamonic were reported in a serious condition today as a result of the fire which burned the liner to the waterline in St. Clair river yesterday. Mrs. Henry S. Allen, 82d st. and Allisonville rd., one of the four Indianapolis passengers on the ship, was treated for shock and slight burns on the hand. She was one of 200 being treated for slight injuries. Other Indianapolis residents who escaped injury are Henry S. Allen of the 82d st. address and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin T. Wallace, 3727 Watson rd. The couple had been on a vacation cruise to Duluth, Minn. They will return to Indianapolis in a few days. All of the 397 persons on board escaped death. The fire started in freight sheds on the docks and quickly spread. The Hamonic was cut loose from her pier after she already was afloat in hope that she could be saved. More than 200 persons were rescued from the water by small craft. Damage to ships and docks was estimated at \$2,000,000. Fires Spreading Broadcast accounts of the action, interrupted by the thundering crash of the battleship guns, said great fires were spreading up and down the blacked-out coast, particularly in the main target city of Hidachi. Hidachi is the center of the teeming industrial area north of Tokyo, site of an important engineering works that already had been partly wrecked by B-29 Superfortresses. Also in the area are aircraft, electrical, precision instrument and radio factories and a complex railway system. Tokyo broadcasts said the warships also shelled Sukagawa, a southern city of Hidachi, and Daigo, 50 miles farther south. No Counter Fire The Japanese said small formations of Superfortresses and Liberators, the latter escorted for the first time by Black Widow night fighters, bombed the Kanto sector around Tokyo a few hours before the naval assault began. Eyewitness accounts said there was no counter fire from the Japanese coastal batteries during the early stages of the bombardment and no enemy planes appeared over the fleet. The Japanese air force appeared to have been pinned to the ground by yesterday's furious air strike during which some 1500 American and British carrier planes raked Tokyo's 80 airfields from dawn to dusk. Nimz gave no details on the results of the air blow in his early communique, but the enemy's losses in grounded planes were expected to be high. Tokyo's only explanation for the mystifying lack of opposition to the allied sea and air blows was that the Japanese air force was being hoarded for the "last battle" of the war—to defend the homeland against invasion. student union which once was identified before the Dies committee by Lash as a "Communist front." Sgt. Marc Blitzstein: Assigned on detached service to the office of war information, contributor to The Daily Worker and various other publications listed as "Communist" by Burton. T/5 Theodore Draper, 84th Infantry division, APO 84, New York—contributor to China Today and editor of student review, both alleged to have given prominent space to Communist news and advertisements. Sgt. Samuel Dashiell Hammett, 4th Alaskan department, editor of camp newspaper—sponsor of relief ship for Spain during Spanish civil war—member citizens committee for Harry Bridges, signed paper urging President and congress "to defend rights of Communist party," and member of citizens committee to free Earl Browder, U. S. Communist leader.

MADE PATIENTS FIGHT WITH THE 32D DIVISION ON NORTHERN LUZON, July 18 (U. P.)—Maj. Gen. William H. Gill, commander of the 32d infantry division, said today that the Japanese even used hospital patients in their efforts to halt Americans advancing on northern Luzon. Patients who could walk were often given grenades and told to get in there and pitch.

Land on Any Carrier This morning, as all hands watched the danger shrouded planes seeking a landing, the voice of the padre over the ship's loud speaker sounded clear above the fog: The reason none of today's action was visible to those aboard the flagship is that our giant carriers do not stick out their necks or their flight decks in present-day battles. They engaged in no sightseeing excursions today. They kept out of sight. And while their slugging was effective it was entirely vicious. Their blows were delivered from the beaks and bellies, the machine guns and the bomb bays of the war birds taking off from their decks, while the carriers themselves cruised along under a protective umbrella of their own fighter planes many miles out at sea. Just as the returning fliers were seeking openings in the fog, through which they might dive for the flight decks of the carriers, the routine test of the morning general alarm signal sounded through the ship. This was followed by a few seconds of silence and a baring of heads for the customary morning prayer of the ship's chaplain. Upon receiving the document, Sheriff Pettit left for the state prison. He reportedly was accompanied by Randall (Rags) Mitchell, a close political friend whose name has entered into the local turmoil on several occasions.

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patch is strictly a job of reporting by ear. The writer has seen neither Japan or Japs, Kamikazes nor bombs bursting in air. The story is being written as details of the far-flung action are received aboard via the fleet intercommunication. The system of following the action from a position on the bridge of the flagship out of sight and sound of the bombardment and air battles ashore, was strongly suggestive of covering returns at police headquarters on election night or collecting the details of a suburban disaster from the desk of a metropolitan newspaper. Keep Out of Sight The reason none of today's action was visible to those aboard the flagship is that our giant carriers do not stick out their necks or their flight decks in present-day battles. They engaged in no sightseeing excursions today. They kept out of sight. And while their slugging was effective it was entirely vicious. Their blows were delivered from the beaks and bellies, the machine guns and the bomb bays of the war birds taking off from their decks, while the carriers themselves cruised along under a protective umbrella of their own fighter planes many miles out at sea. Just as the returning fliers were seeking openings in the fog, through which they might dive for the flight decks of the carriers, the routine test of the morning general alarm signal sounded through the ship. This was followed by a few seconds of silence and a baring of heads for the customary morning prayer of the ship's chaplain. Upon receiving the document, Sheriff Pettit left for the state prison. He reportedly was accompanied by Randall (Rags) Mitchell, a close political friend whose name has entered into the local turmoil on several occasions.

Fished Out of Sea One landed with his last spoonful of gas. After he had cut his motor to land he did not have enough gas to restart to taxi the length of the deck. Another had to ditch his plane because of flat damage to his landing gear. A destroyer, standing by for just such a job, dashed up and quickly fished him out of the drink, suffering from nothing more serious than goose pimples and chattering teeth. The last of the first flights of planes landed back on the carriers in the early morning. Before 11, the weather repented, the wind whisked the fog away, and blue sky showed in every quarter. The bombardment ships, screened by carriers, had dashed ahead of the rest of the fleet before the fog had lifted, prepared to strike.

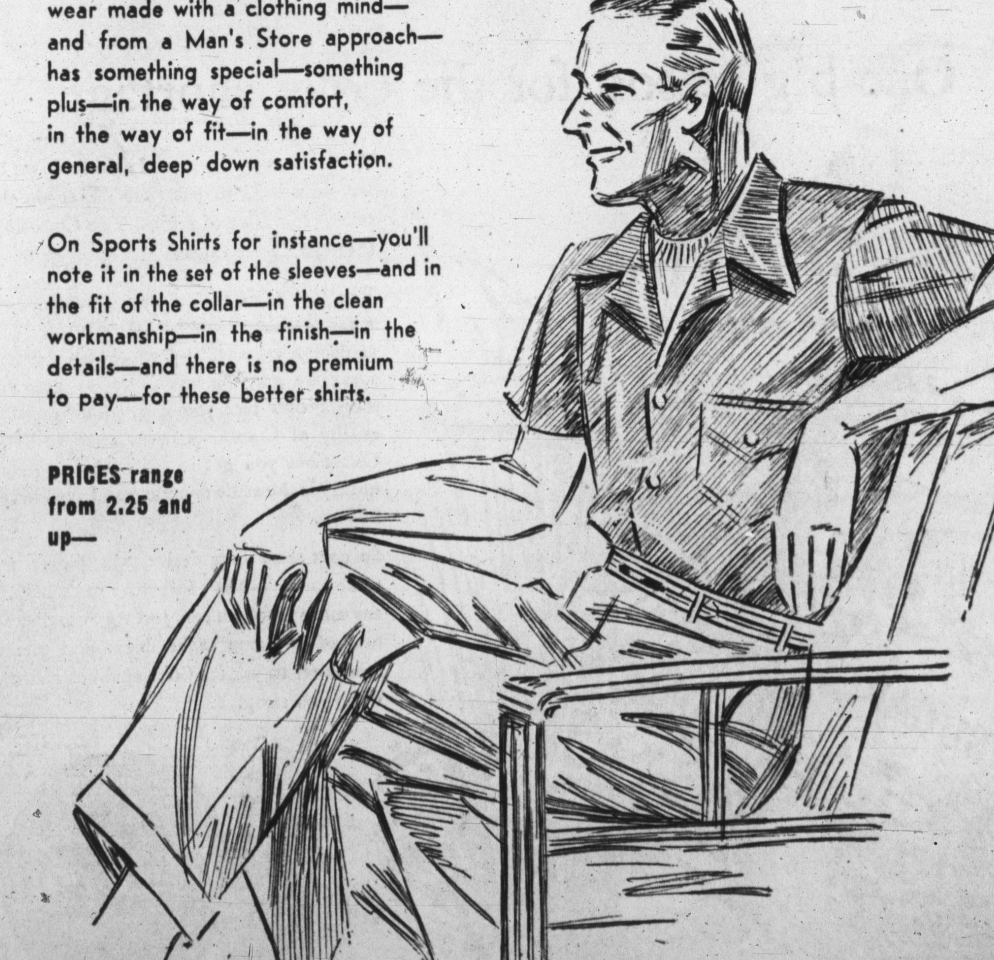
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